

**SOCIAL CONFLICT APPEARED IN MIGUEL CERVANTES'S *DON QUIXOTE***

**A THESIS**

**Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for  
Completing the Sarjana Degree in the Department of English Literature**



**By**

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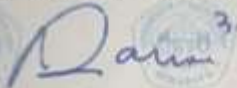
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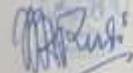
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## ABSTRACT

This study discusses the social conflict appeared in Miguel Cervantes's Don Quixote. The purpose of this study is to look for the forms of social conflict and to look for the implications of social conflict contained in the novel Don Quixote. The writer chose the novel Don Quixote as the object of research because this novel is the first modern novel. In addition, this novel is an interpretation of the social conflict itself. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method and sociological approach with a synthesis model to connect social conflict and conflict literature. To analyze the social conflict in the novel, the writer uses Lewis Coser's social conflict theory. The writer finds two forms of conflict, namely realistic and non-realistic. To get a realistic analysis of conflict the writer uses four types of conflict literature: man against self (Alonso Quixano and Don Quixote), man against man (Don Quixote and Sancho), man against society (Don Quixote and the prisoner) and man against nature (Don Quixote and the lion). Non-realistic forms of social conflict in Don Quixote's novels such as Landlord and the Carriers. There are positive functions of Don Quixote's social conflict such as the expression by Samson Carrasco revenge, strengthening Don Quixote's identity, and strengthening the relationship between Sancho and Don Quixote.

**Keywords:** *Lewis A. Coser, Social Conflict, Function of social Conflict, Don Quixote.*

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Social life occurs when individuals depend on other individuals. The study of social life according to Aristotle start from animal life and said that human is *zoon politicon*. Animal have a social and political interactions to survive, this strengthens the argument that humans will have more complex social interactions with various goals. (Gintis et al., 2015). In essence, humans are destined to establish a relationship with one another. In social life, there will always be a relationship between humans and one another. However, not all relationships between humans goes well, there are always conflicts in human social life with other humans. There are several triggers that cause conflict to occur. This statement based on several differences such as: differences in thinking patterns, principles, interests between humans, environmental conditions and so on. The more people who are related and in groups, the greater possibility of conflict that arises. So, it is inevitable that humans will always have conflicts in their lives (Vallacher et al., 2013).

Social conflict is a reaction, it is caused by humans through friction or a difference that occurs in the social environment. Lewis Coser argue that the social conflict is a struggle over values or claim to status, power, and scarce, resource, in which the aims of conflict group are not only to gain the desire values, but also neutralize, injure, and eliminate rivals (Coser, 1965). The occurrence of protests, revolutions, resistance, demonstrations, racism, to war, anything can be done to achieve an individual or group interest. For example ideological differences between groups that lead to war.

One of the theory of conflict is risen by Karl Marx. Conflict is taken through the central point of society with class differences that occur in the social life (Omer & Jabeen, 2016). The ruler or capitalist class which is opposite to the working class or the proletariat becomes an aspect of the impetus for chaos. The borguoise take a position as a regulator in a system in the social order. Meanwhile,

the proletariat becomes part of the workers who are governed by the capitalists. Resistance arises from a very significant class difference between the capitalist and proletariat classes. Lewis A Coser argue if the social conflict that occurs in society, where Conflict can place and maintain boundaries between two or more groups (Adam et al., 2020). Thus the conflict itself can have a positive impact on each group.

The writer chooses Cervantes's Don Quixote novel as the object of research. The Don Quixote novel is a masterpiece in the development of modern western novels. This novel consist of two volume. First volume tell about the adventures of Don Quixote in seeking social recognition through the various conflict. The second volume contains the author confession about Don Quixote's real writer and the turning point from sanity to Don Quixote's death. The role of social conflict becomes a bridge to introduce the main character to a very famous adventure. In addition, this novel also influences a thought and also the identity of a place. Many places claim to be the birthplace of this novel. This novel tells of someone who is very obsessed with the story of the knight where at that time the knight is no longer valid in society. Alonzo lives in his fantasy as Don Quixote with Sancho as his friend, Rocinante a donkey who he considers a gallant horse, and Dulciena a queen of his imagination. Along the way Don Quixote and Sancho encounter many problems with their fantasy as knights. However, this was done only to prove his love for Dulciena. Until the story ends with a young man trying to resuscitate Don Quixote with a challenge. The story ends with the return of the fantasy of Don Quixote return to be Alonzo Quixano.

Using a social conflict through the perspective of Lewis A Coser, writer can prove the forms and the implication in the novel. The character of “Don Quixote” describes well the form of social reality regarding social conflict which is reflected in the novel Don Quixote. In addition, how social conflict can give birth to a legendary story *Don Quixote*. Writer conclude that social conflict can affect a mindset, attitude, tension, and maintain identity.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, statement of the problem was formulated in this research is :

1. What are the forms of social conflict in the *Don Quixote* ?
2. What are implication of social conflict in the *Don Quixote* ?

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

1. The objectives focus to describe and elaborate form of social conflict in the novel *Don Quixote* with the view of Lewis A Coser's social conflict theory.
2. Tells the implication of Social Conflict in the life of main character in the *Don Quixote*.

## 1.4 Significance of the Study

The results of the research are expected to give the theoretical benefits. This research expected to be able to develop study of social conflict and its use in the analysis of a literary work. This research is expected to help readers from students, especially students of English literature at the Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya. This research also supports views on research with a synthesis model between study of social conflict and conflict in literature.

## 1.5 Scope and Limitation

Social conflict in Miguel Cervantes's *Don Quixote* complete chapter is a scope of this study. The limitation of this study to describe and find out what forms of social conflict, and implication of social conflict in the novel *Don Quixote*. Using the Social conflict theory by Lewis A. Coser with the help of conflict sociology of literature.

## CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

### 2.1 Previous Study

There are several previous study which the writer found and become the references as starter to write the research proposal. First study is “*Social Class Conflict in Kevin Kwan’s Crazy Rich*” (Damayanti, 2020). Damayanti discusses the social conflicts that occur in the novel. The focus of this research is to find the causes and effects of social class conflict through 4 forms of conflict such as man vs man, man vs nature, man vs society. Damayanti focuses on a sociological approach, especially in social class conflict using Karl Marx theory. From the *Crazy Rich* novel, Damayanti found that there are three Class Conflict occurred in *Crazy Rich* novel such as lower class, upper class, and middle class.

The second research is entitled *Social Conflict Reflected In Linda Castillo's Sworn To Silence* by (Pratama, 2019). Pratama focuses on the discussion of social using 3 forms of social conflict from Lewis Coser and Marx, Pratama found 8 conflicts involving social roles, 4 conflicts in social positions, and 2 conflicts of interest. And focus on the bad effects that stand out in novels such as violent, anger, murder.

The third research is *Don Quixote De La Mancha: A Study Of Social Conflict*" (Ziddan, 2022). Ziddan uses Karl Marx's theory to support his research. So it was Ziddan discuss that there are three aspect of social conflict in the study, namely: (1) personal conflict, (2) class conflict, (3) cause of social conflict. It was concluded that Don Quixote made himself the Upper Class in his social life while the common people were made the Lowerclass. This research was also criticized by the author of a book entitled *De Warheid Over Don Quixote* Jettie H. van den Boom via direct email. Jettie criticized the history of Don Quixote written by Ziddan should have sulk at the original author of the Don Quixote script under the title *History of Don-Quixote of the mancha*, namely Cide Hameetse Benengeli

The similarity of this research with previous research is social conflict which is the topic of discussion in the study and the research model. While the difference of the writer focuses on social conflicts that appear in the novel *Don Quixote* using the theory Lewis A Coser. In addition, this research using classic novel as an object to research. This research also continues the previous research entitled *Don Quixote de: The Study of Social Conflict*. The previous study discussed *Don Quixote: The Study of Social Conflict* only discusses the surface of the novel, by only raising the main point of conflict. The object of previous study is the Indonesian translation of the *Don Quixote* novel. Implementation has not been clearly described in the research, because the object of research is only in the form of a 208-page storyline with the title *The Adventures of Don Quixote*. So that the writer aims to develop and describe deeper related through this research through the object of the full version of the novel *Don Quixote*.

## **2.2 Social Conflict Theory**

Social conflict in general has several meanings to be discussed. Conflict it self can be said as resistance or struggle. Conflict is a perception where there are differences between parties who are opposed to each other. On the other hand a conflict is also used against parties from all sides (Pruitt, 2007). According to Aristotle that is cited by Swingewood in *Journal of Sociology Sociology of Literature* (Swingewood & Escarpit, 2021), a case of sociological thought, the influence of literary developments affects social life through literary works as liars and weakens intellectuals. Departing from the conceptual that the role of sociology that occurs in literary works becomes a medium of communication that can affect real life, especially in social conflicts. Interestingly, in the literary works that were tested and researched by the writer in this study, the application of Cervantes's *Don Quixote* novel depicts the world of knighthood as no longer being of interest, then Cervantes takes it as a form of conflict that is involved in developing the story (Krabbenhoft, 2000).

In addition, in the development of literary works, the theory of conflict is often used by writer to reconstruct literary works. The rationale for conflict theory began when the conflict was successfully developed by Karl Marx which later became a component diagram of the four paradigms in sociology, namely: Functionalism, Conflict Theory, Symbolic Interaction, Feminist perspective (Dunn, 2022). Marx saw the conflict when there was a disintegration between the

capital (Upper class) and the workers (lower class) which was known as the class struggle. This rationale was further developed by other theorists such as: Max Weber, Georg Simmel, Lewis Coser, Ralph Dahrendorf. According to (Ifezue, 2021), Marx's conflict was refuted by the theorist Georg Simmel, who argued that conflict must exist within the social structure to maintain group harmony. Through this argument, which was later explored and supported by Lewis A Coser who believes that conflict does not always end in division (Centralization).

According to (Abebe Demewoz Mengesha, Samson Seid Yesuf, 2015), Lewis A Coser describes "conflict is a struggle over values or claim to status, power, and scarce resource, in which the aims of the conflict group are not only to gain the desired values, but also neutralize, injure, or eliminate rivals". Coser mentions that in a conflict a domination is always the basis for the birth of a conflict. The struggle for the holder of the will over the control of social conflict will use all means to dominate the way, not to be separated from hurting to defeating the opponent. The premise of conflict theory by Lewis A Coser begins with the sociological philosopher Georg Simmel who says that conflict is a natural and necessary thing in the social sphere.

In his study Coser explains that far from being dysfunctional, a certain level of conflict is an important element in group formation and group survival and individual survival. In the book "*The Function of Social Conflict*" Lewis Coser supports Simmel's statement which says that "Conflict is a form of Socialization" that there is no harmonious group relationship without disharmony (conflict) itself, the two must be balanced (Coser, 1965). This statement is then explained by Coser that in a social conflict there are functions and dysfunctions (positive and negative impacts).

This postulation is strengthened by (Barla, 2015), through Georg Simmel's theory, Lewis A Coser agrees that there is a significant drive or hostility in someone, Coser emphasizes that the closer and intimate a relationship is, the greater the conflict that will arise. This strengthens Coser's argument that there is a function in social conflict. Through the statements that have been explained, it can be concluded that Simmel's thought developed by Lewis A. Coser is in line with the influence of the sociology of literature and sociology itself. This is proven by the positive influence through a conflict which is often connoted in a negative way. Where a conflict in the view of literature is said to play an important role in the development of a story. Conflict can be an attraction that can make a story



more interesting to read. In line with Lewis A Coser's thinking to Simmel where Coser eliminates dysfunctional conflict so that conflict can maintain and strengthen group identity. So, that conflict plays an important role in strengthening identity. It can be concluded that far from a bad connotation about, conflict sociology of literature through Hollman and social conflict by Coser agree that conflict functions both in story development and in real life.

### **2.3 Forms of Conflict**

Coser divides the conflict into two forms realistic and non realistic. Coser explained that there are indeed factors that influence conflict which can be categorized as internal and external factors (Barla, 2015). Coser sees Georg Simmel's perspective in reconstructing conflict into a personal conflict that tends to be subjective and a conflict that has an objective and impersonal aspect.

In this study, the writer uses Coser's view in his book which explains that conflict tends to look further within the individual by paying attention to the models of problems that arise and the decisions that individuals make. This then Coser divides the conflict into two forms as Realistic and non realistic. Realistic and non-realistic forms of conflict will then be explained through the following description:

#### **2.3.1 Non-Realistic Conflict**

“Non-realistic social conflict emphasizes solutions to avoid other conflicts from happening” (Coser, 1965). Coser explains non-realistic conflict arises not because of the presence of an antagonist but rather a need to relieve tension, at least on one side. In other words, in non-realistic conflicts, it is found that there is a *substitute object* in a conflict. Non-realistic conflicts do reduce conflicts between protagonists and antagonists but can open up opportunities for an individual or a certain group to give birth to new conflicts.

