CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter discusses the character of Cassius in the tragedy of Julius Caesar based on psychological approach. Several dialogues of Cassius were taken as object to analyze. As Endraswara (2013, 104) said that, psychological analysis is focuses on the analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of drama such as character, plot, theme, as well as the playwright itself. However, in scope of research, the researcher only analyzes the character that included in intrinsic element, and Cassius character is the object to analyze.

In addition, there are five characters the researcher found based on Cassius dialogues. Those are Provocateur, Slyness, anxiety, satisfaction, the last is anger. The researcher chooses that character with read precisely several dialogues of Cassius as well as the other support character. There are the explanations the researcher chooses that character. First, Provocateur, the researcher chooses the character because there is dialogue that have provoke element such as in Act I Scene B Line 119 – Scene C Line 549. Based on the dialogues, Cassius always provoke Brutus and another conspirator in against Caesar. It is could be showed in every dialogues Cassius is often asking something and the end the fact Cassius is only wonder to get them in one of conspirator against Caesar, such as in Line 168 – 180, on the line there is explanation that Cassius tried to make Brutus worried as well as angry. When Brutus worried about people make Caesar a king, than Cassius only think that Brutus is
absolutely disagree about. *Second*, Slyness, such as in Act I Scene B Line 571 – 582 there are dialogue that slyness applied. By his slyness, Cassius make a letter by his own self and make the letter is like from another people who wonder the death of Caesar. In addition, because of the letter, Brutus feels angry to Caesar and wants to join in against Caesar. *Third*, Anxiety, in Act III Scene A Line 1211 – 1213 there is generally aspect through Cassius feels anxiety. In the middle of dialogue there is happens increasing conflicts of Cassius. In the previous explanation, Cassius is the planner who make conspirator in against Caesar, as well as the conspirator itself is an organization that secret, there is no one people know about except the conspirator. Therefore, on the line 1211 – 1213 showed anxiety of Cassius when Popilius asking about their enterprise. *Fourth*, Satisfaction, on this character Cassius was felt satisfied because his plan in against Caesar was successfully. Caesar death by Casca as the first stubs, secondly Brutus, than followed by the conspirators. Moreover, Satisfaction chosen because of there is dialogues of Cassius feel satisfied such as in Act III Scene A Line 1288 – 1335, there is Cassius dialogue “liberty and Freedom” when Caesar death. *Fifth*, Anger, character of anger chosen showed in Cassius opinion that Brutus refused. The dialogue are shown in Act III Scene A Line 1340 – 1470, there is dialogue of Cassius that disagree with Brutus opinion to let Antonius meet the conspirator especially to seek Caesar’s body. After identifying and categorizing the data, the researcher found some psychological aspects that characterized Cassius behavior, they are as follow:
FINDING

a. Provocateur

CASSIUS: “Brutus, I do observe you now of late:
I have not from your eyes that gentleness
And show of love as I was wont to have:
You bear too stubborn and too strange a hand
Over your friend that loves you.”

I. B. 119

BRUTUS: “Cassius,
Be not deceived; if I have veil'd my look,
I turn the trouble of my countenance
Merely upon myself. Vexed I am
Of late with passions of some difference,
Conceptions only proper to myself,
Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviors;
But let not therefore my good friends be grieved-
Among which number, Cassius, be you one-
Nor construe any further my neglect
Than that poor Brutus with himself at war
Forgets the shows of love to other men.”

I. B. 124

CASSIUS: “Then, Brutus, I have much mistook your passion;
By means whereof this breast of mine hath buried
Thoughts of great value, worthy cogitations.
Tell me, good Brutus, can you see your face?”

I. B. 136

BRUTUS: “No, Cassius; for the eye sees not itself,
But by reflection, by some other things”.

I, B, 140

CASSIUS: “'Tis just:
And it is very much lamented, Brutus,
That you have no such mirrors as will turn
Your hidden worthiness into your eye,
That you might see your shadow. I have heard,
Where many of the best respect in Rome,
Except immortal Caesar, speaking of Brutus
And groaning underneath this age's yoke,
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.”

I. B. 142
BRUTUS: “Into what dangers would you lead me, Cassius, 
That you would have me seek into myself 
For that which is not in me?” 

I, B. 151

CASSIUS: “Therefore, good Brutus, be prepared to hear: 
And since you know you cannot see yourself 
So well as by reflection, I, your glass, 
Will modestly discover to yourself 
That of yourself which you yet know not of. 
And be not jealous on me, gentle Brutus: 
Were I a common laugher, or did use 
To stale with ordinary oaths my love 
To every new protester, if you know 
That I do fawn on men and hug them hard 
And after scandal them, or if you know 
That I profess myself in banqueting 
To all the rout, then hold me dangerous”

I. B. 154

BRUTUS: “What means this shouting? I do fear, the people 
Choose Caesar for their king”.

I, B. 168

CASSIUS: “Ay, do you fear it? 
Then must I think you would not have it so”

I. B. 170

BRUTUS: “I would not, Cassius; yet I love him well. 
But wherefore do you hold me here so long? 
What is it that you would impart to me? 
If it be aught toward the general good, 
Set honour in one eye and death i’ the other, 
And I will look on both indifferently, 
For let the gods so speed me as I love 
The name of honour more than I fear death”.

I, B. 172

CASSIUS: “I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus, 
As well as I do know your outward favour. 
Well, honour is the subject of my story. 
I cannot tell what you and other men 
Think of this life; but, for my single self, 
I had as lief not be as live to be 
In awe of such a thing as I myself.”
I was born free as Caesar; so were you:
We both have fed as well, and we can both
Endure the winter's cold as well as he:
For once, upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,
Caesar said to me 'Darest thou, Cassius, now
Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point?' Upon the word,
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in
And bade him follow; so indeed he did.
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of controversy;
But ere we could arrive the point proposed,
Caesar cried 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink!'
I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor,
Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber
Did I the tired Caesar. And this man
Is now become a god, and Cassius is
A wretched creature and must bend his body,
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him.
He had a fever when he was in Spain,
And when the fit was on him, I did mark
How he did shake: 'tis true, this god did shake;
His coward lips did from their colour fly,
And that same eye whose bend doth awe the world
Did lose his lustre: I did hear him groan:
Ay, and that tongue of his that bade the Romans
Mark him and write his speeches in their books,
Alas, it cried 'Give me some drink, Tintinius,'
As a sick girl. Ye gods, it doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone”

I. B. 180

BRUTUS: “Another general shout!
I do believe that these applauses are
For some new honours that are heap'd on Caesar”.

I, B, 223

CASSIUS: “Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.
Men at some time are masters of their fates:
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
Brutus and Caesar: what should be in that 'Caesar'?
Why should that name be sounded more than yours?
Write them together, yours is as fair a name;
Sound them, it doth become the mouth as well;
Weigh them, it is as heavy; conjure with 'em,
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar.
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? Age, thou art shamed!
Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!
When went there by an age, since the great flood,
But it was famed with more than with one man?
When could they say till now, that talk'd of Rome,
That her wide walls encompass'd but one man?
Now is it Rome indeed and room enough,
When there is in it but one only man.
O, you and I have heard our fathers say,
There was a Brutus once that would have brook'd
The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome
As easily as a king”.

I. B. 226

BRUTUS: “That you do love me, I am nothing jealous;
What you would work me to, I have some aim:
How I have thought of this and of these times,
I shall recount hereafter; for this present,
I would not, so with love I might entreat you,
Be any further moved. What you have said
I will consider; what you have to say
I will with patience hear, and find a time
Both meet to hear and answer such high things.
Till then, my noble friend, chew upon this:
Brutus had rather be a villager
Than to repute himself a son of Rome
Under these hard conditions as this time
Is like to lay upon us”.

I, B, 253
CASSIUS: “I am glad that my weak words
Have struck but thus much show of fire from Brutus”.
I. B. 267

CASSIUS: “As they pass by, pluck Casca by the sleeve;
And he will, after his sour fashion, tell you
What hath proceeded worthy note to-day”.
I. B. 270

CASCA: “Why, there was a crown offered him: and being
offered him, he put it by with the back of his hand,
thus; and then the people fell a-shouting.”
I, B, 313

CASCA: “Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, every
time gentler than other, and at every putting-by
mine honest neighbours shouted.”
I, B, 321

CASCA: “I can as well be hanged as tell the manner of it:
it was mere foolery; I did not mark it. I saw Mark
Antony offer him a crown;—yet 'twas not a crown
neither, 'twas one of these coronets;—and, as I told
you, he put it by once: but, for all that, to my
thinking, he would fain have had it. Then he
offered it to him again; then he put it by again:
but, to my thinking, he was very loath to lay his
fingers off it. And then he offered it the third
time; he put it the third time by: and still as he
refused it, the rabblement hooted and clapped their
chapped hands and threw up their sweaty night-caps
and uttered such a deal of stinking breath because
Caesar refused the crown that it had almost choked
Caesar; for he swounded and fell down at it: and
for mine own part, I durst not laugh, for fear of
opening my lips and receiving the bad air.”
I, B, 327

CASSIUS: “No, Caesar hath it not; but you and I,
And honest Casca, we have the falling sickness”.
I. B. 348

CASSIUS: “So is he now in execution
Of any bold or noble enterprise,
However he puts on this tardy form.
This rudeness is a sauce to his good wit,
Which gives men stomach to digest his words
With better appetite”.

I. B. 392

CASSIUS: “I will do so: till then, think of the world.

[Exit BRUTUS]
Well, Brutus, thou art noble; yet, I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed: therefore it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced?
Caesar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus:
If I were Brutus now and he were Cassius,
He should not humour me. I will this night,
In several hands, in at his windows throw,
As if they came from several citizens,
Writings all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name; wherein obscurely
Caesar's ambition shall be glanced at:
And after this let Caesar seat him sure;
For we will shake him, or worse days endure”.

I. B. 402

CASSIUS: “Those that have known the earth so full of faults.
For my part, I have walk'd about the streets,
Submitting me unto the perilous night,
And, thus unbraced, Casca, as you see,
Have bared my bosom to the thunder-stone;
And when the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the aim and very flash of it”.

I. C. 471

CASCA: “But wherefore did you so much tempt the heavens?
It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods by tokens send
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us”.

I, C. 479

CASSIUS: “You are dull, Casca, and those sparks of life
That should be in a Roman you do want,
Or else you use not. You look pale and gaze
And put on fear and cast yourself in wonder,
To see the strange impatience of the heavens:
But if you would consider the true cause 
Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts, 
Why birds and beasts from quality and kind, 
Why old men fool and children calculate, 
Why all these things change from their ordinance 
Their natures and preformed faculties 
To monstrous quality,—why, you shall find 
That heaven hath infused them with these spirits, 
To make them instruments of fear and warning 
Unto some monstrous state. 
Now could I, Casca, name to thee a man 
Most like this dreadful night, 
That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars 
As doth the lion in the Capitol, 
A man no mightier than thyself or me 
In personal action, yet prodigious grown 
And fearful, as these strange eruptions are”.