#### **2.3.2 Realistic Conflict**

“Conflict begins with frustration with certain demands in a relationship” (Coser, 1965). Coser explained that realistic conflict stems feeling disappointed with the demands and focuses more on real problems in society such as economic and legal problems. Furthermore, realistic conflicts occur when feeling arise that have a desire to get someething. According to Bosch from *Conflict escalation*

Individuals or groups belonging to a culture have agreed on the rules in the conflict. But on the other hand, realistic conflicts help individuals release tension and find solutions (Bösch, 2017). Coser also explained how Simmel failed to develop the concept of *hostile feelings* and *hostile behavior* in classifying a conflict (Islamia, 2022). according to him in a realistic conflict he can classify the type of conflict through hostile elements.

The social sociology theory approach to conflict in literary works has its own form depending on the theoretical perspective that explores it. However, this form will not change the conceptualization of the social sociology of conflict itself. The view of conflict in literature according to Virgill Scott “conflict is the backbone of the story. It is conflict that directs us to see form and purpose and gives us a view of where the story is going (Scott, 1960). For writers of conflict stories, it is useful to give the sensation of the reader's addiction to a literary work. Where readers and connoisseurs will be taken on a story rollercoaster, a tension that beautifies the story.

In a literary work the existence of conflict exists to analyze related characters, usually used to organize conflict studies. However, conflict itself does not merely imply existence for the attainment of the conflict itself. but conflict also provides interest, suspense, and tension where the reader will find it more interesting to read the story by Holman in (Ladd, 2005). Holman also divided conflict into four kinds of conflict, namely:

- **Man vs Man**

This type of conflict focuses on the difference or opposition between the protagonist and the antagonist. Not only as the dominant opponent of the protagonist, but also other characters who are opposite to the protagonist. Man vs man becomes very fundamental in the literary world because Man vs Man itself is the most important tension in a story. A protagonist always has an antagonist to criticize the direction of the story and make it interesting.

- **Man vs Self**

This conflict arises an inner conflict in the character. There is a conflict between the character and the values and beliefs that have been instilled. In the end the decision he made alone, got in the way of the character's own goals. A contradiction between the main character and himself when making decisions and

determining the development of the story. The writer conclude, this conflict model is unique because the attitudes and thoughts taken by the protagonist of the story cannot be guessed by the reader because this form of man vs self can be said to be the subjectivity of the character.

- **Man vs Society**

It is a form of external conflict between characters inversely proportional to society. This arises from values and preferences that are contrary to group “normality”. In the story, the tension that is built does not only revolve around the protagonist and antagonist. Furthermore, there are supporting conflicts that can be developed so that the reader can feel the protagonist's deep conflict. This feeling arises as a result of the community's rejection of the protagonist. At this point the protagonist's struggle through a conflict in order to reach a climax can be more interesting and felt by the reader.

- **Man vs Nature**

In this type of conflict, the protagonist is blocked, hindered or against various forms of natural forces such as weather, animals, or climate change that occur in the story. Another conflict-supporting factor is through conflict with nature. How the characters have side conflicts whose goals complicate the goals of the protagonists themselves. However, unlike other forms of conflict, this conflict focuses more on natural events that intentionally or unintentionally can be the protagonist hindered by disasters, the fruits of animals, or an extreme climate. So that can affect the story.

Holman from his book explained that internal conflict is a negative side of the character because the character requires personal opinion and must be with the right conclusive decision. Meanwhile, on the other hand, external conflict refers to the character's attention to world issues. To help understand and bridge the study of Holmann's literary sociology that meets Lewis Coser's study of the social sociology of conflict, the following chart will be formed as :

Conflict on sociology	Conflict on literature
-----------------------	------------------------

1. Realistic	- Man Vs Self
2. Non Realistic	- Man Vs Man
	- Man Vs Society
	- Man Vs Nature

Based on the description of the conflict above, the common thread found in the study of social conflict between the social conflict Lewis A. Coser and the conflict in literature from Holman view means that conflict is important for a story or interaction between individual or groups. According to (James, 2010) the difference between the sociology of literature and sociology is seen from the object taken in a social view with a scope of limit that contrasts. The difference of social conflict between social conflict by Lewis A. Coser and conflict in literature by holman is the explanation of the form of social conflict. Coser divided the kind of conflict into two forms (realistic and non realistic), while Holman divided conflict into a 4 kind namely: man against man, man against self, man against society, and man against nature.

The realistic conflict resolved by Coser is a feeling to get something. This is a form of real conflict that occurs in society. Non-realistic conflict is explained as an effort to reduce conflicts that occur between individuals by using "substitute objects". From the explanation above, conflict in the literature by Holman can be used to classify types of conflict in the form of conflict.

## 2.4 Effect of Conflict

Lewis A. Coser's form of social conflict analysis is outlined in one of his books entitled "*The Function of Social Conflict*" (Coser, 1965). Coser explained that a conflict is not only about negative things but has a function. The location of the function of a conflict is formed in a group called in group and outgroup. This was previously discussed by Simmel, Simmel divided two forms of groups that were influential in the continuity of a conflict in group and outgroup known as people as internal and external conflicts (McLauchlin, T., Pearlman, 2012). The identity of a group will be strengthened if there is a confrontation with other groups. However, Coser looks more at how a conflict contributes to social change.

Often, conflicts are misunderstood with the meaning of chaos over the goals of the parties in the conflict. Coser explained that the pattern of social conflict is not as simple as the encouragement of hostility accompanied by aggression. Conflict shows that there is a relationship and social interaction in society. Coser also explained that a conflict can also be seen through attachment. the more bound the individual with to another, the more liable the conflict will occur. However, this idea does not create an attachment will cause a conflict, there will be an attempt to avoid conflict in a relationship, one of the efforts is in the form of a Safety valve. Coser said *The Safety Valve allows the outburst of hostility to be channeled without destroying the entire structure, conflict 'cleanses the atmosphere' in a chaotic group*” (Coser, 1965). One form of conflict mentioned by Lewis Coser, Non realistic conflict results in an attempt to reduce the conflict that occurs to avoid divisions within the group. this is said to occur so that the group remains intact.

In a conflict, violence will most likely arise. but conflict also has the potential to strengthen and build unity. Coser also concluded that in a social order, the most stable individual or group is an organized thought and structure so that it can bring conflict to openness and avoid a chaos of conflict by focusing on the goals of interest..One of these functions is born since individuals feel a strong bond in the group, so they tend to avoid conflicts that will occurThe following is a conclusion from the various functions of social conflict described by Coser “Introduction of conflict” (Dennen, 2005) based on Coser's view as follows :

- a). Conflict builds and maintains identity
- b). Expression of hostility in conflict
- c). Prolonging tension with antagonists
- d). Conflict can be an index of the stability of a relationship
- e). Safety-Valve.

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH MEETSHODS**

### **3.1 Literary Approach**

This study uses sociological approach in order to analyse and understand the social conflict and source of the social conflict in the *Don Quixote* novel. Through the theoretical approach put forward by Lewis A Coser in his book "The Function of Conflict" (Coser, 1965), with a focus on the function of the conflict that occurs in the novel.

Sociology is an approach that studies human behavior in its social order (Ahmed Alwaqaa, 2020). This approach also studies human social interactions, processes, and the structure of society. It is also concluded that human life and behavior are influenced by factors that build human character. Further, sociology and literature are one unit like a coin with different sides. Making sociology-literature a field of study whose main function is to show the interrelationships, interactions between literature and community activities.

In this study the writer also tries to find points of connection between Social conflict and conflict literature. This is explained through the theory of sociology by Lewis A coser "The Function of Conflict" (Coser, 1965). Coser considers conflict to be a necessity in a group to unify and form an identity. This postulate is in line with (Hollman, 1972) in his book "A Handbook to Literature" which explains that conflict is the backbone that can make stories more interesting.

### **3.2 Research design**

To develop this research, the writer chose descriptive qualitative as a research design to understand and describe the social conflict that appears in the novel *Don Quixote*. Descriptive qualitative is an explanation with descriptive studies (Kumar, 2018). Furthermore, Kumar added that descriptive qualitative focuses on describing situations, problems, phenomena, and information.

### 3.3 Data Source

The source of the data used in this study is the novel Miguel Cervantes: Don Quixote. This book is published by The Project Gutenberg eBook, translated by John Ormsby and illustrated by artist Gustav Dore. Published in 2004 this book is divided into two volumes with volume one containing: 52 chapters, 704 pages. Volume two contains: 73 chapters, 700 pages. The data is taken based on the quotations in the novel. The references used by writer come from journals, research, and previous theses.

### 3.4 Instrument of Research

The instrument is the tool required to get info. In this study, the writer of the thesis himself is the subject to analysis by reading and understanding the references that support this thesis. The research act as communicators between writers and readers through a study. Cited from journal *Qualitative Report* existence of writer is important as an instrument of research, because writer create interpretations and presentations that can affect the quality of the research itself (Yoon & Christine, 2022). So that writer become instruments of research to be appropriate.

### 3.5 Data Collection Procedure

In this study, the writer uses an online analysis document (pdf). The writer collects data using several stages such as :

1. Reading the novel Don Quixote until it is finished.
2. Identifying the appropriate data from the text in the novel.
3. Recording all the data obtained in accordance with the research problem.
4. Using synthesis to find point between the study of sociology and conflict in literature.
5. Making a Table of Data to make it easier to collect and elaborate as well as simplify the review of research into novel.
6. The result of the table of data can be seen in Appendix III.

### **3.6 Data Analysis Procedure**

In this study, the writer uses content analysis as a meetshod for analyzing the data in the study. After collecting data from primary and secondary data, the writer analyzes the data in several stages, such as:

1. Evaluating and identifying data related to the research problem.
2. Analyzing the data using Lewis A. Coser's theory of social conflict.
3. Concluding the data collected and analyzed using Lewis A. Coser's theory of social conflict.
4. The result of the table analysis can be seen on Chapter IV.



## CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS

Social conflict by Lewis A. Coser is used as the main theory to analyze social conflict that appears in Cervantes' novel *Don Quixote* through forms of conflict such as realistic conflict and non-realistic conflict. In a realistic conflict, there are two necessary aspects, such as Hostile feeling and Hostile behavior in the main character. With the help of the conflict of literature from Holman, the writer presents and analyzes data through four forms of conflict in literature such as Man against Self, Man against Man, Man against Society, and Man against Nature. Analysis of the function of conflict in terms of the theory is developed by Lewis A Coser through the book *The Function of Social Conflict* in accordance with the social conflict that appears in the novel.

### 4.1 Forms of Social conflict appeared in Don Quixote

This chapter explains how social conflict appeared in Cervantes' novel Don Quixote. To prove the form of social conflict, the writer describes using the type of conflict using 4 types of conflict in the sociology of literature. Furthermore, the writer enters data into 2 forms of social conflict according to Lewis A. Coser, namely Realistic and non-Realistic with a comparison or synthesis model. To prove the data the writer does not use direct quotations but uses the code written at the end of the sentence. To show an event, dialogue, or expression in the novel, the writer uses codes such as: [1.a], [2.4], [2.5], etc. Data in the form of code numbers and letters can be seen in Appendix III in the table of data.

The writer analyzes two forms of social conflict such as realistic and non-realistic conflict. The writer classifies the realistic form of conflict using four types of conflict. To help read the classification of social conflict in the analysis, the writer presents the findings through the table below with the abbreviation in the *Data number*. The table below is help to understand the explanation in analysis. It is **NOT** the concept of theory.

NO	DATA	<i>Realistic</i>				<i>Non Realistic</i>
		Man against Self	Man against Man	Man against Society	Man against Nature	
1	Don Quixote sees his horse as a knight horse.	✓				
2	Don Quixote determined his knight name	✓				
3	Don Quixote determined his Princess	✓				
4	Don Quixote sees inn as a castle	✓				
5	Don Quixote promises to Sancho	✓				
6	Don Quixote sees windmill as giant	✓				
7	Don Quixote sees group witches	✓				
8	Don Quixote thinking his imaginary love	✓				
9	Don Quixote introducing him self to pilgrims as knight	✓				

10	Don Quixote think can defeat 20 Yanguesans	✓				
11	Don Quixote sees group of sheeps as a war	✓				
12	Don Quixote sees group of priest as a witch	✓				
13	Don Quixote sees circuss group	✓				
14	Don Quixote introducing to Roque as a knight	✓				
15	Between Don Quixote Lanlord		✓			
16	Between Don Quixote and Carrier		✓			
17	Between Don Quixote and Farmer		✓			
18	Between Don Quixote and Niece		✓			
19	Between Don Quixote and Sancho Panza		✓			
20	Between Don Quixote and Pasamonte		✓			

21	Between Don Quixote and Roque Squire		✓			
22	Between Don Quixote and Samson as a Knight of the Grove and Knight of the white moon		✓			
23	Additional conflict between Samson and Viceroy		✓			
24	Between Don Quixote and two girls from the inn			✓		
25	Between Don Quixote and Carriers			✓		
26	Between Don Quixote and Traders			✓		
27	Between Don Quixote and guardian of priest			✓		
28	Between Don Quixote and Yanguesans			✓		
29	Between Don Quixote and a group of Prisoners			✓		

30	Between Don Quixote and barbarians			✓		
31	Between Don Quixote and police officers			✓		
32	Between Don Quixote and environment			✓		
33	Don Quixote with the gravel				✓	
34	Don Quixote and the meadow				✓	
35	Don Quixote and the dust				✓	
36	Don Quixote and the lions				✓	
37	The priest Nicholas and maid burn the book					✓
38	The Landlord tells the Carriers that Don Quixote is a Madman					✓
39	Sancho tells Don Quixote if peasant is Dulciena de Toboso					✓
40	Sancho beaten by bray villager					✓
41	Sancho tells misfortune is					✓

	caused wictes	by					
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#### 4.1.1 Realistic Conflict

##### 4.1.1.1 Don Quixote and Reality

The first case of social conflict that occurs in Miguel Cervantes' novel *Don Quixote* is discussed in detail in the first chapter of the novel. From this chapter, the inner conflict felt by the main character will be explained in detail. Interestingly, at the beginning of the chapter there is no mention of the main character's name. The main character is a farmer who lives well in the village. He lives with his nephews, nieces, and a man who helps him with his daily tasks. The main character is someone who is quite respected in the village because there he is also helped by his friend who is a priest there. Inside his room was filled with knight books.

In the **data number 1** Self conflict enters when the main character begins to determine the name of the horse. The main character is very idealistic in coming up with a dashing name for his vehicle, it takes him 4 days just to find a suitable name for his ride. The name Rocinante was taken for the emaciated white horse [4.a]. Main Character believes that a knight must have a dashing horse to take him on an infinite adventure. He gives the name of his horse in the form of a tribute and a prayer. He does not want a name that gave him melancholy or a name that was very flashy. He hopes for is a name that is noble, easy to pronounce, and easy to remember when accompanying him on his crazy adventures [4.b]. According to him, this name is appropriate, very noble and also very loud when spoken. From here it shows that there is a realistic conflict that occurs between Don Quixote's imagination about a knight who has a famous horse. This conflict is included in the category of man against self because there is self conflict for four days looking for a name for his horse. So that through the above data it can be understood that this case is included in the category of man vs self between Don Quixote and self.

**Data Number 2** After finding the right name for his mount, the main character starts to make a name for himself. Considering a name befitting a valiant and brave knight. He chooses to take the name "Don Quixote" as the name of a brave knight [1.e]. He takes a name that will be used to frighten all the enemies

he will face on the battlefield. Considering a name befitting a valiant and brave knight. In other proof in data. He chooses to take the name "Don Quixote" as the name of a brave knight [1.e]. He gets this name after about 8 days after he finds the name of his horse. he takes his family name from Quixada as well as adding a name in honor of his own birthplace as Don Quixote de Lamancha or Don Quixote from lamancha. This conflict leads to the type of self-against-man conflict when the main character feels that he needs time to determine his nickname. So in this case it can be included as man vs self between Don Quixote and self who thinking about the name.

In the **data number 3** the main character is changes his name in to Don Quixote. Swiftly Don Quixote lowered his head and began to respect her as a great princess by giving her the name and title as Magnificent lady Dulciena de toboso[5.b]. Don Quixote was not satisfied to find that a warrior's struggle will be in vain if there was no love in his heart. Shortly after, Don Quixote finds a woman in his village, a peasant girl who fascinated him. It is known that actually in the next story, the woman refuses into an imaginary lover by Don Quixote but this does not stop Don Quixote. The woman's name is "Aldonza Lorenzo" [5.a]. This is proof that the case that is happening above is a conflict that is experienced by the main character, included in the category of man vs self between Don Quixote and his imaginary lover Dulciena de Toboso.

The three data above are proofs that the conflict that Don Quixote is currently experiencing is a Realistic conflict, a preparation that must be made to strengthen the character of a knight in a book he often reads. The conflict experienced when making this character required the main character to set the path of his imagination.

The **data number 4** next adventure Don Quixote begins his journey around Spain. Don Quixote finds an inn which he thinks is a castle that Don Quixote can use as a resting place [9.b]. This results in Don Quixote's behavior being that of a knight entering the castle at the discretion of his imagination. He regards the two girls and the landlord as the owners of the castle and the princesses who will serve him as guests. Don Quixote treats them like a host who has to serve a guest, moreover a knight. The case between Don Quixote and himself refers to his desire to see a place and service like in a castle is proof of classification man against self.

The **data number 5** After the next adventure at the inn, he feels the need for a servant who will help him on a big adventure, where after Don Quixote returns home and prepares for his return journey, he sees a stupid but forms-hearted farmer named Sancho Panza [6.a]. Don Quixote promises an island and a position that Shanco panza will receive when he serves Don Quixote. Sancho believed what his neighbor said, because before Don Quixote became what he is now, he is well known to his neighbors [6.b]. Don Quixote tries to influence Sancho Panza by saying that there will be an island and a post that Sancho will have. Besides that there is Don Quixote's need as a knight who needs a servant on a journey and sees Sancho as a suitable servant. Through the cases that occur, this conflict can be classified as Man against Self between Don Quixote against his need to find a squire.

The **data number 6** is Don Quixote's journey with Sancho when they go in one of the vast hilly areas, Don Quixote swiftly prepares himself to immediately fight an imaginary giant [15.a]. Sancho dismisses his master's vision, he thinks that what his master saw is actually a windmill. However, Don Quixote bravely tries to attack the windmill and leaves the sancho[15.b]. Don Quixote ends up getting stuck in the propeller of a spinning windmill. This madness satisfy Don Quixote in his battle which he considers a great victory against the giant. This conflict is included as conflict between Man against self where Don Quixote fights his heart by saying that the windmill is a giant.

Next, **data number 7** Don Quixote meets a party of priests escorting a woman on a journey. Back to Don Quixote's imagination, he acts by saying that it is a group of witches who captures the royal princess [15.c]. Sancho believes this vision of his master, silently listens to his master's madness. Deftly Don Quixote returns to act by riding the "Rocinante" with confidence to stop the group of priests. Don Quixote starts to threaten the driver of the wagon train to free the passengers with his characteristic chivalrous sneer [15.d]. This immediately stops the cart group and they come to a halt. From this case Don Quixote tries to convince himself that what he sees was a group of criminals. as a knight fighting evil, Don Quixote creates a new conflict by stopping the cart. From this case is very clearly classified as man against self between Don Quixote and his heart.



The next **data number 8** tells when Don Quixote meets Goatherd who is sad and tells Don Quixote and Sancho about his love story. From this story, Don Quixote falls into his imagination, he imagines the figure of Dulciena Del Toboso who was his idol [16.a]. Like a knight who spends the night thinking about his lover, Don Quixote falls so deeply into his longing for Dulciena that he fills the night with lamentations of sorrow that he addresses to his imaginary lover Dulciena. Don Quixote seems to be a knight who thinks of his beloved and becomes a loyal person. In this fantasy, there is clearly no relationship between a woman and the main character's life. However the character of Dulciena becomes Don Quixote's imagination and source of strength to shape a character into a knight. So this can be categorized as a Man against self.

**Data number 9** shows In the middle of his journey, he meets the goatherd, Don Quixote meets the praying people who were going to travel to the mountains. He returns to stop the group and boasts that he is a knight who must travel and adventure [16.b]. Don Quixote tries to portray himself as someone who has lost a loved one. In reality he is just an old man who imagines like a knight. Don Quixote tries to build an image for everyone he meets as a knight. this is clearly the opposite when the people he meets see Don Quixote as a crazy old geezer. so that through the conflict above in the Don Quixote case with himself it can be concluded as a Man against self.

In the **data number 10** After the incident, Rocinante falls and is beaten by hordes of Yanguesans. This is done by Don Quixote solely as a form of revenge for the treatment his horse received [17.a]. Don Quixote, who considers himself a brave knight, returns to following his wild instincts by challenging the group of 20 Yanguesans by beating them one by one. This causes the resistance of the Yanguesans to gang up on Don Quixote and Sancho mercilessly [17.d]. Don Quixote's desire to appear brave made his fantasy of defeating the entire Yanguesan group. realistically the main character is just an old man who is accompanied by his lazy neighbor so that revenge is not possible. so that this conflict can be categorized as man against self.

In the **data number 11** Furthermore, on the next journey Don Quixote sees a herd of cattle in the meadow. His imagination assumes that what he sees was a great battle between Garamantas and Pentapolin [18.a]. but again his servant Sancho reminds him that what he sees a flock of sheep that has just released to

find food [18.b]. Don Quixote does heed Sanchos's words rushes down the valley to slash the necks of the sheep which he sees as a war between the two kingdoms. Inner conflict resurfaces when Don Quixote again feels like a fearless knight and join a war. In fact Don Quixote only fought a flock of sheep which he considers to be pentapolin warriors against galamantas warriors. This conflict is categorized as man against self .

In the **data number 12** In the next data Don Quixote travels back and meets a troop of police who holds the royal criminals prisoner to be hands over to the city and put on trial. But Don Quixote again acts by not seeing it that way. His chivalrous soul thinks that what he sees is a group of slaves being holds captive by the king [19.a]. Don Quixote returns to action by stopping the prisoner assisted by Sancho, ending with the release of the prisoners who managed to free themselves from the shackles of the police officers' chains.

Next proof in **data number 13** strengthens by Don Quixote's journey afterwards. During his trip to Barcelona at that time, he meets a circus troupe that carriers a large cage containing two ferocious lions. This catches Don Quixote's attention. Don Quixote again prepares himself by considering it a new adventure [24.a]. The bodyguard's reaction began to be different where at this time the bodyguard does not want to be involved in the inner conflict that his master experiences. However, all his guards can do was grumble [24.b]. Don Quixote sees the circus troupe as a man carrying a fighting lion. to strengthen his character as a knight, Don Quixote challenges and fights a lion so he can be known as a fearless man. this case can be categorized as man vs self.

**Data number 14** shows when Don Quixote encounters pirates on his way to Barcelona. Don Quixote meets the leader of the rebel group named Roque and introduces himself as a knight who has travels the world with all his accomplishments[25.e]. Again, Don Quixote in his fantasy takes on the role of a knight who is fearless of whatever comes his way. From the data described above, the events passed by Don Quixote and his bodyguards are a form of man versus self. This is in line with the realistic conflict conveyed by Coser about Hostile feeling. The main character has an inner conflict with his own sanity. In one of the last chapters the main character begins to wake up from his madness and admits that during the main character his name was Alonzo Quinxano and was no longer an imaginary knight named Don Quixote [27.f]. Interestingly, in the middle

of the adventure, Don Quixote says sarcasm to himself with the hope that he becomes a victim of despair, a maniac madman, and wants to be brave like Don Ronald [20.a]. This data is interesting because the main character is aware of what he is doing. By making a sarcasm about himself. However, the main character argues that he wants to be a brave knight. This sentence actually refers to himself succeeding in becoming a brave knight. Through the conflict above, the conflict that occurs can be classified as a man-against-self conflict.

From that data above it is strengthens the hypothesis that Don Quixote is against himself (Man against Self). In the conflict itself is the point of view from the main character who becomes a knight where through this view everything feels real. The cases where Don Quixote has a goal to make him a great knight. Starts from the formation of the name of the character needed by the knight, to how Don Quixote's imagination seeks adventure. All these cases aim at nothing more than to prove that Don Quixote is considers a great warrior. This situation is the character's feeling that is considers real and the desire that is expected. So that the real feeling experienced by Don Quixote can be categorized as a realistic conflict.

#### **4.1.1.2 Don Quixote against Antagonist**

**Data number 15** In the next case, the individual-contraindividual stage of social conflict in the novel begins when Don Quixote's first trip to an inn he considers a castle. Don Quixote thinks the food he orders was a banquet in the castle. Shortly after tasting the ordered dishes, the landlord immediately asks Don Quixote to pay for the lodging. But Don Quixote thought that a knight will not carry a penny in his armor [9.c]. But the landlord formsly told Don Quixote that a knight must carry his pocket money. It was useful for buying the knight's own needs. From this point on Don Quixote accepts the landlord's statement. From this conversation, there was a bit of friction between Don Quixote and the landlord about how Don Quixote pays for all the facilities provided by the landlord. The conflict between the landlord and Don Quixote occurs because there are different goals of the two. The landlord wants his services to be paid for by the customer but Don Quixote, who regarded him as a knight, has no money in his pocket. Don Quixote also thinks that the building is a castle and Don Quixote does not have to pays for it. So that from the case above the conflict is classified as man against man.