I. C. 483

CASSIUS: “Let it be who it is: for Romans now 
Have thews and limbs like to their ancestors; 
But, woe the while! our fathers' minds are dead, 
And we are govern'd with our mothers' spirits; 
Our yoke and sufferance show us womanish”. 

I. C. 506

CASSIUS: “I know where I will wear this dagger then; 
Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius: 
Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong; 
Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat: 
Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass, 
Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron, 
Can be retentive to the strength of spirit; 
But life, being weary of these worldly bars, 
Never lacks power to dismiss itself. 
If I know this, know all the world besides, 
That part of tyranny that I do bear 
I can shake off at pleasure”. 

I. C. 515

CASSIUS: “And why should Caesar be a tyrant then? 
Poor man! I know he would not be a wolf, 
But that he sees the Romans are but sheep: 
He were no lion, were not Romans hinds.
Those that with haste will make a mighty fire
Begin it with weak straws: what trash is Rome,
What rubbish and what offal, when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Caesar! But, O grief,
Where hast thou led me? I perhaps speak this
Before a willing bondman; then I know
My answer must be made. But I am arm'd,
And dangers are to me indifferent”.

I. C. 531

CASCA: “You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no fleering tell-tale. Hold, my hand:
Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest”.

I, C, 544

CASSIUS: “There's a bargain made.
Now know you, Casca, I have moved already
Some certain of the noblest-minded Romans
To undergo with me an enterprise
Of honourable-dangerous consequence;
And I do know, by this, they stay for me
In Pompey's porch: for now, this fearful night,
There is no stir or walking in the streets;
And the complexion of the element
In favour's like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible”.

I. C. 549

b. Slynness

CINNA: ”Yes, you are.
O Cassius, if you could
But win the noble Brutus to our party—“

I. C. 571

CASSIUS: “Be you content: good Cinna, take this paper,
And look you lay it in the praetor's chair,
Where Brutus may but find it; and throw this
In at his window; set this up with wax
Upon old Brutus' statue: all this done,
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us.
Is Decius Brutus and Trebonius there?”
I. C. 574

CINNA: “All but Metellus Cimber; and he's gone
To seek you at your house. Well, I will hie,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me.

I, C, 581

CASSIUS: “Well, Brutus, thou art noble; yet, I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed: therefore it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced?
Caesar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus:
If I were Brutus now and he were Cassius,
He should not humour me. I will this night,
In several hands, in at his windows throw,
As if they came from several citizens,
Writings all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name; wherein obscurely
Caesar's ambition shall be glanced at:
And after this let Caesar seat him sure;
For we will shake him, or worse days endure”.

I. B. 404

CASSIUS: “That done, repair to Pompey's theatre.
[Exit CINNA]
Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
See Brutus at his house: three parts of him
Is ours already, and the man entire
Upon the next encounter yields him ours”.

I. C. 584

CASSIUS: “Him and his worth and our great need of him
You have right well conceited. Let us go,
For it is after midnight; and ere day
We will awake him and be sure of him”.

I. C. 594

CASSIUS: “I think we are too bold upon your rest.
Good morrow, Brutus, do we trouble you?”

II. A. 701

BRUTUS: “I have been up this hour, awake all night.
Know I these men that come along with you?”

II. A. 703
CASSIUS: “Yes, every man of them, and no man here
But honors you, and every one doth wish
You had but that opinion of yourself
Which every noble Roman bears of you.
This is Trebonius.”

BRUTUS: “He is welcome hither.”

CASSIUS: “This, Decius Brutus.”

BRUTUS: “He is welcome too.”

CASSIUS: “This, Casca; this, Cinna; and this, Metellus Cimber.”

BRUTUS: “They are all welcome.”
What watchful cares do interpose themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night?”

CASSIUS: “Shall I entreat a word? They whisper.”

DECIUS: “Here lies the east. Doth not the day break here?”

CASCA: “No.”

CINNA: “O, pardon, sir, it doth, and yongrey lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.”

CASCA: “You shall confess that you are both deceived.
Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the youthful season of the year.
Some two months hence up higher toward the north
He first presents his fire, and the high east
Stands as the Capitol, directly here.”
II. A. 723

BRUTUS: “Give me your hands all over, one by one.”
II. A. 730

CASSIUS: “And let us swear our resolution.”
II. A. 731

BRUTUS: “No, not an oath. If not the face of men,
The sufferance of our souls, the time's abuse-
If these be motives weak, break off betimes,
And every man hence to his idle bed;
So let high-sighted tyranny range on
Till each man drop by lottery. But if these,
As I am sure they do, bear fire enough
To kindle cowards and to steel with valor
The melting spirits of women, then, countrymen,
What need we any spur but our own cause
To prick us to redress? What other bond
Than secret Romans that have spoke the word
And will not palter? And what other oath
Than honesty to honesty engaged
That this shall be or we will fall for it?
Swear priests and cowards and men cautelous,
Old feeble carriions and such suffering souls
That welcome wrongs; unto bad causes swear
Such creatures as men doubt; but do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprise,
Nor the insuppressive mettle of our spirits,
To think that or our cause or our performance
Did need an oath; when every drop of blood
That every Roman bears, and nobly bears,
Is guilty of a several bastardy
If he do break the smallest particle
Of any promise that hath pass'd from him.”
II. A. 732

CASSIUS: “But what of Cicero? shall we sound him?
I think he will stand very strong with us”.
II. A. 759
CASCA: “Let us not leave him out”

II, A, 761

CINNA: “No, by no means”.

II, A, 762

METELLUS: “O, let us have him, for his silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion,
And buy men's voices to commend our deeds.
It shall be said his judgement ruled our hands;
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his gravity.”

II. A. 763

BRUTUS: “O, name him not; let us not break with him,
For he will never follow anything
That other men begin.”

II. A. 769

CASSIUS: “Then leave him out.”

II. A. 772

CASCA: “Indeed he is not fit.”

II. A. 773

DECIUS: “Shall no man else be touch'd but only Caesar?”

II. A. 774

CASSIUS: “Decius, well urged: I think it is not meet,
Mark Antonius, so well beloved of Caesar,
Should outlive Caesar: we shall find of him
A shrewd contriver; and, you know, his means,
If he improve them, may well stretch so far
As to annoy us all: which to prevent,
Let Antonius and Caesar fall together”.

II. A. 775

BRUTUS: “Our course will seem too bloody, Caius Cassius,
To cut the head off and then hack the limbs
Like wrath in death and envy afterwards;
For Antony is but a limb of Caesar.
Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers, Caius.
We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar,
And in the spirit of men there is no blood.
O, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit,
And not dismember Caesar! But, alas,
Caesar must bleed for it! And, gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods,
Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds;
And let our hearts, as subtle masters do,
Stir up their servants to an act of rage
And after seem to chide 'em. This shall make
Our purpose necessary and not envious,
Which so appearing to the common eyes,
We shall be call'd purgers, not murderers.
And for Mark Antony, think not of him,
For he can do no more than Caesar's arm
When Caesar's head is off.”

II. A. 782

CASSIUS: “Yet I fear him;
For in the ingrafted love he bears to Caesar”.

II. A. 804

BRUTUS: “Alas, good Cassius, do not think of him.
If he love Caesar, all that he can do
Is to himself, take thought and die
For he is given
To sports, to wildness, and much company.”

II. A. 806

TREBONIUS: There is no fear in him-let him not die,
For he will live and laugh at this hereafter.”

Clock strikes.

II. A. 811

BRUTUS: Peace, count the clock.”

II. A. 814

CASSIUS: “The clock hath stricken three.”

II. A. 815

TREBONIUS: “Tis time to part.”

II. A. 816
CASSIUS: “But it is doubtful yet,  
Whether Caesar will come forth to-day, or no;  
For he is superstitious grown of late,  
Quite from the main opinion he held once  
Of fantasy, of dreams and ceremonies:  
It may be, these apparent prodigies,  
The unaccustom'd terror of this night,  
And the persuasion of his augurers,  
May hold him from the Capitol to-day”.

II. A. 817

DECIUS: “Never fear that. If he be so resolved,  
I can o'ersway him, for he loves to hear  
That unicorns may be betray'd with trees,  
And bears with glasses, elephants with holes,  
Lions with toils, and men with flatterers;  
But when I tell him he hates flatterers,  
He says he does, being then most flattered.  
Let me work;  
For I can give his humor the true bent,  
And I will bring him to the Capitol.”

II. A. 826

CASSIUS: “Nay, we will all of us be there to fetch him”.

II. A. 836

CASSIUS: “The morning comes upon 's: we'll leave you, Brutus.  
And, friends, disperse yourselves; but all remember  
What you have said, and show yourselves true Romans”.  

II. A. 845

CASSIUS: “What, urge you your petitions in the street?  
Come to the Capitol”.

III. A. 207

c. Anxiety

POPILIUS: “I wish your enterprise to-day may thrive”.

III, A, 1211

CASSIUS: “What enterprise, Popilius?”

III. A. 1212

POPILIUS: “Fare you well”.

III, A, 1213
BRUTUS: “What said Popilius Lena?”

III. A. 1215

CASSIUS: “He wish'd to-day our enterprise might thrive.
I fear our purpose is discovered”.

III. A. 1216

BRUTUS: “Look, how he makes to Caesar; mark him.”

III. A. 1218

CASSIUS: “Casca, be sudden, for we fear prevention.
Brutus, what shall be done? If this be known,
Cassius or Caesar never shall turn back,
For I will slay myself”.

III. A. 1219

BRUTUS: “Cassius, be constant:
Popilius Lena speaks not of our purposes;
For, look, he smiles, and Caesar doth not change.”

III. A. 1223

CASSIUS: “Trebonius knows his time; for, look you, Brutus.
He draws Mark Antonius out of the way”.

III. A. 1226

DECIUS: “Where is Metellus Cimber? Let him
And presently prefer his suit to Caesar.”

III. A. 1229

BRUTUS: “He is address'd; press near and second him.”

III. A. 1231

CINNA: “Casca, you are the first that rears your hand.”

III. A. 1232

CAESAR: “Are we all ready? What is now amiss
That Caesar and his Senate must redress?”

III. A. 1233

METELLUS: “Most high, most mighty, and most puissant Caesar,
Metellus Cimber throws before thy seat
An humble heart. Kneels.”

III. A. 1235
CAESAR: “I must prevent thee, Cimber. These couchings and these lowly courtesies Might fire the blood of ordinary men And turn preordainance and first decree Into the law of children. Be not fond To think that Caesar bears such rebel blood That will be thaw'd from the true quality With that which melteth fools- I mean sweet words, Low-crooked court'sies, and base spaniel-fawning. Thy brother by decree is banished. If thou dost bend and pray and fawn for him, I spurn thee like a cur out of my way. Know, Caesar doth not wrong, nor without cause Will he be satisfied.”