In the **data number 16** after Don Quixote carries out his duty of guarding the stables as ordered by the landlord, a guest of the inn came to give his horse something to drink in the stable. This caught Don Quixote's attention and starts to chase the man away [9.d]. The Carrier ignored Don Quixote's chatter, who starts to get angry because no matter how loud Don Quixote shouts, the Carrier still gave his horse a drink in the stable. Surprisingly Don Quixote beats the man's head until it was covered in blood [9.e]. From this explanation, Don Quixote opens a conflict by hitting the Carrier. This is done so that the male carrier leaves the cage. this is the conflict between Don Quixote and the porter. This case classified as man against man.

Furthermore, in the **data number 17** the conflict between individuals is explained when Don Quixote meets the farmer who punishes the youth in the oak tree. There Don Quixote sees a child being whipped and tortured by farmers. As a knight Don Quixote stops the incident by challenging him to fight [10.c]. Seeing Don Quixote in full knightly attire and carrying a spear. The farmer also pretended to obey Don Quixote's orders [10.d]. After this was over, the farmer continued his violence by inviting the young man to leave with the excuse that he wants to pay off his debt. This is the conflict between Don Quixote and the peasants. from this case there are differences in the desires or goals between the two parties, Don Quixote and the farmer. Don Quixote as a knight tries to stop Farmer's violence against the boy. However, Farmer thought the punishment was appropriate since the boy was a thief. From the case above the conflict occurs between Don Quixote against Farmer which can be classified as man against man.

In the **data number 18**, when Don Quixote comes home after the fight he has to be in his room to recover. However, this do not break his spirit of chivalry as Don Quixote. There is a small argument between Don Quixote and his nephew. The nephew tries to awaken Don Quixote from his fantasy of being a knight. But this does not stop don Quixote from his fantasy of being a knight [14.a]. The debate between the nephew and Don Quixote refers to a conflict between the nephew and the main character. This conflict is a conflict between Don Quixote and his niece. Conflict occurs between Niece dan Don Quixote. Both have different desires. Niece wants his uncle to stay in the village. However Don Quixote is still filled with fantasy and imagination, still wants to go on adventures as a knight. This conflict is classified as a conflict between man against man.

Furthermore, in the **data number 19** after various adventures passes together between Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, a conflict began between the two where this starts when Sancho became the victim of a beating by the Yanguesan group. Sancho gets annoyed with Don Quixote's fantasies. This is proven when Sancho argues that the building that Don Quixote sees as a palace is nothing but an inn [17e]. Evidence of Sancho's doubts reappears when he tries to avoid a mad fight between Don Quixote and a circus lion [24.a]. This conflict culminates when Don Quixote intended to punish Sancho for his laziness with lashes and as a form of stopping Dulcinea's curse by whipping Sancho in the buttocks 3300 times. However Sancho refused with a defense. [25.a]. Don Quixote adds scorn aimed at Sancho until a fight is inevitable [25.c]. The fight between the two began to subside when Sancho said that only he himself will punish himself as revenge for the sins he has committed. The conflict that occurred between Don Quixote and Sancho is based on a difference in point of view between master and bodyguard where Don Quixote, who was brave and fearless as a knight, was in contrast to Sancho, who has a calm and peaceful spirit. What's worse, from the quotes that have been discussed before, Sancho often becomes a victim of Don Quixote's obsession in his adventures. This conflict can not be avoided because Sancho is a part of Don Quixote's journey. So that from the conflict that occurred, this case can be classified as man against man.

Next **data number 20** is the conflict between Don Quixote and one of the prisoners. When Don Quixote helps the prisoners escape. Don Quixote thinks that what he was doing was a form of freeing slaves. But it turns out that what he released was the most famous criminal Gines Pasamonte. Once freed, the prisoners turns to attack Don Quixote. From this part, Don Quixote's conflict widened when it is discovered that Gines Pasamonte steals Don Quixote's horse and Sancho's donkey [19.f]. Until they finds their riding animal left behind in a cage. of this case there is a conflict between Don Quixote and pasamonte. Because there are personal problems between Don Quixote and Pasamonte who steals his mount. This sets Don Quixote against Pasamonte. A real conflict was felt between the prisoner named Pasamonte and Don Quixote. Pasamonte steals Don Quixote's horse and beats him up. As a knight this is very embarrassing and lowers self-esteem. So Don Quixote is angry with Pasamonte. This conflict can be classified as man against man.

The next **data number 21** is a conflict when Don Quixote meets a group of pirates led by Roque Guinard. Don Quixote gallantly introduces himself as a famous knight. This is greeted wisely by Pasamonte. The conflict began when Roque Guinard's bodyguard wants to plunder Don Quixote and Sancho but this was stopped by Roque who received Don Quixote formally [f. 25]. One of these bodyguards is shown to be eager to steal everything that Don Quixote owns. This is a conflict between Don Quixote and pirate squire. There is a conflict of will between the pirate escort and Don Quixote. So this conflict is classified as man against man.

The **data number 22**, climax battle is between Don Quixote and Samson Carrasco who becomes the Knight of the White Moon. This battle ends in volume two of Cervantes' novel. Samson Carrasco tries to return to the fight previously won by Don Quixote. This battle is the turning point for Don Quixote's crazy fantasy as the great Knight. This case begins with the appearance of the Knight of the White Moon when Don Quixote and Sancho enjoy an afternoon on the coast with the Viceroy of Barcelona. Without a very long dialogue, the Knight of the Moon challenges Don Quixote [26.a]. The main character immediately accepts the knight's challenge, Don Quixote considers it an honor to challenge the knight. And a warrior himself knows no fear [26.b]. Just like the previous battle, Samson Carrasco as Knight of the Moon again made a deal with Don Quixote where all will belongs to the winner. From this point the fight was inevitable and ended in Samson Carrasco's victory. Samson learns from his previous mistakes by preparing everything to come back against Don Quixote [26.d]. This condition forced Don Quixote to surrender. Don Quixote explains that if he admits that Dulcinea is not the most beautiful person, then Don Quixote chooses to die. The request was denied by the Knight of the White Moon or Samson Carrasco. Samson asked Don Quixote to retire as a knight and return to his village for one year [26.e]. This ends with Don Quixote agreeing to the agreement. Even though it was hard for Don Quixote to stop his madness, Don Quixote still adhered to his chivalrous nature in order to keep his promise. From the case above, the conflict experienced by the main character is actually only with the same person, namely Samson Carrasco. However, all are separated according to the characters created by Samson Carrasco who became a Knight of the Grove and Knight of the White Moon. So even though he is fighting the same person, Don Quixote is fighting two different characters. From the cases above it is clear that between Samson Carrasco as the

Knight of the white moon and Samson Carrasco as the Knight of the Grove is a conflict that is classified as man against man.

In the **data number 23**, man against man conflict is closed with the conflict between Samson Carrasco and Viceroy Don Antonio's bodyguard. The character of Don Antonio is actually introduced in chapter 20 of volume two which accepts Don Quixote's presence as a funny person. The conflict starts when Don Antonio finds out who was behind the Knight of the White Moon, who turns out to be Samson Carrasco [26.f]. Samson explains that he is a neighbor of Don Quixote who is tries to wake Don Quixote and bring him home. However, it turns out that Don Antonio does not approve of this because according to him the madness that Don Quixote creates his own way of life [26.g]. In the end, however, Don Quixote still has to return to his village and family. Don Antonio can not do anything about it. This refusal was supports by the Viceroy of Barcelona who regrets that if Don Quixote is sent home then all the silliness of this chivalrous era will end [26.i]. This last conflict is categorized as Man against Man because the closing story slowly places Samson Carrasco's position, who begins to doubt as a result of defeating the old Don Quixote by fighting and arguing with Don Antonio. The conflict between Samson Carrasco and Don Antonio can be classified as Man against Man.

The Man against Man conflict in this chapter explains how the forms of conflict are presented in Cervantes' novel Don Quixote where in several cases major social conflicts present Don Quixote's conflicts with the people he meets. This inter-individual conflict is a real conflict over an individual's demands or goals. In the case above, most of it is taken from the point of view of the main character, namely Don Quixote when he meets other individuals.

#### 4.1.1.3 Man Against Society

In the **data number 24** conflict that appears next in the type of individual conflict against Society in Don Quixote's novel begins when Don Quixote's journey to the inn which he sees as a castle. Don Quixote meets two women who laugh at him because they see him wearing knightly armor complete with shields and weapons as well as typical knight retrorica [9.a]. These two women perceive Don Quixote as a madman who enters his inn. Meanwhile Don Quixote regards both of them as royal princesses. This conflict is felt by Don Quixote when the

women give nonverbal reactions by laughing at him. This immediately offends Don Quixote who arrives at that time. However, this conflict was soon mitigated by the landlord who continues to serve Don Quixote as a customer [9.c]. This is a social conflict where the main character gets non-verbal rejection from the environment. The landlord indicates that he is a customer entering the inn and will pay for it. This case is classified as man against society.

The next **data number 25**, conflict of social rejection was some time after Don Quixote beats up another customer who wants to give his horse to the stables which Don Quixote guarded. After beating him, it turns out that this Carrier has a group of about four to five people who does not accept seeing their friend being beaten up by Don Quixote. Where this group of Carriers starts throwing stones at Don Quixote until Don Quixote was powerless [9.e]. This is because the Carriers help their friends who were beaten by Don Quixote. But soon the landlord stops this dispute and explained that Don Quixote was a madman. The case above shows that Don Quixote receives rejection from the Carriers who avenges his friend. Groups that oppose Don Quixote here can be categorized as a society, so that the conflict that occurs is a conflict between Man against Society.

The next **data number 26**, conflict is when Don Quixote meets other Traders. He orders the Traders to submit and worship the beauty of Dulcinea del Toboso as the most beautiful woman in Spain [10.a]. But this is rejected by the Traders group, they consider Don Quixote a bully who stopped their journey. On the other hand, the traders also do not understand what Don Quixote ordered. To make matters worse, they think Don Quixote is a thief who wants to steal their things. This refusal makes Don Quixote angry and plans to beat the Traders with his horse and gun. But the Traders who see the fall of Don Quixote immediately showered him with stones until Don Quixote lay down [10.b]. This conflict involved Don Quixote and the Traders who refused Don Quixote's order to meet Dulcinea del Toboso. Trader's group's anger with Don Quixote is a form of environmental rejection against Don Quixote by throwing stone. This conflict can be classified as man against society.

In the **data number 27** later in his travels with Sancho he encounters a troupe of what he thinks are witches who are holding a princess. Where this is clearly pushed aside by a priest who rides a horse. He claims to be a priest who escorted a woman to another village. After some debate then there was a conflict between



Don Quixote and the Pastor's entourage. Don Quixote begins to attack the priest and defeats his guards [15.g]. this conflict involved Don Quixote and Sancho with a retinue of priests which Don Quixote won. So that his wish was fulfilled so that the rest of the group meets Dulcinea del Toboso. The conflict that occurs between the entourage and Don Quixote can be classified as a man against society.

In the next **data number 28** case, Don Quixote is told to avenge his horse which was beaten by a group of Yanguesans. Filled with anger and courage, he immediately challenges a group of about twenty people to fight [17.b]. This challenge was certainly accepted by the Yanguesans group who starts beating Don Quixote and also Sancho Panza to a pulp. The conflict ends when the Yanguesans considers the two people they had beaten to death in a green meadow [17.d]. This conflict very clearly depicts an individual against the environment where the yanguesans reject the revenge of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza as a result of Rocinante's fall helpless. It was obvious that there was conflict between the yanguesans and Don Quixote. This case is a conflict that occurs and is classified as a Man against society conflict.

The next **data number 29** case continues when Don Quixote meets a group of prisoners whom he considers to be slaves being held by the king. This conflict is an interesting social conflict to discuss because in this chapter it tells an unexpected plot twist. The first social conflict came from a group of police who takes prisoners with a fierce debate between the two. This constable vehemently resisted interference from Don Quixote who regards him as a royal bodyguard [19.a]. During the debate with the police, Don Quixote continues his conversation with the prisoners held by the police. This conflict took place between Don Quixote and the police guarding the prisoners. This conflict is exploited by criminals who try to save themselves from the chains that bind their legs [19.c]. After that these prisoners start to help Don Quixote beat up the police who had previously argued with Don Quixote. After being released from the police who detained him, this opportunity is used by the prisoners to turn against Don Quixote and Sancho using stones and chains of prisoners until they were black and blue [19.d]. This conflict ends when the prisoners escape and steal Don Quixote and Sancho Panza's mounts. The case above is a problem of trilateral conflict between Don Quixote, the Police, and prisoners who have their own goals. In the end it all ends with the group attacking Don Quixote. So this case is categorized as an

individual case against a group. So this conflict is classified as Man against society.