III. A. 1238

METELLUS: “Is there no voice more worthy than my own, To sound more sweetly in great Caesar's ear For the repealing of my banish'd brother? BRUTUS. I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Caesar, Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may Have an immediate freedom of repeal.”

III. A. 1253

CAESAR: “What, Brutus?”

III. A. 1259

CASSIUS: “Pardon, Caesar! Caesar, pardon! As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall To beg enfranchisement for Publius Cimber.”

III. A. 1260

CAESAR: “I could be well moved, if I were as you; If I could pray to move, prayers would move me; But I am constant as the northern star, Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality There is no fellow in the firmament. The skies are painted with unnumber'd sparks; They are all fire and every one doth shine; But there's but one in all doth hold his place. So in the world, 'tis furnish'd well with men, And men are flesh and blood, and apprehensive; Yet in the number I do know but one
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion; and that I am he,
Let me a little show it, even in this;
That I was constant Cimber should be banish'd,
And constant do remain to keep him so.”

III. A. 1261

CINNA: “O Caesar -“

III. A. 1279

CAESAR: “Hence! Wilt thou lift up Olympus?”

III. A. 1280

DECIUS: “Great Caesar -“

III. A. 1281

CAESAR: “Doth not Brutus bootless kneel?”

III. A. 1282

CASCA: “Speak, hands, for me!”

III. A. 1283

Casca first, then the other Conspirators and Marcus Brutus stab Caesar.

CAESAR: “Et tu, Brute? - Then fall, Caesar! Dies.”

III. A. 1286

d. Satisfaction

CINNA: “Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!
Run hence, proclaim, cry it about the streets.”

III. A. 1288

CASSIUS: “Some to the common pulpits, and cry out 'Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!’”

III. A. 1290

BRUTUS: “People and senators, be not affrighted,
Fly not, stand still; ambition's debt is paid.”

III. A. 1292

CASCA: “Go to the pulpit, Brutus.”

III. A. 1294

DECIUS: “And Cassius too.”
BRUTUS: “Where's Publius?”

CINNA: “Here, quite confounded with this mutiny.”

METELLUS: “Stand fast together, lest some friend of Caesar's Should chance“

BRUTUS: “Talk not of standing. Publius, good cheer, There is no harm intended to your person, Nor to no Roman else. So tell them, Publius.”

CASSIUS: “And leave us, Publius; lest that the people, Rushing on us, should do your age some mischief”.

BRUTUS: “Do so: and let no man abide this deed, But we the doers.”

CASSIUS: “Where is Antony?”

TREBONIUS: “Fled to his house amazed: Men, wives and children stare, cry out and run As it were doomsday.”

BRUTUS: “Fates, we will know your pleasures: That we shall die, we know; 'tis but the time And drawing days out, that men stand upon.”

CASSIUS: “Why, he that cuts off twenty years of life Cuts off so many years of fearing death.”

BRUTUS: “Grant that, and then is death a benefit; So are we Caesar's friends that have abridged
His time of fearing death. Stoop, Romans, stoop,  
And let us bathe our hands in Caesar's blood  
Up to the elbows, and besmear our swords;  
Then walk we forth, even to the marketplace,  
And waving our red weapons o'er our heads,  
Let's all cry, "Peace, freedom, and liberty!"

III. A. 1317

CASSIUS: “Stoop, then, and wash. How many ages hence  
Shall this our lofty scene be acted over  
In states unborn and accents yet unknown!”

III. A. 1325

CASSIUS: “So oft as that shall be,  
So often shall the knot of us be call'd  
The men that gave their country liberty”.

III. A. 1331

BRUTUS: “How many times shall Caesar bleed in sport,  
That now on Pompey's basis lies along  
No worthier than the dust!”

III. A, 1317

CASSIUS: “Ay, every man away:  
Brutus shall lead; and we will grace his heels  
With the most boldest and best hearts of Rome”.

III. A. 1335

e. Anger

SERVANT: “Thus, Brutus, did my master bid me kneel:  
Thus did Mark Antony bid me fall down;  
And, being prostrate, thus he bade me say:  
Brutus is noble, wise, valiant, and honest;  
Caesar was mighty, bold, royal, and loving:  
Say I love Brutus, and I honour him;  
Say I fear'd Caesar, honour'd him and loved him.  
If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony  
May safely come to him, and be resolved  
How Caesar hath deserved to lie in death,  
Mark Antony shall not love Caesar dead  
So well as Brutus living; but will follow  
The fortunes and affairs of noble Brutus  
Thorough the hazards of this untrod state  
With all true faith. So says my master Antony.”
III, A, 1340

BRUTUS: “Thy master is a wise and valiant Roman; I never thought him worse. Tell him, so please him come unto this place, He shall be satisfied; and, by my honour, Depart untouch'd”.

III, A, 1355

CASSIUS: “I wish we may: but yet have I a mind That fears him much; and my misgiving still Falls shrewdly to the purpose”.

III. A. 1363

ANTONIUS: “O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low? Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils, Shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee well. I know not, gentlemen, what you intend, Who else must be let blood, who else is rank: If I myself, there is no hour so fit As Caesar's death hour, nor no instrument Of half that worth as those your swords, made rich With the most noble blood of all this world. I do beseech ye, if you bear me hard, Now, whilst your purpled hands do reek and smoke, Fulfil your pleasure. Live a thousand years, I shall not find myself so apt to die: No place will please me so, no mean of death, As here by Caesar, and by you cut off, The choice and master spirits of this age”.

III, A, 1369

BRUTUS: “O Antony, beg not your death of us. Though now we must appear bloody and cruel, As, by our hands and this our present act, You see we do, yet see you but our hands And this the bleeding business they have done: Our hearts you see not; they are pitiful; And pity to the general wrong of Rome— As fire drives out fire, so pity pity— Hath done this deed on Caesar. For your part, To you our swords have leaden points, Mark Antony: Our arms, in strength of malice, and our hearts
Of brothers' temper, do receive you in
With all kind love, good thoughts, and reverence”.

III, A, 1385

CASSIUS: “Your voice shall be as strong as any man's
In the disposing of new dignities”.

III. A. 1398

BRUTUS: “Only be patient till we have appeased
The multitude, beside themselves with fear,
And then we will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Caesar when I struck him,
Have thus proceeded.”

III. A. 1400

ANTONIUS: “I doubt not of your wisdom.
Let each man render me his bloody hand:
First, Marcus Brutus, will I shake with you;
Next, Caius Cassius, do I take your hand;
Now, Decius Brutus, yours: now yours, Metellus;
Yours, Cinna; and, my valiant Casca, yours;
Though last, not last in love, yours, good Trebonius.
Gentlemen all,—alas, what shall I say?
My credit now stands on such slippery ground,
That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.
That I did love thee, Caesar, O, 'tis true:
If then thy spirit look upon us now,
Shall it not grieve thee dearer than thy death,
To see thy Anthony making his peace,
Shaking the bloody fingers of thy foes,
Most noble! in the presence of thy corse?
Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they stream forth thy blood,
It would become me better than to close
In terms of friendship with thine enemies.
Pardon me, Julius! Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart;
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy lethe.
O world, thou wast the forest to this hart;
And this, indeed, O world, the heart of thee.
How like a deer, stricken by many princes,
Dost thou here lie!”
CASSIUS: “Mark Antonius!”

ANTONIUS: “Pardon me, Caius Cassius: 
The enemies of Caesar shall say this; 
Then, in a friend, it is cold modesty.”

CASSIUS: “I blame you not for praising Caesar so; 
But what compact mean you to have with us? 
Will you be prick'd in number of our friends; 
Or shall we on, and not depend on you?”

ANTONIUS: “Therefore I took your hands, but was, indeed, 
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Caesar. 
Friends am I with you all and love you all, 
Upon this hope, that you shall give me reasons 
Why and wherein Caesar was dangerous.”

BRUTUS: “Or else were this a savage spectacle: 
Our reasons are so full of good regard 
That were you, Antony, the son of Caesar, 
You should be satisfied.”

ANTONIUS: “That's all I seek: 
And am moreover suitor that I may 
Produce his body to the market-place; 
And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend, 
Speak in the order of his funeral.”

BRUTUS: “You shall, Mark Antony.”

CASSIUS: “Brutus, a word with you. 
[Aside to BRUTUS] 
You know not what you do: do not consent 
That Antonius speak in his funeral:
Know you how much the people may be moved
By that which he will utter?”

III. A. 1456

BRUTUS: “By your pardon;
I will myself into the pulpit first,
And show the reason of our Caesar's death:
What Antony shall speak, I will protest
He speaks by leave and by permission,
And that we are contented Caesar shall
Have all true rites and lawful ceremonies.
It shall advantage more than do us wrong.”

III. A. 1462

CASSIUS: “I know not what may fall; I like it not”.

III. A. 1470

DISCUSSION

a. Provocateur

Provocateur is dominant characterization of Cassius, based on the data there are at least 34 data dialogues that has quality of provocateur. Cassius can be categorized as tricky character because he always persuades other characters, to do or to support his action or idea. Based on its definition, provocateur means as an activity undertaken by a person or group with goal to force someone to some action which will be disadvantageous to him or will prove committing of an offence or crime, abuse of power, pathology or some other socially reprehensible behavior or action (Palczewski, 2008, 1-2). Provocation can be directed at an individual person, a group or an institution in order to prove or disprove the existence of some kind of unusual phenomenon. It means that, provocations have impersonated to make person or group will be disadvantageous.
There are many examples of provocation can be found easily in our daily activity for example the protest or demo which is done by university students. Commonly it is exist because of provocation of the rival of the university leader or students. Most of the protest exists in universities because of the provocation. Another example is when the labor protesting to increase their salary was also exist because of provocation. However, in this research the researcher analyzed the character of Cassius as the man who makes conflicts in The Tragedy of Julius Caesar. Therefore, the researcher takes some dialogues that the researcher analyzes in provocateur aspect.

On the dialogue below shows psychological process of Cassius. Cassius’s dialogue is included in conscious aspect. It is because Cassius trying to make Brutus become good to the conspirator.

CASSIUS: “Brutus, I do observe you now of late:
I have not from your eyes that gentleness
And show of love as I was wont to have:
You bear too stubborn and too strange a hand
Over your friend that loves you.”

I. B. 119

The dialogue is describing that Cassius anxiety to the Brutus behavior concerning to their friends. Cassius feel that in case Brutus does not being good to their friends. Cassius would have no support from their friends and Brutus has no an opportunity to be a king.

On the dialogue above in Act I Scene B Line 119 shows that Ego of Cassius is dominant. It is because, Cassius tried to make Brutus become love to their friends.
Ego of Cassius is shown when he wants Brutus being good to them. Such as Cassius dialogue that Brutus is “stubborn and strange hand over Brutus Friends that love Brutus”. Cassius dislike if Brutus like that, because it is one of trick of provocation to make Cassius plan become successfully. Cassius will make a conspirator in against Caesar and Brutus will be the leader of the conspirator.

It is support with Brutus dialogue;

BRUTUS: “Cassius,
Be not deceived; if I have veil'd my look,
I turn the trouble of my countenance
Merely upon myself. Vexed I am
Of late with passions of some difference,
Conceptions only proper to myself,
Which give some soil perhaps to my behaviors;
But let not therefore my good friends be grieved-
Among which number, Cassius, be you one-
Nor construe any further my neglect
Than that poor Brutus with himself at war
Forgets the shows of love to other men.”
I. B. 124

The dialogue above shows that Cassius get information that the fact Brutus still confused with his behavior. Furthermore, Cassius try to provoke Brutus by asking some questions. Furthermore, Id, Ego and Super Ego of Cassius will describe in the next dialogue. The dialogue bellow is different topic, it is talking about Brutus.

Cassius provoke Brutus by following several dialogues;

CASSIUS: “Then, Brutus, I have much mistook your passion;
By means whereof this breast of mine hath buried
Thoughts of great value, worthy cogitations.
Tell me, good Brutus, can you see your face?”
I. B. 136
Character of Cassius in this dialogue is shows that he ostensibly does not know what was happened to Brutus. In this case, Cassius is only wanted to know the reaction of Brutus about their friends. Moreover, Cassius try to provoke Brutus, with asking whether Brutus can see his face or not. However, it is just a trick in order Cassius could get Brutus being a conspirator. Furthermore, Brutus responds what Cassius asked to him.

BRUTUS: “No, Cassius; for the eye sees not itself, But by reflection, by some other things”.  
I, B, 140

Brutus gives explanation that he could not seen himself it should have a reflection. Therefore, Cassius try to explain more about reflection itself, than Cassius also explain about Caesar.

CASSIUS: “’Tis just:  
And it is very much lamented, Brutus,  
That you have no such mirrors as will turn  
Your hidden worthiness into your eye,  
That you might see your shadow. I have heard,  
Where many of the best respect in Rome,  
Except immortal Caesar, speaking of Brutus  
And groaning underneath this age's yoke,  
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.”  
I. B. 142

On the dialogue above shows that Cassius is feeling dejection to Caesar. According to Cassius that Caesar does not know how to respect someone who is speaking. However, even Cassius feels dejected, he also give his praise to Caesar as “immortal Caesar”. Furthermore, Cassius also said that Brutus should to look around about Caesar behavior. Brutus does not understand what Cassius means. Therefore, Brutus asking to Cassius what exactly happens. As reflected in the following data.
BRUTUS: “Into what dangers would you lead me, Cassius,
That you would have me seek into myself
For that which is not in me?”

I, B, 151

In this case, Cassius seems successful provoke Brutus. In other side, Brutus
tries to have an explanation from Cassius. Therefore, Cassius explain what he should
tell to Brutus.

CASSIUS: “Therefore, good Brutus, be prepared to hear:
And since you know you cannot see yourself
So well as by reflection, I, your glass,
Will modestly discover to yourself
That of yourself which you yet know not of.
And be not jealous on me, gentle Brutus:
Were I a common laugh, or did use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new protestor; if you know
That I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after scandal them, or if you know
That I profess myself in banqueting
To all the rout, then hold me dangerous”

I. B. 154

On this dialogue, Cassius is trying to convince Brutus that he is not
dangerous. Cassius treat make him as Brutus mirror, which have similar vision.
Moreover, Cassius provoke Brutus with servile behavior, thus Brutus is easy to
prove.

In Act I Scene B Line 136 – 154 show that Ego of Cassius is dominant on the
dialogues. It is shown when Cassius impose Brutus to listen carefully to Cassius
explanation about self reflection. However, it is one of trick of Cassius to provoke
Brutus in order Brutus will believe to Cassius. With honorable, Cassius said that
people of Rome are respect in speaking including Brutus except Caesar. In Ego side,
Cassius try to make him to be a mentor of Brutus. It is shown when Cassius said that Cassius as Brutus “glass”. Based on dialogues, Cassius is often talking about “reflection”, it is mean that Brutus could not to appraise himself but another people could. It is also often happen in our daily activity.

Suddenly, after Cassius explain everything to Brutus, on drama script wrote that trumpet and ovation is hearing. Therefore, Brutus worried if Caesar becomes a king. Such Brutus dialogue below;

BRUTUS: “What means this shouting? I do fear, the people Choose Caesar for their king”.

I, B. 168

Because Brutus feel fear if Caesar become a king, it is become easily for Cassius in provokes Brutus. In the next dialogue, Cassius asking and provoke Brutus with his dialogue.

CASSIUS: “Ay, do you fear it? Then must I think you would not have it so”

I. B. 170

The dialogue still Cassius between Brutus, but in different situation, they are hearing some cheers. It is signing that Brutus worried if Caesar is being a king. However, Cassius is always provoking Brutus with many ways. Cassius said that Brutus probably does not agree if Caesar being a king. Moreover, Cassius did it, indeed, Brutus also disagree with the final decision when Caesar being a lord. Such as Brutus dialogue below;

BRUTUS: “I would not, Cassius; yet I love him well. But wherefore do you hold me here so long? What is it that you would impart to me? If it be aught toward the general good,
Set honour in one eye and death i’ the other,  
And I will look on both indifferently,  
For let the gods so speed me as I love  
The name of honour more than I fear death”.  
I, B, 172

Cassius begin have an opportunity to make his work is going well. Because of Brutus dialogue above, Cassius straight away provoke Brutus about Caesar behavior.

CASSIUS: “I know that virtue to be in you, Brutus,  
As well as I do know your outward favour.  
Well, honour is the subject of my story.  
I cannot tell what you and other men  
Think of this life; but, for my single self,  
I had as lief not be as live to be  
In awe of such a thing as I myself.  
I was born free as Caesar; so were you:  
We both have fed as well, and we can both  
Endure the winter's cold as well as he:  
For once, upon a raw and gusty day,  
The troubled Tiber chafing with her shores,  
Caesar said to me 'Darest thou, Cassius, now  
Leap in with me into this angry flood,  
And swim to yonder point?' Upon the word,  
Accoutred as I was, I plunged in  
And bade him follow; so indeed he did.  
The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it  
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside  
And stemming it with hearts of controversy;  
But ere we could arrive the point proposed,  
Caesar cried 'Help me, Cassius, or I sink!'  
I, as Aeneas, our great ancestor,  
Did from the flames of Troy upon his shoulder  
The old Anchises bear, so from the waves of Tiber  
Did I the tired Caesar. And this man  
Is now become a god, and Cassius is  
A wretched creature and must bend his body,  
If Caesar carelessly but nod on him.  
He had a fever when he was in Spain,  
And when the fit was on him, I did mark  
How he did shake: 'tis true, this god did shake;  
His coward lips did from their colour fly,
And that same eye whose bend doth awe the world
Did lose his lustre: I did hear him groan:
Ay, and that tongue of his that bade the Romans
Mark him and write his speeches in their books,
Alas, it cried 'Give me some drink, Tintinius,'
As a sick girl. Ye gods, it doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestic world
And bear the palm alone”

I. B. 180

On this dialogue Cassius is trying to describe about respectability. Cassius said that Caesar does not have a respect anymore. According to Cassius, Caesar was forgot what Cassius did to him. Cassius explain more to Brutus in order Brutus will understand why Caesar must be killed. In Cassius opinion that they are being scare to the ordinary people (Caesar). Furthermore, Cassius also explain about his experience with Caesar in a war. Cassius save Caesar, however Caesar does not remember that. This dialogue is explaining that Cassius is vengeance to Caesar.

In Act I Scene B Line 168 – 180 was talking different topics. Based on the dialogues there is Ego of Cassius to tell a story about Caesar bad behavior and make Brutus dislike to Caesar. Such as dialogues in line 180, Cassius is often talking about Caesar bad behavior. Caesar is a bad person, as well as Caesar is not suitable become a king. Therefore, Cassius will successfully to get Brutus and join in Cassius plan.

Than Brutus hearing some cheers again, with Brutus dialogue below;

BRUTUS: “Another general shout!
I do believe that these applauses are
For some new honours that are heap'd on Caesar”.
I, B, 223
This dialogue shows that Brutus worried to Caesar becomes a king. However, in another side it is become an opportunity for Cassius to working his provocation in going well. Cassius do explain more about Caesar bad behavior to Brutus.

CASSIUS: “Why, man, he doth bestride the narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonourable graves.
Men at some time are masters of their fates:
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
Brutus and Caesar: what should be in that 'Caesar'?
Why should that name be sounded more than yours?
Write them together, yours is as fair a name;
Sound them, it doth become the mouth as well;
Weigh them, it is as heavy; conjure with 'em,
Brutus will start a spirit as soon as Caesar.
Now, in the names of all the gods at once,
Upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed,
That he is grown so great? Age, thou art shamed!
Rome, thou hast lost the breed of noble bloods!
When went there by an age, since the great flood,
But it was famed with more than with one man?
When could they say till now, that talk'd of Rome,
That her wide walls encompass'd but one man?
Now is it Rome indeed and room enough,
When there is in it but one only man.
O, you and I have heard our fathers say,
There was a Brutus once that would have brook'd
The eternal devil to keep his state in Rome
As easily as a king”.

I. B. 226

On this dialogue is explaining about an equal between Brutus and Caesar.

According to Cassius, Caesar is like a giant and society walking under Caesar foot.

Cassius explain that Caesar too arrogant. However, it should be better if Brutus being a lord beside Caesar. Cassius always provoke Brutus with make an equal between
Caesar and Brutus. With Cassius opinion about what Caesar did, Brutus also can do that. Moreover, Cassius also explain that, now Rome is large as well as wide but only have one people. Cassius does not like if Caesar become a lord, Cassius continue his provocation with his beautiful words “O, you and I have heard our fathers say, there was a Brutus once that would have brooked the eternal devil to keep his state in Rome As easily as a king. (I. B. 226)”. Cassius hope that Brutus can compete with Caesar, and become one of the conspirators group.

BRUTUS: “That you do love me, I am nothing jealous; What you would work me to, I have some aim: How I have thought of this and of these times, I shall recount hereafter; for this present, I would not, so with love I might entreat you, Be any further moved. What you have said I will consider; what you have to say I will with patience hear, and find a time Both meet to hear and answer such high things. Till then, my noble friend, chew upon this: Brutus had rather be a villager Than to repute himself a son of Rome Under these hard conditions as this time Is like to lay upon us”.

I, B, 253

However, in this case, Cassius listen from Brutus based on the dialogue above that in fact Brutus is also makes a plan to be a king. Furthermore, Cassius is successfully makes Brutus enthusiastic to be a king of Rome. Than Cassius is happy to hear that.