In the **data number 30** Don Quixote's next trip to the inn where Don Quixote and Sancho stops over found a new conflict. This conflict began when Don Quixote enters the inn and get some rest. There is a group of barbarians who are partying. There one of the barbarians mock Don Quixote's helmeets as the head of the basin. So that again the conflict between Don Quixote and the barbarians occurred [22.a]. This conflict became a social conflict between Don Quixote and the Barbarians at the inn. the differences of opinion between the barbarians and Don Quixote lead to conflict between the two. Actually it is true what the barbarians said about the helmeets that Don Quixote wears a basin. but Don Quixote refuses to admit it and takes offense at the barbarian remark. so that this conflict can be categorized as a man against society.

The **data number 31** conflict continues with the appearance of several police officers who comes from the magistrate's delegation. Because Don Quixote and Sancho became fugitives as a result of releasing previously released prisoners. The police were finally prevented by a friend of Don Quixote [23.a]. The police tries to get into the inn to immediately arrest Don Quixote. This is one of the conflicts between Don Qixote against the police for the umpteenth time after his encounter when releasing the previous prisoner. This case is categorized as a group of police against Don Quixote. The police have a goal to catch Don Quixote for his mistakes. however, the mad Don Quixote regards the police as a nuisance. so that this conflict can be classified as man against society.

The **data number 32** social conflict between the individual and the social is the case when Don Quixote is dying. Don Quixote's awareness as Alonzo Quixano is doubted by everyone in the house. This becomes a small debate between Don Quixote and the people at home who question Don Quixote's sanity. Until Don Quixote explain that he repents and feels lost after reading a book about knights [27.b]. The doubts felt by the residents of the house were none other than the result of Don Quixote leaving the house. this case is related to the feelings of Don Quixote's environment who think Don Quixote still fantasizes as a knight. but Don Quixote reiterates that he is no longer a knight but Alonzo Quixano and explains that his infatuation with books make him blind to reality. This conflict can be classified as a man against society.

There are many conflicts between the main character and society in the case of the Don Quixote novel. From small groups to community groups take part in the adventures of the warrior Don Quixote. Sancho as Don Quixote's bodyguard himself often avoids Don Quixote's madness against society. Some of it involved Sancho, but mostly Sancho avoided it because Sancho is a peace-loving figure. In most cases, Don Quixote is always the initiator of conflict with his environment. Don Quixote's fantasy about knights makes him meet the conflict between himself and society. This difference in views makes him get rejection from his environment (environmental issue).

#### **4.1.1.4 Conflict between Don Quixote and Nature**

In the **data number 33**, conflict between Don Quixote and nature is meant in cases where Don Quixote's adventures are stopped by natural factors such as disasters, seasons, or days. It started when Don Quixote meets the traders on the way after the inn. The conflict starts when Don Quixote challenges the traders who refuses to meet Dulcinea. Don Quixote challenges them to fight with the traders. Don Quixote prepares to attack the Traders with a spear, but at the same time his horse Rocinante trips over a rock which makes him fall so the Traders strike back by showering Don Quixote with stones and gravel. This make Don Quixote fall because of being stoned by the Traders and causes Don Quixote to be unable to continue his journey [9.e]. This case relates to humans against nature between Don Quixote and pebbles. The main character is constrained when doing his wish. The pebbles causes Don Quixote to fall and is showered with stones from the traders [9.g]. The gravel here is one aspect of nature itself. Meanwhile, Don Quixote will reach his goal if he does not trip over a pebble. From this case the pebbles can become an aspect of nature that can open up a new conflict in Don Quixote's journey. Through the conflict experienced by Don Quixote with the Rocinante accident that comes from gravel is a conflict classification between man against Nature.

In the **data number 34**, next case Man against Nature is also encountered when Don Quixote finds a river and a large expanse of grass. Don Quixote and Sancho decide to take a break and free their mounts to look for food [17.d]. This conflict causes Don Quixote's mount to fight with a wild horse which turned out to belong to the Yanguesan people so that a fight between the two was inevitable. This case can be classified as a Man against Nature conflict because here Don

Quixote and Sancho stops when they see a swamp that was very suitable for a place to rest. So they decide to let go of the ride and stop the trip. Swamp and Rocinante are included in the Nature classification which hinders Don Quixote's journey in adventure. this conflict tricks the main character to stop and rest. if the same place does not appear, then Don Quixote will continue his journey and will not meet his fight against the Yanguesans. but in fact Don Quixote stopped his journey and stopped to rest. until a new conflict emerges that is not unexpected. so that the conflict that occurs can be classified as man against nature.

The next **data number 35** case occurs when Don Quixote stopped his journey because of a cloud of dust that appeared from a distance. This conflict begins when Don Quixote and Sancho travels to Barcelona. They finds a plume of dust rising from behind the hills. This causes Don Quixote's fantasy to think it is a war. So that on their way back they had to stop to watch the war [18.b]. The cloud of dust that stopped Don Quixote's journey was a desert that was passed by a flock of sheep looking for food. This case is classified as a conflict between Don Quixote and nature which results in the main character's journey being stopped when he reaches his destination. This conflict resulted in the opening of another branch of conflict between Don Quixote and the shepherds. this conflict will not occur if the result of the sheep passing through the sandy soil creates a cloud of dust. Don Quixote will not stop and start making fantasies to create new conflicts. this case agrees to be classified as man against nature.

The **data number 36**, next unrealistic case arise in the case when Don Quixote and Sancho meets Carter the circus who brought a lion. Don Quixote intercepts the circus Carter and asks him what is in the cage he is carrying. Carter explains that inside there were two circus lions that were going to be sent to Africa. Don Quixote challenges the lion by ordering Carter to open the cage [24.d]. Don Quixote thought fighting lions will be his reward as a knight. Analysis of conflict cases between humans and nature is not only influenced by natural disasters that occur, but animals are also included in unexpected conflicts. In this case, the lion belongs to nature which stops and attracts Don Quixote's attention so he can fight the lion. This case of conflict is classified by the writer as a conflict between Don Quixote and a lion. So this makes it clear that this case is categorized as Man against nature.

Some examples of cases that is described, conflicts between humans and nature results in the opening of new conflicts. This can be an obstacle for the main character to reach the goal. Conflict between humans and nature cannot be avoided because nature is natural and unpredictable. It is not uncommon for individuals to improvise when faced with problems with nature. In the several cases described, most of the conflicts that occur with nature are faced by the main characters. This relates to another conflict. Some of the other conflicts are influenced or affect conflicts against nature. Like Man against Man which can be based on conflict with nature as in the previous sub-chapter.

#### 4.1.2 Non Realistic

In the **data number 37**, Non-realistic conflicts classify various forms of reactions in a conflict through individual responses in resolving a conflict. Steps to reduce anger require a “substitute object”. In the novel *Don Quixote*, non-realistic conflicts can be proven when Don Quixote goes through several aspects. Non realistic conflict is explained when the maid and priest Nichole burns a book which causes the main character to go mad. This case occurs when Don Quixote returns home to the village covered in wounds after being showered with stones by the Traders. The maid who sees Don Quixote's condition is so badly injured that she blames Don Quixote's books which were arranged in the room. The tension from the servant should be addressed to the main character who causes a lot of social conflict. However, this is not conveyed because the waiter could not release his tension on the main character who is filled with crazy thoughts about the era of chivalry. From here the maid channeled the tension towards the main character through the books kept in Don Quixote's room. The maid curses the terrible book Don Quixote like a book about magic and witches[13.a]. The maid grees with Reverend Nicholas who helps collect and sort inappropriate books in Don Quixote's room. Pastor Nicholas is also unable to channel the tension that occurs in the main character because Don Quixote has been influenced by chivalrous books [13.b]. Pastor Nicholas considers all the books in Don Quixote's room to be the cause of all Don Quixote's madness. In this conflict Priest Nicholas and Servant consider the book as one of the causes. Here the book can be categorized as a third party that functions as a means of releasing tension rather than releasing tension on the crazy Don Quixote. This is evidence of the non realistic conflict that appears in Don Quixote's novel.

In the **data number 38** cases to strengthen the existence of non realistic is the case when Don Quixote is a conflict that occurs between Don Quixote against the Carriers at the inn. The Carrier group come and begin to take revenge on someone who is beaten up by Don Quixote because Don Quixote was considers a madman [9.f]. When the conflict occurs, the Landlord asks the Carrier to stop his attacks. This is an individual way of preventing tension between the two parties. The tension begins to cool when the Landlord explains that Don Quixote is a madman and they do not need to worry about him. Here the Landlord uses Don Quixote as a scapegoat by calling him a madman. With this the Carries stop the attack on Don Quixote. Although the tension continues, at least stop the conflict so that it is not sustainable and takes casualties. From the case above there is a conflict between the landlord and the carriers indirectly because the conflict occurs at the landlord's inn. the landlord reduces the tension between the conflicts by declaring Don Quixote to be a madman. So that this effort becomes a reinforcement that this conflict is classified as a non-realistic conflict.

The **data number 39** non-realistic conflict is shown in the case when Don Quixote starts his journey again while recovering and being cared for in his own home. Don Quixote still wants to continue his adventures as a knight. Once upon a time, Don Quixote, who misses his girlfriend, orders Sancho to look for Dulciena de Toboso because Sancho is sent to deliver a letter before. Sancho, who sends the letter, panicks because Sancho does not want his master to know that he didn't deliver the letter. So he looks for a way so he can be free from Don Quixote's anger. Sancho decides to go and find three peasant women riding horses [28.a]. This immediately made Sancho think of tricking that he already finds Dulciena de Toboso. A moment after Don Quixote's doubts about the fake Dulciena. Sancho concocts and accuses the witch of having turned Dulciena's face into that of an ugly peasant [28.b]. In this conflict Sancho tricks Don Quixote by saying that the woman he meets is Dulciena who was curses by a witch. This aims to save himself from the anger of Don Quixote. In analyzing the conflict that happened to Sancho, Sancho uses a peasant woman and a witch as to appease Don Quixote. Both of these objects are an attempt to avoid tension in the conflict. So that this case can be classified into non-reality conflict.

In the **data number 40** after leaving the inn, Don Quixote and Sancho continued on to the city of Saragossa. Before enters the city, near the river Ebro, Don Quixote and Sancho meet troops from the "neighing" village. They will be

preparing to take revenge on another village for insulting one of the village officials who brayed like a donkey. It is explained that the villagers numbering in the hundreds of people will be prepared to take revenge with full weaponry[28.c]. There Don Quixote gives understanding to the residents that as a developed village, they do not need to take revenge. Don Quixote said that it does not mean that one person is insulted, then one village is also insulted. In the middle of Don Quixote's speech, Sancho advises the villagers that they should not be ashamed if they are insulted. This offended the people and someone started beating Sancho until he fainted [28.d]. The story ends when Sancho and Don Quixote escape and the villagers discourage their intention to take revenge on other villages. This one conflict is a conflict experienced by bray villagers who will take revenge on other villages. Don Quixote becomes quite trusted by the villagers until Sancho took over. one of the villagers released the tension against sancho by beating which was followed by other villagers. This makes the villagers channel their tension towards Sancho who is the third person in the conflict between the bray villagers and other villagers. This causes the main conflict between villagers neighing against taking revenge on other villages. So in this case, social conflict can be classified as non-realistic conflict.

The last **data number 41** unrealistic conflict is a case where there is tension between Don Quixote who plans to fight the Duke and Duchess. At this time, Sancho parts ways with Don Quixote because Sancho is believed to be the governor of an island. Don Quixote is caught the Duke and Duchess' trick in pretending to view Don Quixote as a knight. So Don Quixote with a letter asked Sancho to immediately leave his post as governor and start plotting against the duke and duchess [29.b]. Through his reply, Sancho gave news about his day as the governor of the island. In the closing of the letter, Sancho asks Don Quixote to stop his intention to disturb the Duke and Duchess because all of that is only the result of the influence of an evil wizard[29.c]. From this case it is explained that Sancho does not agree with Don Quixote's plan and thought that what Don Quixote saw for the Duke and Duchess was only a curse from an evil witch. However, on the other hand, Sancho himself realizes that becoming governor was his dream from the start. He also enjoys his position as a wise governor. Sancho feels very comfortable being a governor on the small island because of his position as governor. Sancho can give letters to his wife through bodyguards. Sancho choses to stop the conflict because Sancho does not want to lose his position as Governor so he blames the evil wizard who put a curse on Don Quixote's eye. In

this case, the evil wizard is uses as an object to reduce tension in the conflict that occurs. This is where this conflict can be classified as an unrealistic conflict.

## **4.2 Implication of Social Conflict in Don Quixote**

Various perspectives emerge as a result of the occurrence of a conflict itself. In general, conflict is always a trigger for an action that results in division to violence. this is what causes conflict to be very attached to the negative connotation. Lewis Coser through his book *The Function of Social Conflict* sees conflict as having an important social role. So this is where the positive side of the conflict emerges.

This chapter explains how the function of conflict has an impact on Don Quixote's novel. Don Quixote is the main character who is described as a character attached to conflict. Most of the conflicts that occur as a result of Don Quixote's fantasy. However, behind the conflicts experienced by the main characters, there is a role of conflict that has a function that influences Don Quixote. To proof the data the writer does not use direct quotations but uses the code written at the end of the sentence. To show an event, dialogue, or expression in the novel, the writer uses codes such as: [1.a], [2.4], [2.5], etc. Data in the form of code numbers and letters given can be seen in Appendix III in the table of data.

### **4.2.1 Don Quixote as a Knight**

In the novel Don Quixote, social conflict emerges and influences on character changes. Previously the main character Alonso Quijano was an old man who spends his time reading books in his room. He lives with his niece and maid. Alonso who is in a booking book about Knight decides to start his adventure as a knight [1.d]. His madness about the knight book is very critical. So he decides to start his adventure to become a knight named Don Quixote. Don Quixote's character in this section opens a new conflict for him and his environment.

Don Quixote begins to strengthen his character as a knight by involving several individuals around him. His imagination as Don Quixote was strengthened when several conflicts became supporters to strengthen the character of Don Quixote as a knight. This case can be finds when the landlord decides to appoint Don Quixote to become a knight [9.I]. Don Quixote feels he had to be appointed



to become an official knight. So he asks the landlord who according to him was the king to inaugurate him as a knight. Then Don Quixote makes an agreement with a landlord. He guards a horse cage in return for the inauguration as a knight. This conflict causes Don Quixote to believe that he was a knight. In social conflict, the identity of the knight owned by Don Quixote gives him a huge influence on his mind.

Don Quixote has a standard in his adventure to defend the weak and without fear as in the knight book. One example is when Don Quixote against Yanguesans [17.b]. Don Quixote shows a brave nature by fighting twenty troops. This courage is certainly not owned by ordinary people but it is the character of the knight by Don Quixote who helps improve the needs of Don Quixote. Some cases of conflict above are the social functions of the conflict experienced by Don Quixote. Don Quixote's character as a knight is strengthened through the conflict experienced. Through the above conflict, social conflict can increase an individual or group identity through the conflict traversed. This is in line with Lewis Coser's explanation of how conflict can strengthen identity.

#### **4.2.2 Expression of Samson Carrasco**

Samson Carrasco has an important role in the adventures of Don Quixote. Samson Carrasco is a child who returns after conducting undergraduate studies in the city. Samson Carrasco is introduced as the person chosen by Don Quixote as the writer of his knight story. But unexpectedly Samson says that there is a history that writes the story of Don Quixote accurately. Samson is a person who volunteers to bring Don Quixote home in a state of sane from his imagination. Samson's conflict was first introduced when Samson changes himself as a Knight of the Grove who challenges Don Quixote to duel. The match was won by Don Quixote. This is a defeat that Samson cannot accept. This defeat causes Samson to hold a grudge against Don Quixote [7.e]. Samson's anger in this case leads him to an antagonist in the story.

At the next meeting Samson meets with Don Quixote as Knight of the White Moon he challenged the duel for the second time. This time the fight is won by the Knight of the Moon with the same agreement as before. From this case

Samson Carraso is shown starts to change, from anger over revenge became an effort to bring Don Quixote home [26.f]. From the above conflict in accordance with what is said by Coser and Simmel that expression is an important component to show the intensity of an individual or group. Expression is very important to maintain relationships between groups that are full of voltage so as to prevent group dissolution. Here is proof that Samson Carrasco's revenge against Don Quixote makes his ambition and succeeded in achieving its goal in the end. So the conflict that causes Samson Carraso has a grudge to function as an expression in the conflict.

#### **4.2.3 Dulciena de Toboso gain Strenght of Don Quixote**

Dulciena is an imaginative character formed by Don Quixote. Dulciena's role is very important in the development and strengthening of Don Quixote's character in the conflict that will arrive. In some conflicts, Dulciena is shown as a source of strength Don Quixote like what Don Quixoe do when fighting the carrier in the landlord lodging [10.j]. This shows the intensity of the imaginative character created by Don Quixote. However, the function of Dulciena's character is also a solution so that the conflict that occurs does not worsen. For example in forgiveness given by Don Quixote by the antagonist in the conflict between Don Quixote against priests who brought daughters. Don Quixote gives him forgiveness if the antagonist wants to meet Dulciena and said that he is conquers by Donquixote. From the above conflict there is a safety valve phenomenon that has been explained by Lewis Coser. *Safety Valve* is an attempt to reduce a sustainable conflict in a group. This also functions as a group of group relations and avoiding continuing conflict. The conflict above has the criteria intended into the function of the *Safety Valve* social conflict by Lewis Coser. Dulciena's character is an attempt to avoid the mounting conflict.

#### **4.2.4 Relationship between Don Quixote and Sancho Panza**

Sancho Panza's character will not be separated from Don Quixote's trip. The relationship between the two became attached when Don Quixote realized his needs as a knight were a bodyguard. Sancho is a neighbor of Don Quixote who is described as a stupid but forms and wise person. Sancho joins Don Quixote for the island's rewards and position as governor promised by Don Quixote. During their trip they were meets with various forms of conflicts.

In various conflicts that are passed. The emotions of Sancho's character as if they were mixed with what he was going through. For example when Don Quixote fights the windmill which he considers as Giant. Or when Sancho is amazed by the victory of Don Quixote against the priest's bodyguard. Next Sancho is also made angry as a result because he becomes a victim by the people who are pressed. The peak of the conflict both was when Don Quixote is tricked by Duke and Duchess who said that Dulcinea wants Sancho in a whip three thousand times as a form of sin [25.b]. Both of them fights violently until Don Quixote stops the fight. From the conflict above Sancho is still loyal to Don Quixote. This is proven when Sancho chose to return to Don Quixote's house to continue the adventure [25.d]. Sancho tries to enter Don Quixote's room even though this is prevented by Don Quixote's nephew and niece so that he will not leave the room.

In the social function of the conflict described Coseriu that conflict will always be in a relationship. The closer a relationship, the greater the potential for conflict between the two. However, on the other hand a conflict will make the relationship tighter. This is evidenced by the closeness of Sancho with Don Quixote himself. From the various conflicts that exist, the relationship between the two exceeds the relationship between the bodyguards and their masters but turns into a friendship relationship. From the explanation above, it can be ascertained that the conflict that occurs between the two has a function as an adhesive relationship.

#### **4.2.5 The Ingenious Gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha**

This last chapter explains how the character of Alonso Quixano is separated from the character of Don Quixote as a knight. Alonso Quixano decides to change himself as Don Quixote as a result of his madness to read books. In some conflicts in the volume of one Don Quixote novel there are many conflicts that occur due to the character of Don Quixote. As in the conflict that occurs between Don Quixote and the carriers in the inn [9.e], the conflict that occurs between Don Quixote and the priest's group [15.d], or the conflict between Don Quixote and the police carrying prisoners [19.a]. Some mentioned are conflicts caused by Don Quixote in finding an adventure. This conflict is caused by Don Quixote's fantasy.

In the volume one explains how the chaos of Alonso Quixano as Don Quixote faced the conflict experiences. But in the second volume of Don Quixote's novel, Alonso Quixano's character as Don Quixote experiences a significant change. Don Quixote's changes are evidenced by the conflict that occurs when he and Sancho meet with the villagers in arrest [29.e]. Don Quixote who is accepted as a city resident of the city tends to give advice so as not to fight. Don Quixote asks them to be smart residents with not easily offended. Furthermore, this change is also proven when Don Quixote gives Sancho Panza input to become a good governor [29.a]. In this case Sancho Panza has the opportunity to become a governor on one of the small islands. Here the role of Don Quixote who underestimates Sancho slowly disappears.

In the volume of two Don Quixote novels the main character in these two novels is very contrast to the previous volume. Don Quixote becomes the character of a wise knight by supporting Sancho to become a governor. He always gives Sancho input on how to become a wise leader. Don Quixote, known as the cause of conflict, turned into conflict damper. But there is a conflict that does not change Don Quixote at all. Furthermore, from several cases such as when Don Quixote's loyalty loved his imaginative lover Dulcinea [15.f], Don Quixote shows the loyalty of a knight, or Don Quixote who fought the lion in the cage [24.e]. Through some of the statements above it can be concluded that social conflicts can also function as a process of individual development. In its context is Alonso Quixano which turns into a wiser character, loyal and has a bold nature like Knight.

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

- 1) After analyzing the social conflict that occurred in Miguel Cervantes's *Don Quixote*. The writer succeeded in classifying realistic and non-realistic social conflicts according to Lewis A Coser's view. Realistic conflict analysis is assisted by the existence of four types of conflict in literature, namely man against self, man against man, man against society, and man against nature. which is described as follows :
  - a) In the conflict between man against Self, it is mostly found that the main character is controlled by fantasy as a knight so that what he sees is an imaginative subject such as a windmill as a giant or an inn as a castle.
  - b) Data Man against Man is found when the main character is dealing with other individuals or antagonists such as Samson Carrasco or Pasamonte.
  - c) In the Man against Society data, the main character faces groups that oppose the main character, such as the Yanguesan army or groups of criminals.
  - d) Man against Nature is found when conflicts occur between the main character and natural events such as pebbles and lions. So that the writer can determine the realistic conflict in the story.
- 2) The Non-Realistic conflict is obtained based on how the main character suppresses a tension in a conflict such as the conflict that occurs between landlords and carriers. So that from the findings of the first problem formulation of the conflict that occurs in the *Don Quixote* novel, realistic conflict is more dominant than non-realistic conflict.
- 3) Furthermore, the implication of the social conflict is a positive function of the social conflict that occurs in the novel *Don Quixote*. among others, the strengthening of the identity of a knight *Don Quixote* through various conflicts. Expression in conflict also plays an important role in releasing

tension by antagonists like the vengeful Samson Carrasco. Or cement the relationship between Don Quixote and Sancho panza as knight and servant. Social conflict can also develop individuals like Don Quixote who become wise. Besides that, there is also a Safety valve or an attempt to suppress ongoing conflicts such as Don Quixote's imaginative lover, Dulcinea del Toboso.

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## APPENDIX I BIOGRAPHY

### *Composer*

*Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra*. was born in Alcalá de Henares, Spain, 29 September 1547 and died in Madrid, Spain 22 April 1616 at the age of 68. He was a Spanish novelist, poet and playwright. He is known for his novel “Don Quixote de Lamancha” (Don Kihot/Kiyot), which is considered by many to be the first modern novel, one of the greatest works of western literature, and the greatest in Spanish. This novel is one of (the largest book in the western world) in the encyclopedia britannica. Russian author Fyodor Dostoveysky considers it "the highest and most sublime word of human thought

### *Translator*

*John Ormsby* (1829–1895) was a nineteenth-century Anglo-Irish translator. He is most famous for his 1885 English translation of Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, perhaps the most scholarly and accurate English translation of the novel up to that time. It is so precise that Samuel Putnam, who published his own English translation of the novel in 1949, faults Ormsby for duplicating Cervantes' pronouns so closely that the meaning of the sentences sometimes becomes confusing.

## **APPENDIX II**

### **DON QUIXOTE SUMMARY**

#### ***Volume I***

In short, once upon a time there lived an old man who was very fond of books about knights. he spends his days reading books in his room. one day he decided to go on a big adventure by preparing himself as a knight. from naming his horse, himself, creating an image of the woman of his dreams, to recruiting his neighbor as a knight's servant. the journey begins with a meeting with a giant windmill which he thinks is a giant. the story continues with his encounters with adventure and meeting new people. he introduced himself as a sad-faced knight. his love for his imaginary girlfriend Dul Cienna del tobozo is immense. everyone he helped was ordered to go to his village to immediately report the good done by Don Quixote in an effort to melt the heart of his lover. this is very confusing because Dulcinea does not really exist in reality. With the help of Dorothea, a woman who has been tricked by Don Fernando, the priest and barber Hutch plan to get Don Quixote home. Dorothea pretends to be Princess Miko Mikona who desperately needs Quixote's help. The final chapter of the novel combines a romantic intrigue with a comedy of errors revolving around Don Quixote. Dorothea is reunited with Don Fernando and Cardenio is reunited with Lucinda. Many guests arrive at the inn, long-lost brothers are reunited, two more lovers are blessed, and Don Quixote is nearly arrested. Arrested for "liberating" a group of slaves. The priest begs the policeman for Quixote's mercy because the knight is insane. The officer agrees. Quixote is locked in a cage and driven home in a cart. Quixote thinks the cage is magical, but he doesn't resist when it's revealed he's going home. his battles with police and circus troupes are inevitable in this volume. and closes with a fight between The Night of the Grove and Don Quixote's return to the village he lives in, La Mancha.