CASSIUS: “I am glad that my weak words Have struck but thus much show of fire from Brutus”.

I. B. 267
The dialogue is also explained that, Cassius is happy when hearing Brutus begins follow to Cassius plan. Whereas, Brutus did not say that he will join, however, even though Brutus does not give a decision, Cassius happy because he success make Brutus fed up to governor system especially to Caesar.

Several dialogues above is show that from Act I Scene B specially in Line 223 – 267 give an explanation about Cassius Id that have an ambition to make Brutus become a king as well as Cassius wonder Brutus have a same mission with Cassius plan. However, the Ego of Cassius itself is dominant beside his Id. It is showing that Cassius always explain about Caesar bad behavior. Cassius explain that Caesar is not suitable being a king. Cassius is satisfying his Ego when Brutus finally listens more carefully to Cassius explanation. Moreover, based on the dialogue there is Cassius giving some example about Caesar and Brutus are have similar capability to be a king. However, there is different opinion from Cassius that suitable a king is only Brutus. It is because Cassius wonder make Brutus become one of conspirators.

Furthermore, some dialogues above is also analyze about Cassius psychology with different topic of dialogues.

CASSIUS: “As they pass by, pluck Casca by the sleeve; And he will, after his sour fashion, tell you What hath proceeded worthy note to-day”.
I. B. 270

On this dialogue Cassius make Brutus ask around about Cassius mean why should ask to Casca. Brutus wondering to know what is happening. There are many ways that Cassius doing in make Brutus believe him. Cassius not doing alone in
provoke Brutus; he also brings information from another people in order Brutus being one of the conspirators. Cassius wondering Brutus ask to Casca about Caesar behavior. In many conversations on dialogue between Brutus and Casca about bad behavior of Caesar, according to Casca that Caesar is only acting when Antonius gives Caesar crown and then Caesar refuse at the time. Such data from Casca dialogue below;

CASCA: “Why, there was a crown offered him: and being offered him, he put it by with the back of his hand, thus; and then the people fell a-shouting.”
  I, B, 313

CASCA: “Ay, marry, was't, and he put it by thrice, every time gentler than other, and at every putting-by mine honest neighbours shouted.”
  I, B, 321

CASCA: “I can as well be hanged as tell the manner of it: it was mere foolery; I did not mark it. I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown;—yet 'twas not a crown neither, 'twas one of these coronets;—and, as I told you, he put it by once: but, for all that, to my thinking, he would fain have had it. Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again: but, to my thinking, he was very loath to lay his fingers off it. And then he offered it the third time; he put it the third time by: and still as he refused it, the rabblement hooted and clapped their chapped hands and threw up their sweaty night-caps and uttered such a deal of stinking breath because Caesar refused the crown that it had almost choked Caesar; for he swounded and fell down at it: and for mine own part, I durst not laugh, for fear of opening my lips and receiving the bad air.”
  I, B, 327
The several dialogues is trying to explain that Caesar is only acting when he refuse a crown from Antonius. Actually, in fact Caesar wonder to take the crown itself. Based on the Casca dialogue above, Caesar is difficult to detach his finger from crown. Then Caesar fall down in front of the public, because of his falling sickness.

CASSIUS: “No, Caesar hath it not; but you and I, And honest Casca, we have the falling sickness”.
I. B. 348

Cassius talk to Brutus and Casca that Caesar does not sickness, but they are sick. It is because Casca explain that Caesar is only acting when Antonius offer a crown to Caesar. At the time Caesar refuse it, however, in additional Casca said that Caesar is difficult to let Caesar finger far from the crown. Thus, Brutus said he have a falling sickness. After that Cassius make a situation being on fire. According to Cassius that they are sick if let Caesar being a lord.

CASSIUS: “So is he now in execution Of any bold or noble enterprise, However he puts on this tardy form. This rudeness is a sauce to his good wit, Which gives men stomach to digest his words With better appetite”.
I. B. 392

The dialogue above is showing the character of Cassius about giving appreciation to Cassca in order Brutus will know who Casca itself is. According to Brutus that Casca is the man who always angry to anybody when in school. However, in provocation action, Cassius make something that makes Brutus will believe to his plan about against Caesar.

CASSIUS: “I will do so: till then, think of the world.
[Exit BRUTUS]
Well, Brutus, thou art noble; yet, I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed: therefore it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced?
Caesar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus:
If I were Brutus now and he were Cassius,
He should not humour me. I will this night,
In several hands, in at his windows throw,
As if they came from several citizens,
Writings all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name; wherein obscurely
Caesar's ambition shall be glanced at:
And after this let Caesar seat him sure;
For we will shake him, or worse days endure”.

I. B. 402

In the dialogue, Cassius makes Brutus thinking about the world. Cassius wants Brutus really think of the future if Caesar being a lord. However, in this scene Brutus exit. Furthermore, Cassius is talk by himself about world, Caesar as well as Brutus. Moreover, Cassius also have been makes a plan to razing a Caesar.

From Act I Scene B in Line 270 – 402 the Id of Cassius is dominant, it is show that he wonder Brutus become one of conspirator. Cassius always provoke Brutus with more varieties way, one of them is in this situation Cassius asked to Brutus slap Casca’s cloth and asking more question about Caesar behavior from Casca. Cassius is trying to make Brutus asking more question to Casca about Caesar behavior in order Brutus will know that Caesar have not good attitude. In fact, Brutus is wonder become a king, however Brutus dream is not become true because Brutus very love to Caesar. Brutus does not want to compete with Caesar. It is become different when Casca has explained that Caesar is only bad. Therefore, Brutus has
agreed to join in conspirator to against Caesar. However, there is Super Ego of Cassius on those lines, Cassius is provoke Brutus through Casca as well as Cassius is not showed wrong, because Casca is often tell about Caesar bad behavior. In this case, Cassius used another character to break in bad behavior of Caesar.

The several dialogues above are shows Cassius and Casca conversation. In this dialogues also include analyzing of Cassius Id, Ego and Super Ego.

CASSIUS: “Those that have known the earth so full of faults.
For my part, I have walk'd about the streets,
Submitting me unto the perilous night,
And, thus unbraced, Casca, as you see,
Have bared my bosom to the thunder-stone;
And when the cross blue lightning seem'd to open
The breast of heaven, I did present myself
Even in the aim and very flash of it”.
I. C. 471

This dialogue shows Cassius braveness. He communicate to Casca that he too Brave in against Caesar. Cassius said that he want to enter to the thunderbolt. Such as Casca dialogue below;

CASCA: “But wherefore did you so much tempt the heavens?
It is the part of men to fear and tremble,
When the most mighty gods by tokens send
Such dreadful heralds to astonish us”.
I, C, 479

Basically, Cassius a poet, he said that in another way in give meaning to Casca by a sentence. This dialogue is provoking Casca to be one of the Conspirators in against Caesar after Brutus.

CASSIUS: “You are dull, Casca, and those sparks of life
That should be in a Roman you do want,
Or else you use not. You look pale and gaze
And put on fear and cast yourself in wonder,
To see the strange impatience of the heavens:
But if you would consider the true cause
Why all these fires, why all these gliding ghosts,
Why birds and beasts from quality and kind,
Why old men fool and children calculate,
Why all these things change from their ordinance
Their natures and preformed faculties
To monstrous quality,—why, you shall find
That heaven hath infused them with these spirits,
To make them instruments of fear and warning
Unto some monstrous state.
Now could I, Casca, name to thee a man
Most like this dreadful night,
That thunders, lightens, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion in the Capitol,
A man no mightier than thyself or me
In personal action, yet prodigious grown
And fearful, as these strange eruptions are”.
I. C. 483

On this dialogue Cassius bored to Casca. Based on Casca dialogue about let

God to sent delegate to make society afraid, however, Cassius dejected to Casca
opinion. Cassius trying to provoke Casca again with more explanation about if there
is no problem that Caesar made, Cassius will not against Caesar. But Caesar begins
the war, thus Cassius should stop Caesar dream of become a lord. However, Casca
does not understand who Cassius talking about. Then cassius explain that he mean is
Caesar.

CASSIUS: “Let it be who it is: for Romans now
Have thews and limbs like to their ancestors;
But, woe the while! our fathers' minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers' spirits;
Our yoke and sufferance show us womanish”.
I. C. 506

On this dialogue Cassius said to Casca with explain about forefather of Rome.

Cassius explain that Rome is the body of the forefather, however according to
Cassius the forefather spirit was death and now only have mother spirit. Many problems that could not being arrested because of only have mother spirit. It is too weak according to Cassius.

CASSIUS: “I know where I will wear this dagger then; Cassius from bondage will deliver Cassius: Therein, ye gods, you make the weak most strong; Therein, ye gods, you tyrants do defeat: Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass, Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be retentive to the strength of spirit; But life, being weary of these worldly bars, Never lacks power to dismiss itself. If I know this, know all the world besides, That part of tyranny that I do bear I can shake off at pleasure”.

I. C. 515

On this dialogue Cassius feel dejected, because of Casca explanation that Caesar will become a lord soon. Thus, Cassius is trying hard to make Casca believe and involved Casca in the conspirator. Cassius give explanation to Casca, that Cassius will bring his weapon in anywhere. Furthermore, Cassius swearing and implore to the God that every tyrannical way will be dissolved.

CASSIUS: “And why should Caesar be a tyrant then? Poor man! I know he would not be a wolf, But that he sees the Romans are but sheep: He were no lion, were not Romans hinds. Those that with haste will make a mighty fire Begin it with weak straws: what trash is Rome, What rubbish and what offal, when it serves For the base matter to illuminate So vile a thing as Caesar! But, O grief, Where hast thou led me? I perhaps speak this Before a willing bondman; then I know My answer must be made. But I am arm’d, And dangers are to me indifferent”.
I. C. 531

The dialogue is describing about happiness of Cassius that Casca wants do everything that he asked and interested to be a conspirators. Then Casca is wondering to join Cassius, such as dialogue below;

CASCA: “You speak to Casca, and to such a man
That is no fleering tell-tale. Hold, my hand:
Be factious for redress of all these griefs,
And I will set this foot of mine as far
As who goes farthest”.

I, C, 544

In addition, Cassius also make a situation is become worst. Cassius explain more about Caesar behavior to Casca. Cassius said that Caesar is like a lion and the society treat as a deer. Caesar will not become a wolf, if the society try not to show that they as a sheep.

CASSIUS: “There's a bargain made.
Now know you, Casca, I have moved already
Some certain of the noblest-minded Romans
To undergo with me an enterprise
Of honourable-dangerous consequence;
And I do know, by this, they stay for me
In Pompey's porch: for now, this fearful night,
There is no stir or walking in the streets;
And the complexion of the element
In favour's like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible”.