#### ***Volume II***

The novel begins with an impassioned denunciation of the misguided sequel Don Quixote, published tentatively between two volumes of Cervantes. Wherever Don Quixote goes, his reputation - compiled by others from true and false versions of history - precedes him. As the two begin their journey, Sancho lies to Don Quixote, telling him that an evil witch has turned Dulcinea into a farm girl. Breaking this spell, in which even Sancho believes, becomes Don Quixote's main

goal. Don Quixote meets the duke and duchess who plan to trick him. For example, they have a maid dress as Merlin and tell Don Quixote that Dulcinea's enchantment - which they know is a trick - can only be undone if Sancho slaps her on the back 3300 times. Don Quixote and Sancho go through several adventures under the leadership of the Duke and Duchess. They set out on a flying wooden horse, hoping to slay the giant who had turned the princess and her lover into meek statues and shaved the princess' maids. Living with the duke, Sancho becomes governor of an imaginary island. He reigned for ten days until he was injured in an attack on the dukes and nobles' entertainment sponsors. Sancho concluded that it was better to be a happy worker than a miserable governor. A young maid in a noble house falls in love with Don Quixote, but he remains a staunch supporter of Dulcinea. Their endless cases amused the courts endlessly. In the end, Don Quixote begins his journey again, but his death comes quickly. Shortly after arriving in Barcelona, he was defeated by the Knight of the White Moon - actually an old friend in disguise. Cervantes describes the story of Don Quixote as one that he is said to have translated from a Moorish manuscript called Cide Hamete Benengeli. Cervantes became part of his own fiction, even allowing Sancho and Don Quixote to change his own stories and comment negatively on fake stories published in their name. In the end, the sick Don Quixote renounced all the chivalrous truths he so zealously followed and died of a fever. With his death, the wandering knight became extinct. Benengeli returns at the end of the novel to tell us that presenting the knight's death was his main goal in writing Don Quixote's story.

**APPENDIX III**  
**TABLE OF DATA**

This section is intended to help the writer present data from the novel Don Quixote de La Mancha from the point of view of the social conflicts that occur in the novel.

No.	Main event	Sub event	Chapter	Page
1	Introduction to Don Quixote	<p>a. Description of the main Character. <i>'there lived not long since one of those gentlemen that keep a lance in the lance-rack, an old buckler, a lean hack, and a greyhound for coursing.'</i></p> <p>b. Reason 1 of main Character. <i>'gave himself to reading books of chivalry with such ardour and avidity that he almost entirely entirely neglected the pursuit of his field-sports'</i></p> <p>c. Reason 2 of main character <i>"the reason of the unreason with which my reason is afflicted so weakens my reason that with reason I murmur at your beauty"</i></p> <p>d. Reason 3 of main Character <i>'what with little sleep and much reading his brains got so dry that he lost his wits. His fancy grew full of what he used to read about in his books, enchantments, quarrels, battles, challenges, wounds, wooings, loves,</i></p>	1	76  77  77  78  80

		<p><i>agonies, and all sorts of impossible nonsense'</i></p> <p>e. Main character introduced As DonQuixote. <i>'this point, till at last he made up his mind to call himself "Don Quixote,"'</i></p>		
2	Introduction to Don Quixote family	<p>a. Description of family of Don quixote. <i>'house keeper past forty a niece under twenty and a lad for the field and market place, who used to saddle the hack as well'</i></p> <p>b. Surname. <i>'They will have it his surname was Quixada or Quesada although from reasonable conjectures it seems plain that he was called Quexana.'</i></p>	1	76  77
3	Introduction to Nicholas	<p>a. Many an argument did he have with the curate of his village (a learned man, and a graduate of Siguenza)</p> <p>b. <i>'Master Nicholas, the village barber'</i></p>	1	78
4	Introduction to the horses	<p>a. Don Quixote into horses. <i>'four days were spent in thinking what name to give him.like the other knight-errant'</i></p> <p>b. <i>'He decided upon calling him Rocinante, a name, to his thinking, lofty, sonorous, and significant of his condition as a hack before he became what he now was, the first</i></p>	1	79  79

		and foremost of all the hacks in the world.’		
5	Introduction to Aldonza Lorenzo (dulciena del Toboso)	<p>a. A farm girl. <i>‘so far as is known, she never knew it nor gave a thought to the matter. Her name was Aldonza Lorenzo’</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote Girl. <i>‘after some search for a name which should not be out of harmony with her own, and should suggest and indicate that of a princess and great lady, he decided upon calling her Dulcinea del Toboso she being of El Toboso’</i></p>	1	81  81
6	Introduction to Sancho	<p>a. Background of Sancho. <i>‘a neighbour of his, an honest man (if indeed that title can be given to him who is poor), but with very little with in his pate.’</i></p> <p>b. Sancho reveal. <i>‘On these and the like promises Sancho Panza (for so the labourer was called) left wife and children, and engaged himself as esquire to his neighbour.’</i></p>	7	127  127
7	Introduction to a sampson as a bachelor, knight of grove, and as The Knight of	a. Samson first reveal. <i>‘for last night the son of Bartholomew Carrasco, who has been studying at Salamanca, came home after having been made a bachelor</i>	54	722  723





		<p><i>to reading books of chivalry with such ardour and avidity that he almost entirely</i></p> <p>b. Compelling reason "<i>the reason of the unreason with which my reason is afflicted so weakens my reason that with reason I murmur at your beauty;</i>"</p> <p>c. Compelling reason "<i>the high heavens, that of your divinity divinely fortify you with the stars, render you deserving of the desert your greatness deserves.</i>"</p> <p>d. '<i>and his days from dawn to dark, poring over them; and what with little sleep and much reading his brains got so dry that he lost his wits.</i>'</p> <p>e. Next reason..'<i>His fancy grew full of what he used to read about in his books, enchantments, quarrels, battles, challenges, wounds, wooings, loves, agonies, and all sorts of impossible nonsense;</i>'</p>		<p>78</p> <p>78</p> <p>69</p> <p>78</p>
9	Don quixote First journey to castle (hotel)	a. First meet with girl on hotel. <i>Girl on laugh. "Modesty becomes the fair, and moreover laughter that has little cause is great silliness; this, however, I say not to pain or anger you, for my</i>	2	89

		<i>desire is none other than to serve you."</i>		
		b. Don Quixote making sure. <i>"completely convinced Don Quixote that he was in some famous castle, and that they were regaling him with music, and that the stockfish was trout, the bread the whitest"</i>	3	90
		c. Don Quixote with the landlord. <i>He asked if he had any money with him, to which Don Quixote replied that he had not a farthing, as in the histories of knights-errant he had never read of any of them carrying any.</i>		95
		d. Don quixote with the carrier. <i>touch it not unless thou willst lay down thy life as the penalty of thy rashness."</i>		96
		e. Don Quixote with a Carrier fight <i>Dropping his buckler he lifted his lance with both hands and with it smote such a blow on the carrier's head that he stretched him on the ground, so stunned that had he followed it up with a second there will have been no need of a surgeon to cure him.</i>		97
		f. Don Quixote with the carriers team. <i>were in began</i>		98

		<p><i>from a distance to shower stones on Don Quixote</i></p> <p>g. Carriers to Don Quixote with one of them he began so to belabour our Don Quixote that, notwithstanding and in spite of his armour, he milled him like a measure of wheat</p> <p>h. Landlord to to the Carriers. The landlord shouted to them to leave him alone, for he had already told them that he was mad, and as a madman he will not be accountable even if he killed them all.</p> <p>i. Don Quixote Appointed to be knight On girding him with the sword the worthy lady said to him, "May God make your worship a very fortunate knight, and grant you success in battle."</p> <p>j. Don Quixote and Dulciena "O Lady of Beauty, strength and support of my faint heart, it is time for thee to turn the eyes of thy greatness on this thy captive knight on the brink of so mighty an adventure."</p>		<p>99</p> <p>99</p> <p>96</p> <p>97</p>
10	Don Quixote next Journey on a farm	a. With a tortured boy. "I won't do it again, master mine; by God's passion I won't do it again, and I'll take more	4	100

		<p><i>care of the flock another time."</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote protect the boy. <i>"Discourteous knight, it ill becomes you to assail one who cannot defend himself; mount your steed and take your lance"</i></p> <p>c. Don Quixote treath. <i>" I have a mind to run you through with this lance. Pay him at once without another word; if not, by the God that rules us I will make an end of you"</i></p> <p>d. Farmer try to trick Don Quixote. <i>"I do not refuse, brother Andres," said the farmer, "be good enough to come along with me, and I swear by all the orders of knighthood there are in the world to pay you as I have agreed, real by real, and perfumed."</i></p> <p>e. Farmer acting. <i>"Now, Master Andres," said the farmer, "call on the undoer of wrongs; you will find he won't undo that, though I am not sure that I have quite done with you, for I have a good mind to flay you alive."</i></p> <p>f. Don Quixote proud. <i>'satisfied with what had taken place, as he considers he had made a very happy</i></p>	<p>102</p> <p>103</p> <p>103</p> <p>104</p> <p>104</p>
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		<i>and noble beginning with his Knighthood'</i>		
11	Don Quixote first fight with Traders	<p>a. Don Quixote order to traders "All the world stand, unless all the world confess that in all the world there is no maiden fairer than the Empress of La Mancha, the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso."</p> <p>b. Don Quixote mockig a Traders <i>but ye must pay for the blasphemy ye have uttered against beauty like that of my lady."</i></p> <p>c. Rocinante falls. <i>'if luck had not contrived that Rocinante should stumble midway and come down, it will have gone hard with the rash trader.'</i></p>	4	105  105  105
12	Don Quixote lose	a. Don Quixote Beaten upone of them he began so to belabour our Don Quixote	4	107
13	Society and the book of Don Quixote	<p>a. The maid who tapped the book. <i>"Here, your worship, senor licentiate, sprinkle this room; don't leave any magician of the many there are in these books to bewitch us in revenge for our design of banishing them from the world."</i></p> <p>b. Nicholas anger. <i>"there is no reason for showing mercy to any of them; they have every one of them done mischief;</i></p>	6	115  116

		<i>better fling them out of the window</i>		
14	Don Quixote after heal	a. Don Quixote defence to his niece <i>"Oh, niece of mine, how much astray art thou in thy reckoning: ere they shear me I shall have plucked away and stripped off the beards of all who dare to"</i>	7	126
15	Next Journey with Sancho Panza	a. Sancho First madness adventure <i>"friend Sancho Panza, where thirty or more monstrous giants present themselves, all of whom I mean to engage in battle and slay"</i>	8	132
		b. Sancho confused <i>"Look, your worship," said Sancho; "what we see there are not giants but windmills"</i>		132
		c. Don Quixote madness to priest <i>"for those black bodies we see there must be, and doubtless are, magicians who are carrying off some stolen princess in that coach"</i>		138
		d. Don Quixote Action <i>"Devilish and unnatural beings, release instantly the highborn princesses whom you are carrying off by force in this coach"</i>	9	139
			10	139

		<p>e. Sancho beaten up <i>falls upon Sancho, knocked him down, and leaving hardly a hair in his beard, belaboured him with kicks</i></p> <p>f. Don Quixote power. <i>lady of my soul, Dulcinea, flower of beauty, come to the aid of this your knight</i></p> <p>g. Don Quixote defeat enemies. <i>stood looking on very calmly, and, when he saw him fall, leaped from his horse and with great briskness ran to him, and, presenting the point of his sword to his eyes</i></p> <p>h. Sancho amazed. <i>watching the battle of his master, Don Quixote, and praying to God in his heart that it might be his will to grant him the victory</i></p>		<p>141</p> <p>149</p> <p>150</p>
16	The Goatherd and Prayers	<p>a. After hear the Goatherd stories. <i>He did so, and passed all the rest of the night in thinking of his lady Dulcinea, in imitation of the lovers of Marcela.</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote imagination meet the prayer. <i>This, then, sirs, is to be a knight-errant, and what I have spoken of is the order of his chivalry, of which, as I have already said, I, though a sinner</i></p>	<p>12</p> <p>13</p>	<p>173</p> <p>175</p>

		c. Prayers realize. <i>By these words of his the travellers were able to satisfy themselves of Don Quixote's being out of his senses and of the form of madness that overmastered him</i>		175
17	Rocinante beaten up by Yanguesans make sancho mad to DQ	<p>a. Rocinante beaten by Tanguesans. <i>seeing the violence he was offering to their mares, came running up armed with stakes, and so belaboured him that they brought him sorely battered to the ground.</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote revenge <i>"aid me in taking due vengeance for the insult offered to Rocinante before our eyes."</i></p> <p>c. Sancho being victim. <i>in fact, at the second blow they brought Sancho to the ground, and Don Quixote fared the same way, all his skill and high meetstle availing him nothing</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote stop <i>they came to a halt in a glade covered with tender grass, beside which ran a pleasant cool stream that invited and compelled them to pass there the hours of the noontide heat</i></p>	15	<p>195</p> <p>196</p> <p>196</p> <p>200</p> <p>203</p>



		<p>e. Don Quixote as knight <i>and if he had not been succoured in that sore extremity by a sage, a great friend of his, it will have gone very hard with the poor knight;</i></p> <p>f. Sancho first mad <i>the delight of Don Quixote must needs be a castle. Sancho insisted that it was an inn</i></p>		204
18	Don Quixote in the middle of war	<p>a. Don Quixote imagination. <i>this other that marches behind me is that of his enemy the king of the Garamantas, Pentapolin of the Bare Arm, for he always goes into battle with his right arm bare."</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote and the Dust <i>Don Quixote and his squire were going along, when, on the road they were following, Don Quixote perceived approaching them a large and thick cloud of dust, on seeing which he turned to Sancho and said:</i></p> <p>c. Sancho Doubting <i>"I hear nothing but a great bleating of ewes and sheep," said Sancho</i></p>	18	231  234  234
19	Between Don Quixote and the prisoners	<p>a. Don Quixote Vision <i>"That is a chain of galley slaves, on the way to the galleys by</i></p>	22	289

		<p><i>force of the king's orders." "How by force?" asked Don Quixote; "is it possible that the king uses force against anyone?"</i></p>	
		<p>b. Don Quixote to the Officier <i>"'Tis you that are the cat, rat, and rascal," replied Don Quixote, and acting on the word</i></p>	290
		<p>c. Don Quixote release the prisoner <i>and no doubt it will have gone badly with him if the galley slaves, seeing the chance before them of liberating themselves</i></p>	291
		<p>d. Prisoner to Don Quixote. <i>being by this time thoroughly convinced that Don Quixote was not quite right in his head as he had committed such a vagary as to set them free</i></p>	291
		<p>e. Prisoner turns backand fight Don Quixote. <i>finding himself abused in this fashion, gave the wink to his companions, and falling back they began to shower stones on Don Quixote</i></p>	291
		<p>f. DQ and Pasamonte <i>and as the wicked are always ungrateful, and necessity leads to evildoing, and immediate advantage overcomes all</i></p>	292

		<i>considerations of the future, Gines, who was neither grateful nor well principled, made up his mind to steal Sancho Panza's ass, not troubling himself about Rocinante, as being a prize that was no good either to pledge or sell.</i>		
20	Don Quixote wake	a. Don Quixote realizes his condition. <i>that I mean to imitate Amadis here, playing the victim of despair, the madman, the maniac, so as at the same time to imitate the valiant Don Roland</i>	25	328
21	The droll and the love	a. Sancho Calm Don Quixote <i>"especially if my master has the good fortune to redress that injury, and right that wrong, and kill that son of a bitch of a giant your worship speaks of; as kill him he will if he meets him, unless, indeed, he happens</i>	29	397
22	Sancho and his master Don Quixote in the next inn	a. Don Quixote orders to Sancho <i>"punish him Sanchoo" without a doubt Sanchoo puch the barbarian faces"</i> b. Don Quixote captured. <i>'He had one against Don Quixote, whom the Holy Brotherhood had ordered to be arrested for setting the galley slaves free'</i>	45 45	610 618

23	Don Quixote vs knight of the grove	<p>a. Samson Carrasco being Knight of the grove to bring Don Quixote home. <i>“with one casildea de vandalia, the rawest and best roasted lady.”</i></p> <p>b. Don quixote Seing copy of him, <i>he become more wiser of a challenge. ‘ on the contrary, with a composed and dauntless air, he said to the knight.</i></p> <p>c. Don Quixote vs The Knight of the Grove deal.”<i>remember , terms of our combat, that the vanquished, as I said before, shall be at the victor’s disposal.”</i></p> <p>d. The Knight of The grove reveal as Samson Carrasco. <i>because, beyond all dispute, it is the rash and ill-advised bachelor Samson Carrasco, our fallsow townsman.”</i></p>	70 72 72 72	812 823 825 827
24	Lion circuss	<p>a. Don Quixote prepared <i>“Give me that helmeets, my friend, for either I know little of adventures, or what I observe yonder is one that will, and does, call upon me”to arm myself.”</i></p> <p>b. Sancho Request. <i>“Senor, for God’s sake do someetshing to keep my master, Don Quixote, from</i></p>	74	847 850

		<p><i>tackling these lions; for if he does they'll tear us all to pieces here."</i></p> <p>c. Sancho compliment to Don Quixote. <i>"He is not mad," said Sancho, "but he is venturesome."</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote Forces the carter <i>"By all that's good, sir scoundrel, if you don't open the cages this very instant, I'll pin you to the cart with this lance."</i></p> <p>e. Carter Consider <i>'but he found himself ill-matched as to arms, and did not think it prudent to come to blows with a madman,</i></p> <p>f. Don Quixote order to Carter <i>"Don Quixote ordered the keeper to take a stick to him and provoke him to make him come out Be satisfied, sir knight, with what you have done, which leaves nothing more to be said on the score of courage</i></p> <p>g. Don Quixote conclusion. <i>close the door, my friend, and let me have, in the best form thou canst, what thou hast seen me do, by way of certificate;</i></p>		<p>850</p> <p>852</p> <p>854</p> <p>854</p> <p>855</p>
25	Roque Guinard and his squires	a. Fight between Sancho and Donquixote. <i>'He lost all</i>	112	1270

		<p><i>patience when he considers the laziness and want of charity of his squire Sancho'</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote anger. <i>"I come to whip thee, Sancho, and wipe off some portion of the debt thou hast undertaken."</i></p> <p>c. Sancho's attack. <i>'Sancho got up, and grappling with his master he gripped him with all his might in his arms, giving him a trip with the heel stretched him on the ground on his back'</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote promise. <i>'Don Quixote gave his promise, and swore by the life of his thoughts not to touch so much as a hair of his garments'</i></p> <p>e. Don Quixote meet Roque Guinard. <i>for I am Don Quixote of La Mancha, he who hath filled the whole world with his achievements."</i> Roque Guinart at once perceived that Don Quixote's weakness was more akin to madness than to swagger</p> <p>f. Roque the wise. <i>though he had someetimes heard him spoken of, he never regarded the things attributed to him as true, nor could he persuade</i></p>		<p>1271</p> <p>1271</p> <p>1272</p> <p>1274</p> <p>1274</p> <p>1283</p>
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		<p>g. Don Quixote joke. <i>according to roque come with me, and I will show you how to become a knight-errant, a calling wherein so many</i></p> <p>h. Roque gift to Don Quixote and his servants <i>Roque then withdrew to one side and wrote a letter to a friend of his at Barcelona, telling him that the famous Don Quixote of La Mancha, the knight-errant of whom there was so much talk.</i></p>		1286
26	The last fight with Knight of the White Moon	<p>a. Knight of the moon to the point. <i>I come to do battle with thee and prove the might of thy arm If thou dost acknowledge this fairly and openly, thou shalt escape death and save me the trouble of inflicting it upon thee; if thou fightest and I vanquish thee</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote <i>Accep the challenge. I accept your challenge, with the conditions you have proposed, and at once, that the day you have fixed may not expire</i></p> <p>c. They deal <i>"If there be no other way out of it, gallant knights, except to confess or die, and Don Quixote is</i></p>	116	1323  1323  1324

		<p><i>inflexible, and your worship of the White Moon still more so, in God's hand be it, and fall on."</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote defeat. <i>"You are vanquished, sir knight, nay dead unless you admit the conditions of our defiance."</i></p> <p>e. Samson order . <i>all I require is that the great Don Quixote retire to his own home for a year, or for so long a time as shall by me be enjoined upon him, as we agreed before engaging in this combat</i></p> <p>f. Samson Confess. <i>I am of the same village as Don Quixote of La Mancha, whose craze and folly make all of us who know him feel pity for him, and I am one of those who have felt it most;</i></p> <p>g. Don Antonio regret to Samson, <i>Do you not see, senor, that the gain by Don Quixote's sanity can never equal the enjoyment his crazes give?</i></p> <p>h. Don Antonio promise <i>I'll hold my peace and say nothing to him, and we'll see whether I am right in my suspicion that Senor Carrasco's efforts will be fruitless."</i></p>	117	<p>1325</p> <p>1325</p> <p>1328</p> <p>1329</p> <p>1329</p> <p>1329</p>
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		i. The viceroy disagree. <i>“the viceroy was not very well pleased to hear it, for with Don Quixote's retirement there was an end to the amusement of all who knew anything of his mad doings.</i>		
27	Heal and Death of Don Quixote de La Mancha	<p>a. Don Quixote falls. <i>fever settled upon him and kept him in his bed for six days</i></p> <p>b. Cause of death. <i>The doctor's opinion was that melancholy and depression were bringing him to his end.</i></p> <p>c. Don Quixote Mind's heal. <i>My reason is now free and clear, rid of the dark shadows of ignorance that my unhappy constant study of those detestable books of chivalry cast over it.</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote get back become Alonso Quixano. <i>Good news for you, good sirs, that I am no longer Don Quixote of La Mancha, but Alonso Quixano</i></p> <p>e. Don Quixote sorry to Shanco <i>“Forgive me, my friend, that I led thee to seem as mad as myself, making thee fall into the same error I myself falls into, that there were and still are knights-errant in the world.”</i></p>	126	<p>1397</p> <p>1398</p> <p>1398</p> <p>1398</p> <p>1400</p> <p>1402</p>

		<p>f. The death of master Don Quixote and Alonso Quixano. <i>All were in a flutter and made haste to relieve him, and during the three days he lived after that on which he made his will he fainted away very often</i></p> <p>g. Don Quixote become famous cause his journey. <i>in order to leave all the towns and villages of La Mancha to contend among themselves for the right to adopt him and claim him as a son, as the seven cities of Greece contended for Homer</i></p>		1403
28	<p>Don Quixote the three peasant, And the bark people from braying town</p>	<p>a. A.Sancho Find a peasant as Dulciena<i>To be brief, the instant Sancho saw the peasant girls, he returns full speed to seek his master, and found him sighing and uttering a thousand passionate lamentations.</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote with enchanters <i>"How now, Sancho? thou seest how I am hated by enchanters! And see to what a length the malice and spite they bear me go, when they seek to deprive me of the happiness it will give me to see my lady in her own proper form."</i></p>	<p>62</p> <p>79</p>	<p>786</p> <p>788</p> <p>962</p>

		<p>c. Don Quixote meet army <i>On reaching the top he saw at the foot of it over two hundred men, as it seemed to him, armed with weapons of various sorts, lances, crossbows, partisans, halberds, and pikes, and a few muskets and a great many bucklers.</i></p> <p>d. Sancho got punch <i>One of those, however, that stood near him, fancying he was mocking them, lifted up a long staff he had in his hand and smote him such a blow with it that Sancho dropped helpless to the ground.</i></p>		967
29	Sancho be govenor	<p>a. Don Quixote suggest to sancho in the letter <i>but those thou makest take care that they be good ones, and above all that they be observed and carried out; for proclamations that are not observed are the same as if they did not exist;</i></p> <p>b. Don Quixote Fight Duke and Duchess <i>A thing has occurred to me which I am inclined to think will put me out of favour with the duke and duchess; but though I am sorry for it I do not care, for after all I must obey my calling rather than their</i></p>	103	1188  1190

		<p><i>pleasure, in accordance with the common saying, amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas</i></p> <p>c. Sancho defense <i>That about the scratching I don't understand; but I suppose it must be one of the illturns the wicked enchanters are always doing your worship; when we meet I shall know all about it</i></p> <p>d. Don Quixote with vilager <i>On reaching the top he saw at the foot of it over two hundred men, as it seemed to him, armed with weapons of various sorts, lances, crossbows, partisans, halberds, and pikes, and a few muskets and a great many bucklers.</i></p>	<p>1192</p> <p>962</p>
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