I. C. 549

The dialogue is describing about Cassius happiness that he successfully make Casca become part of the conspirator in against Caesar. Casca is agree want to join Cassius after Cassius provoke Casca. However, Cassius said that only one condition, that there are many conspirators is joined. So, Casca should accept that.
Act I Scene C in Line 471 – 549 shows Id of Cassius that he wonder Casca believe to Cassius about a plan in against Caesar. Casca is already hated to Caesar about Caesar behavior in making Rome become monarchy system. Therefore Cassius is also provoking Casca and join in conspirator. Based on the dialogues above, Id of Cassius is dominant. There is could be shown when Cassius wonder to invite Casca in a dinner. There is the time of Cassius to provoke Casca and make Casca join in a conspirator.

b. Slynness

The other characterization of Cassius is slyness. Slyness is one of character that makes us being something what we want. On this result Cassius using his slyness to makes his plan is running well. There are some contexts examples of sly like cunning men often pass for wise, deep political machinations, a foxy scheme, and a slick evasive answer, as well as sly also is like a fox, also like a wily old attorney. According to Gruener and Warthen the word sly is an adjective and it is used in describing someone or something that has or shows a cunning and deceitful nature. The term may also be used to describe something of someone who is playfully mischievous.

A slynness character usually is diligent or clever one who makes people being fight as well as being an enemy or also sometime makes people being love to someone. However, in this research, Cassius doing his slyness is only to make the conspirator take sides to Cassius in against Caesar. The results of his slyness can be seen in the following data:
CINNA: "Yes, you are.
O Cassius, if you could
But win the noble Brutus to our party—"

I. C. 571

CASSIUS: "Be you content: good Cinna, take this paper,
And look you lay it in the praetor's chair,
Where Brutus may but find it; and throw this
In at his window; set this up with wax
Upon old Brutus' statue: all this done,
Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us.
Is Decius Brutus and Trebonius there?"

I. C. 574

On this dialogue Cassius asked Cinna to putting a letter that Cassius made into the Praetor chair, hopefully, Brutus will find it. This dialogue also describing about Cassius character seems like a leader of the conspirator. Cassius give a letter to Brutus because Cassius will make Brutus feels so angry to Caesar. Moreover, Cinna want the job, as his dialogue

CINNA: "All but Metellus Cimber; and he's gone
To seek you at your house. Well, I will hie,
And so bestow these papers as you bade me.

I, C, 581

This data support shows that Cinna want to doing what Cassius asked for. In fact, the papers itself is only part of Cassius slyness. Cassius make the papers by his own self. As data support below;

CASSIUS: "Well, Brutus, thou art noble; yet, I see,
Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From that it is disposed: therefore it is meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who so firm that cannot be seduced?
Caesar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus:
If I were Brutus now and he were Cassius,
He should not humour me. I will this night,
In several hands, in at his windows throw,
As if they came from several citizens,
Writings all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name; wherein obscurely
Caesar's ambition shall be glanced at:
And after this let Caesar seat him sure;
For we will shake him, or worse days endure”.
I. B. 404

Based on the conversation between Cassius and Cinna above, it is clear that psychology of Cassius showed. In Act I Scene B Line 571 – 582 show that Ego of Cassius is dominant, on the dialogue Cassius wonder to make Brutus feel angry to Caesar with a letter. The Ego of Cassius on the dialogue is Cassius made a letter by his own letter in order will feel angry to Caesar. That letter clearly showed on Cassius Dialogue bellow in Act I Scene B Line 404 above. Furthermore, with Cassius slyness, Cassius use his Ego to make a letter to Brutus in order Brutus dislike to Caesar. Based on dialogue above, in the night Cassius makes paper to Brutus and explain about Caesar ambition in order Brutus will feel so angry to Caesar. Furthermore, the dialogue also shows that Cassius Slynness makes Brutus become one of the conspirators.

CASSIUS: “That done, repair to Pompey's theatre.
[Exit CINNA]
Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
See Brutus at his house: three parts of him
Is ours already, and the man entire
Upon the next encounter yields him ours”.
I. C. 584

After Cassius asked Cinna in doing his plan. Cassius also asked Cinna to come to Pompeii door. On this dialogue Cassius is being men who make a plan in against Caesar. Cassius begin asked to anybody who in the part of the conspirator itself. Moreover, in this dialogue Cassius still communicate with Casca, however
Casca does not know what Cassius plan is. Furthermore, Cassius explain to Casca that Brutus will become one of the conspirators in against Caesar.

CASSIUS: “Him and his worth and our great need of him
You have right well conceited. Let us go,
For it is after midnight; and ere day
We will awake him and be sure of him”.
I. C. 594

This dialogue is explaining about Cassius communication between Casca. In this dialogue Cassius said to Casca about Brutus. In their communication they will go to Brutus house and Cassius wonder to invite Casca in waking up Brutus and asking the decision of Brutus whether being full a part of conspirator in against Caesar.

In Act I Scene B Line 584 – 594 show that Ego of Cassius is making Casca one of Conspirator with some explanation about their goal in against Caesar. Ego of Cassius itself is often explains more about the conspirator plan and the goal in against Caesar. Cassius is explaining about Brutus, because Brutus is the power of Conspirator. Without Brutus, conspirator is weak. Therefore, Cassius invite casca to go to Brutus house. Finally, Cassius feel happy, because Casca want to join in conspirator plan.

The dialogue below is one of part of Cassius in doing his slyness, he always giving some dialogue that uncontrolled, he always say what he want to say with suppose looking for respond from the other conspirator opinion.

CASSIUS: “I think we are too bold upon your rest.
Good morrow, Brutus, do we trouble you?”
II. A. 701
BRUTUS: “I have been up this hour, awake all night.
Know I these men that come along with you?”
II. A. 703
CASSIUS: “Yes, every man of them, and no man here
But honors you, and every one doth wish
You had but that opinion of yourself
Which every noble Roman bears of you.
This is Trebonius.”

II. A. 705
BRUTUS: “He is welcome hither.”

II. A. 710
CASSIUS: “This, Decius Brutus.”

II. A. 711
BRUTUS: “He is welcome too.”

II. A. 712
CASSIUS: “This, Casca; this, Cinna; and this, Metellus Cimber.”

II. A. 713
BRUTUS: “They are all welcome.”
What watchful cares do interpose themselves
Betwixt your eyes and night?”

II. A. 714
CASSIUS: “Shall I entreat a word? They whisper.”

II. A. 717
DECIUS: “Here lies the east. Doth not the day break here?”

II. A. 719
CASCA: “No.”

II. A. 720
CINNA: “O, pardon, sir, it doth, and yongrey lines
That fret the clouds are messengers of day.”

II. A. 721
CASCA: “You shall confess that you are both deceived.
Here, as I point my sword, the sun arises,
Which is a great way growing on the south,
Weighing the youthful season of the year.
Some two months hence up higher toward the north
He first presents his fire, and the high east
Stands as the Capitol, directly here.”

II. A. 723
BRUTUS: “Give me your hands all over, one by one.”

II. A. 730
CASSIUS: “And let us swear our resolution.”

II. A. 731
On the dialogue above in Act II Scene A Line 701 – 731 show Id and Ego of Cassius, in Id of Cassius show that he wonder the entire conspirator have similar resolution. While Ego of Cassius is dominant on the dialogues, it is show that Cassius impose to said swear in order the conspirator will have similar resolution. “And let us swear our resolution.” Act II. Scene A. Line 731, it is looks like a simple sentence. However, it is part of Cassius character that very sly, Cassius make a voice to his friend in order swearing in their resolution. This simple sentence is giving describing about how sly Cassius in invite the conspirator in against Caesar.

The dialogue bellow is including in Id, Ego, and Super Ego of Cassius, it is continuing dialogue from the dialogue above. In this dialogue Brutus is dislike to Cassius because Cassius trying to make the conspirator get to swearing.

BRUTUS: “No, not an oath. If not the face of men, The sufferance of our souls, the time's abuse- If these be motives weak, break off betimes, And every man hence to his idle bed; So let high-sighted tyranny range on Till each man drop by lottery. But if these, As I am sure they do, bear fire enough To kindle cowards and to steel with valor The melting spirits of women, then, countrymen, What need we any spur but our own cause To prick us to redress? What other bond Than secret Romans that have spoke the word And will not palter? And what other oath Than honesty to honesty engaged That this shall be or we will fall for it? Swear priests and cowards and men cautelous, Old feeble carrions and such suffering souls That welcome wrongs; unto bad causes swear Such creatures as men doubt; but do not stain The even virtue of our enterprise, Nor the insuppressive mettle of our spirits,
To think that or our cause or our performance
Did need an oath; when every drop of blood
That every Roman bears, and nobly bears,
Is guilty of a several bastardy
If he do break the smallest particle
Of any promise that hath pass'd from him.”
II. A. 732

CASSIUS: “But what of Cicero? shall we sound him?
I think he will stand very strong with us”.
II. A. 759

In the next dialogue from other conspirators, Cassius with his sly, he is asking
how about Cicero? This question is simple. However, in analyzing it is bring a
description that Cassius trying to invite Cicero as the one of conspirators. Thus,
Cassius asking to the conspirators about Cicero is. As data support from others
Characters dialogues;

CASCA: “Let us not leave him out”  
II, A, 761
CINNA: “No, by no means”.  
II, A, 762
METELLUS: “O, let us have him, for his silver hairs
Will purchase us a good opinion,
And buy men's voices to commend our deeds.
It shall be said his judgement ruled our hands;
Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear,
But all be buried in his gravity.”  
II. A. 763
BRUTUS: “O, name him not; let us not break with him,
For he will never follow anything
That other men begin.”  
II. A. 769
CASSIUS: “Then leave him out.”  
II. A. 772
CASCA: “Indeed he is not fit.”  
II. A. 773
On this dialogue Casca is agree with Cassius, because Casca ever talked with Cicero in A.1 S.3 as well as Metelus Cimber give a another aspect to Cicero that Cicero should be one of the conspirators. However, some of the conspirators disagree with Cassius and Casca also. Cinna and Brutus did not want Cicero because Cicero is not coming in the meeting. Thus, in continuing his sly character Cassius give decision in the next dialogue.

On the Cassius dialogue in Line 772 is describing even though Brutus is choose as a leader of the conspirators. However, the dialogue is showing that Cassius still have a power to make a decision although Cassius is not a leader. It’s shown by slyness way of Cassius. Thus, in decision Cicero not become a part of the conspirators.

In Act II Scene A Line 732 - 773 shows that Id of Cassius that wonder make Cicero to join in conspirator, beside that Cassius want to change a topic because Brutus disagree with Cassius way in making them to swearing in a resolution. Most of the conspirator disagrees if Cicero does not join in conspirator plan. However, Id of Cassius is not realization. Besides that, if Cassius impose his desire it will break his plan. Thus, with the Ego of Cassius, it is shows that he tried agree to the conspirator. Ego of Cassius feels that it is will be alright if Cicero does not join to the conspirator. It’s Because, Cicero is not part of the plan. In the next dialogue also found Cassius psychology process with following based on the dialogue bellow.

DECIUS: “Shall no man else be touch’d but only Caesar?”

II. A. 774
CASSIUS: “Decius, well urged: I think it is not meet, Mark Antonius, so well beloved of Caesar, Should outlive Caesar: we shall find of him A shrewd contriver; and, you know, his means, If he improve them, may well stretch so far As to annoy us all: which to prevent, Let Antonius and Caesar fall together”.

II. A. 775

Decius said in dialogue that there is anyone we kill beside Caesar? However, in Cassius as sly character, Cassius begin explain in this dialogue that he agree with Decius, according to Cassius, they should kill them who pro with Caesar. Cassius means is Antonius. Furthermore, in his sly, Cassius give more explanation that Antonius will be an obstacle in their plan. Thus Cassius asked them to let Antonius and Caesar are fall down together.

BRUTUS: “Our course will seem too bloody, Caius Cassius, To cut the head off and then hack the limbs Like wrath in death and envy afterwards; For Antony is but a limb of Caesar. Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers, Caius. We all stand up against the spirit of Caesar, And in the spirit of men there is no blood. O, that we then could come by Caesar's spirit, And not dismember Caesar! But, alas, Caesar must bleed for it! And, gentle friends, Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully; Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods, Not hew him as a carcass fit for hounds; And let our hearts, as subtle masters do, Stir up their servants to an act of rage And after seem to chide 'em. This shall make Our purpose necessary and not envious, Which so appearing to the common eyes, We shall be call'd purgers, not murderers. And for Mark Antony, think not of him, For he can do no more than Caesar's arm When Caesar's head is off.”
II. A. 782
CASSIUS: “Yet I fear him;
For in the ingrafted love he bears to Caesar”.
II. A. 804
BRUTUS: “Alas, good Cassius, do not think of him.
If he love Caesar, all that he can do
Is to himself, take thought and die for Caesar.
And that were much he should, for he is given
To sports, to wildness, and much company.”
II. A. 806
TREBONIUS: There is no fear in him-let him not die,
For he will live and laugh at this hereafter."
Clock strikes.
II. A. 811
In Act II Scene A Line 774 - 811 Id of Cassius shows that he wonders to make Antonius die, however Brutus rejected Cassius plan. Besides that, in this dialogues Ego of Cassius is dominant, it is show that Cassius explain that he disagree with Brutus opinion. Cassius worried to the conspirator about Antonius plan after Brutus let Antonius life. Cassius feels dejected to Brutus. Because Brutus does not want to follow Cassius plan which asked them to kill Antonius. Brutus explains in his previous dialogue that, beside Caesar there are no more people must die. Even though, Cassius said in this dialogue, that Cassius worried with Antonius behavior after Antonius see Caesar die. However, because Brutus is a leader of conspirators, Cassius could not do anything. Whereas, it is because according to Cassius, Antonius will break the conspirator plan. Therefore, with Cassius Ego, Cassius try to listen to Brutus in order there is no problem between conspirators. The next dialogue, Cassius
change a topic about Cassius worried about Caesar whether will come in Capitol or not.

BRUTUS: Peace, count the clock.”

II. A. 814

CASSIUS: “The clock hath stricken three.”

II. A. 815

TREBONIUS: “‘Tis time to part.”

II. A. 816

CASSIUS: “But it is doubtful yet, Whether Caesar will come forth to-day, or no; For he is superstitious grown of late, Quite from the main opinion he held once Of fantasy, of dreams and ceremonies: It may be, these apparent prodigies, The unaccustomed terror of this night, And the persuasion of his augurers, May hold him from the Capitol to-day”.

II. A. 817

The dialogue is describing about Cassius apprehensive about their plan.

Cassius confused whether Caesar will come to Pompeii or not. However, in analyzing it is a part of slyness that Cassius made. Cassius want to hear from the conspirators whether any could bring Caesar to Pompeii. Moreover, Cassius did it, Decius as the one of conspirators a give explanation that he can bring Caesar at Pompeii.

DECIUS: “Never fear that. If he be so resolved, I can o'ersway him, for he loves to hear That unicorns may be betray'd with trees, And bears with glasses, elephants with holes, Lions with toils, and men with flatterers; But when I tell him he hates flatterers, He says he does, being then most flattered. Let me work; For I can give his humor the true bent, And I will bring him to the Capitol.”

II. A. 826

CASSIUS: “Nay, we will all of us be there to fetch him”.


II. A. 836

On this dialogue Cassius still with sly character said to Decius that they are together will bring Caesar to Pompeii. It based on Decius explanation that he will bring Caesar to Pompeii. However, Cassius with his slyness showing them how friendly Cassius is. Cassius want everybody will help Decius in bring Caesar in Pompeii as the death place of Caesar.

CASSIUS: “The morning comes upon 's: we'll leave you, Brutus. And, friends, disperse yourselves; but all remember What you have said, and show yourselves true Romans”.

II. A. 845

Still in a same character, Cassius give a decision to comeback in their hose each other. Cassius asked his friends to spread. Moreover, with his slyness he back to remain the conspirators in order do not forget what they have said and also proving that they are the truly man of Roman.

In Act II Scene A Line 814 - 845 Id of Cassius show that he wonders the conspirator plan is working and makes Caesar death. While Ego of Cassius shows that he challenges all of conspirator go to Pompeii to meet and kill Caesar. In Ego of Cassius also show that this plan will going well in order there is no Caesar anymore.

CASSIUS: “What, urge you your petitions in the street? Come to the Capitol”.

III. A. 207

On this dialogue Cassius is feeling disturbed by Artemidorus which trying to force open the conspirators plan. Artemidorus is wondering to give a letter to Caesar is about sign and Artemidorus also write down be careful to Cassius and Brutus. However, Cassius have been known before about Artemidorus letter. With his slyness
Cassius give suggestion to Artemidorus that he should go to the Capitol if he wants to give the letter. Thus, because of Cassius, Artemidorus is could not give that letter to Caesar, because according to Cassius it is not respectfully when giving something a street.

In Act III scene A Line 207 shows that Ego is dominant based on the dialogue. In the dialogue Cassius dislike to Artemedorus who impose a letter to Caesar as well as Cassius also worry if Caesar will read the letter. With his slyness, with said there is no people impose giving a petition on the street except on Pompeii. With Cassius Ego to make the conspirator plan working, Cassius have many kind ways in order there is no people could disturb the conspirator plan.

c. Anxiety

Anxiety is a feeling that is common to all of us. It is a natural reaction to certain situations and circumstances, and is characterized by a fear or apprehension of what might happen, or what the future might hold. Anxiety can come in many forms. Sometimes anxiety is accompanied by an episode of intense panic, dread, or fear in which an individual may experience chest pain, shortness of breath, racing heart, dizziness, as well as stomach discomfort. Anxiety can manifest as unwanted, repetitive thoughts and compulsive behaviors that seem impossible to stop. Sometimes anxiety is specifically tied to a certain situation, like speaking in public, riding in an elevator, or encountering a dangerous animal, as well as about something that not going well especially in Cassius plan on the drama script. As American Psychological Association (2013) explain in a blog that anxiety is an emotion
characterized by feelings of tension, worried thoughts and physical changes like increased blood pressure.

It means that in every human who feels anxiety, it will be depression and being confused in doing something. It is Cassius feels in The Tragedy of Julius Caesar when he begin anxiety when Popilius asking about his plan to killing Caesar in Pompeii. Therefore, this character that the researcher chose because there are some dialogues is including in anxiety character.

POPILIUS: “I wish your enterprise to-day may thrive”.
III, A, 1211

CASSIUS: “What enterprise, Popilius?”
III. A. 1212

Caesar is walking to Capitol and another follow him. On the trip, Popilius talk to Cassius about congratulation. Thus, in this dialogue, Cassius feels so worried about the conspirators plan to kill Caesar in Pompeii. Cassius worried that Popilius have been known their plan. Previous dialogue Popilius asking Cassius that;

POPILIUS: “Fare you well”.
III, A, 1213

The dialogue above is a simple sentence and it is enough make someone ask around, what is exactly the sentence means. Furthermore, it is Cassius feel after Popilius is only gives him congratulation. Cassius feel worried if his plan will break.

In Act III Scene A Line 1211 – 1213 shows Id of Cassius that he wish the plan will going well and there is no another people will know the plan. However, in the street Popilius ask to Cassius about their enterprise. Therefore it makes Cassius worried about the plan. In this dialogue Ego of Cassius is showing that he worried
about Popilius question with asking what enterprise to Popilius. Cassius want not
Popilius know about the plan. Moreover in the next dialogue is showing the death of
Caesar. There are many conflicts that happen in the next dialogue.

BRUTUS: “What said Popilius Lena?”

III. A. 1215
CASSIUS: “He wish'd to-day our enterprise might thrive.
I fear our purpose is discovered”.

III. A. 1216
BRUTUS: “Look, how he makes to Caesar; mark him.”

III. A. 1218

This dialogue was explained by Cassius after Brutus asking in previous
dialogue about Popilius question. Therefore, with his worried Cassius explain that
Popilius give congratulation to him. Popilius question is make Cassius shock and
depression.

CASSIUS: “Casca, be sudden, for we fear prevention.
Brutus, what shall be done? If this be known,
Cassius or Caesar never shall turn back,
For I will slay myself”.

III. A. 1219

BRUTUS: “Cassius, be constant:
Popilius Lena speaks not of our purposes;
For, look, he smiles, and Caesar doth not change.”

III. A. 1223

Because of Cassius frightened, Cassius talk to Casca in order must quick.

Cassius think that they plan will be blocked. Popilius question is make Cassius too
worry, than Cassius asking to Brutus that what they should do if everything is broke.

Cassius said that is better to die if everything is broken. Thus, Brutus gives Cassius
opinion that look situation. When Popilius smile, Caesar face is not changing. It
means that there is no something broken.
CASSIUS: “Trebonius knows his time; for, look you, Brutus. He draws Mark Antonius out of the way”.

III. A. 1226

After Brutus makes Cassius calm, Cassius try to look situation and make him not worried anymore with the dialogue above. However, even though Trebonius get Antonius and bring Antonius in somewhere, Cassius still feel worried about their plan. One of them is about emancipation about Metelus Cimber brother is Publius Cimber. According to Caesar that Publius Cimber must be isolated. Caesar is not a lord yet, but he has a power to make someone being isolated. Therefore is one of reason why Caesar must die he was arrogant.

DECIUS: “Where is Metellus Cimber? Let him And presently prefer his suit to Caesar.”

III. A. 1229

BRUTUS: “He is address'd; press near and second him.”

III. A. 1231

CINNA: “Casca, you are the first that rears your hand.”

III. A. 1232

CAESAR: “Are we all ready? What is now amiss That Caesar and his Senate must redress?”

III. A. 1233

METELLUS: “Most high, most mighty, and most puissant Caesar, Metellus Cimber throws before thy seat An humble heart. Kneels.”

III. A. 1235

CAESAR: “I must prevent thee, Cimber. These couchings and these lowly courtesies Might fire the blood of ordinary men And turn preordinance and first decree Into the law of children. Be not fond To think that Caesar bears such rebel blood That will be thaw'd from the true quality With that which melteth fools- I mean sweet words, Low-crooked court'sies, and base spaniel-fawning. Thy brother by decree is banished. If thou dost bend and pray and fawn for him,
I spurn thee like a cur out of my way.  
Know, Caesar doth not wrong, nor without cause  
Will he be satisfied.”

METELLUS: “Is there no voice more worthy than my own,  
To sound more sweetly in great Caesar's ear  
For the repealing of my banish'd brother?  
BRUTUS. I kiss thy hand, but not in flattery, Caesar,  
Desiring thee that Publius Cimber may  
Have an immediate freedom of repeal.”

CAESAR: “What, Brutus?”

CASSIUS: “Pardon, Caesar! Caesar, pardon!  
As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall  
To beg enfranchisement for Publius Cimber.”

CAESAR: “I could be well moved, if I were as you;  
If I could pray to move, prayers would move me;  
But I am constant as the northern star,  
Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality  
There is no fellow in the firmament.  
The skies are painted with unnumber'd sparks;  
They are all fire and every one doth shine;  
But there's but one in all doth hold his place.  
So in the world, 'tis furnish'd well with men,  
And men are flesh and blood, and apprehensive;  
Yet in the number I do know but one  
That unassailable holds on his rank,  
Unshaked of motion; and that I am he,  
Let me a little show it, even in this;  
That I was constant Cimber should be banish'd,  
And constant do remain to keep him so.”

CINNA: “O Caesar-“

CAESAR: “Hence! Wilt thou lift up Olympus?”

DECIUS: “Great Caesar-“

CAESAR: “Doth not Brutus bootless kneel?”

CASCA: “Speak, hands, for me!”
III. A. 1283
Casca first, then the other Conspirators
and Marcus Brutus stab Caesar.

CAESAR: “Et tu, Brute?- Then fall, Caesar! Dies.”

III. A. 1286
On this dialogue, Cassius is trying to supplicate emancipation for Publius.
However, arrogantly, Caesar ignores every petition. It is make Cassius worried that
his friend’s brother will not save anymore.

In Act III Scene A Line 1215 - 1286 shows Id of Cassius is wondering to
make Caesar death. Because Caesar too arrogant to the people especially to the
conspirator. However, there is anxiety feeling to Cassius if there any people would
know their plan. Because, on this scene is the scene that Caesar death. Based on
dialogues Id of Cassius are dominant, Cassius Id is shows that the conspirator must
kill Caesar soon. Before that the conspirator giving petition to Caesar in order Publius
Cimber will free. However, Caesar does not accept their petition as well as Caesar
also said them “conspirator”. It clears that there is vengeance element from Caesar.
Besides that, in Super Ego aspect, Cassius indeed want to kill Caesar. However in
this aspect, Cassius does not kill Caesar by his own self but only through another
person. Even though Cassius wondering to kill Caesar however he use Casca killed
Caesar first.

d. Satisfaction

Another Characterization of Cassius is satisfaction. There is one factor that
will someone feels after working something. Even the result is going well or bad.
Especially, when it doing as accurately. Someone will feel satisfied. In satisfying
itself someone or somebody will feel happy or if the result is not going well they would be feel angry. In Cambridge Business English Dictionary (2013) explains that satisfaction is a pleasant feeling that you get when you receive something you wanted, or when you have done something you wanted to do. It is also about a situation in which your complaint or problem is dealt with in a way you consider acceptable. If something is done to someone's satisfaction, they are happy with the result. Therefore, after the conspirator successfully killed Caesar, there are some continuous dialogues of Cassius that including in psychological process:

Liberty! Freedom! Tyranny is dead!
Run hence, proclaim, cry it about the streets.
III. A. 1288
CASSIUS: “Some to the common pulpits, and cry out 'Liberty, freedom, and enfranchisement!’”
III. A. 1290

Casca one of conspirator is the first stab Caesar. After that Brutus stab Caesar, with a phenomena sentence “Et tu Brute?” it means that Caesar does not believe that in fact Brutus could stab Caesar. Than Caesar fall down and die. Therefore, Cassius too satisfied with the effort in against Caesar. Finally Caesar death and every conspirator are satisfying especially Cassius. Cassius asked his friend to say it is the time for freedom.

In Act III Scene A Line 1288 – 1290 show Ego of Cassius that dominant, he decelerated freedom. In his ego show that he decelerate the freedom to the people. It means that in his Ego side show that he decelerates freedom to the people in order
people should listen and appreciate the conspirator did. Moreover, beside in their satisfied, Cassius is trying to save Publius from public who pro through Caesar.

BRUTUS: “People and senators, be not affrighted, Fly not, stand still; ambition's debt is paid.”

III. A. 1292

CASCA: “Go to the pulpit, Brutus.”

III. A. 1294

DECIUS: “And Cassius too.”

III. A. 1295

BRUTUS: “Where's Publius?”

III. A. 1296

CINNA: “Here, quite confounded with this mutiny.”

III. A. 1297

METELLUS: “Stand fast together, lest some friend of Caesar's Should chance-“

III. A. 1298

BRUTUS: “Talk not of standing. Publius, good cheer, There is no harm intended to your person, Nor to no Roman else. So tell them, Publius.”

III. A. 1300

CASSIUS: “And leave us, Publius; lest that the people, Rushing on us, should do your age some mischief”.

III. A. 1303

BRUTUSA: “Do so: and let no man abide this deed, But we the doers.”

III. A. 1305

On this case Cassius dialogues to Publius. Cassius satisfied and he tries to save Publius from the society who angry to the conspirator. While they celebrate their succession, Trebonius enter to the dialogue, however, Cassius angry to Trebonius that he asks Antonius. Than Trebonius is explaining that Antonius is run away with his frightened to his house. Antonius’s families are scaring. It means that, Cassius are happy, than continuous his satisfied.
In Act III Scene A Line 1292 – 1305 shows Super Ego of Cassius that dominant, Cassius control the situation. He control situation with his Super Ego through make Publius save. Cassius asks Publius to go to another place that safety, because there are societies who contra with them will kill Publius. In this case, Publius is a character who does not know the conspirator plan. The dialogues bellow also included in Cassius psychological process.

CASSIUS: “Where is Antony?”
TREBONIUS: “Fled to his house amazed:
Men, wives and children stare, cry out and run
As it were doomsday.”

BRUTUS: “Fates, we will know your pleasures:
That we shall die, we know; 'tis but the time
And drawing days out, that men stand upon.”

CASSIUS: “Why, he that cuts off twenty years of life
Cuts off so many years of fearing death.”

BRUTUS: “Grant that, and then is death a benefit;
So are we Caesar's friends that have abridged
His time of fearing death. Stoop, Romans, stoop,
And let us bathe our hands in Caesar's blood
Up to the elbows, and besmear our swords;
Then walk we forth, even to the marketplace,
And waving our red weapons o'er our heads,
Let's all cry, "Peace, freedom, and liberty!"

In Act III Scene A Line 1308 – 1317 show Id of Cassius that wonder to know about Antonius news. Based on this dialogue, Id of Cassius is dominant, because Cassius asking and want explanation from the conspirator about Antonius, what is
Antonius did after the conflict happen. Therefore, Cassius worried if Antonius will save and it will become a problem.

On the next dialogues is also happen psychology process of Cassius. Such as several dialogues bellow.

CASSIUS: “Stoop, then, and wash. How many ages hence Shall this our lofty scene be acted over In states unborn and accents yet unknown!”

III. A. 1325

On this dialogue, Cassius continuous his satisfied than asked the conspirator to stoop and wash. The dialogue means that what they are doing is glorious, and Cassius do not want if this will be repeated by anyone with a new determination. It means that Cassius hopefully what they did will make Rome being a usual especially in governor system.

CASSIUS: “So oft as that shall be, So often shall the knot of us be call'd The men that gave their country liberty”.

III. A. 1331

Brutus give spirit to the conspirators with say Caesar was death near Pompeii statue and Caesar is worthless than dust.

BRUTUS: “How many times shall Caesar bleed in sport, That now on Pompey's basis lies along No worthier than the dust!”

III, A, 1317

After that, Cassius satisfied that everybody happy, than Cassius said that what they did is only give a freedom for their country. Cassius is very happy because his plan to kill Caesar is success. Moreover, they are already to give a speech to the society about this situation.
CASSIUS: “Ay, every man away:
Brutus shall lead; and we will grace his heels
With the most boldest and best hearts of Rome”.

III. A. 1335

Decius asking, are they will go now? Cassius as soon as possible is answering Decius question as in dialogue above. The dialogues is describing Cassius begin realize that he is not the leader. According to dialogue, Cassius let Brutus to make decision what will they do after that. Cassius said that they will go and Brutus will lead them, furthermore Cassius also give praise that Brutus action will be followed by them.

In Act III Scene A Line 1325 – 1335 shows psychology of Cassius after make Caesar death. There are few people successfully Caesar get to follow Caesar. Because of Antonius Caesar have a power to get society such as Casca said in previous dialogue that Caesar is only acting in front of society when Antonius give crown to Caesar. Ego of Cassius in this dialogue is wondering make society believe to the conspirator did that Caesar is a bad person. Moreover, Cassius should explain their satisfaction to the people. In Ego side, Cassius shows that he will speak after gather society and explain to the society what the conspirator did. Cassius look that it is the new life. There is no monarchy system. In additional, Cassius not anymore seen the arrogant king.

e. Anger

Another character that Cassius have is anger. This character is a process of psychology when someone does not agree or something is not going right. According
to Smedslund (1993) the concept of anger proposed here belongs to the system of psychology. It means that, anger itself is include in process unawareness because of there is psychological process with suddenly going out from process of something unlike. In additional, Smedslund (1993) also said that anger has been characterized only as a state triggered by wrongdoing against someone. However, this state is also always characterized by a want to undo the effect of the wrongdoing, that is, a want to have things set right. The want to have things set right may be accompanied by many and variable kinds of behavioral, physiological and phenomenological manifestations. It is give meaning that, in a process of anger, someone really wants to something is come back as in a plan. As character of Cassius in The Tragedy of Julius Caesar, he wants Brutus back to the plans that have agreement with the conspirators.

There are the anger character process results of Cassius in drama script:

    SERVANT: “Thus, Brutus, did my master bid me kneel:
    Thus did Mark Antony bid me fall down;
    And, being prostrate, thus he bade me say:
    Brutus is noble, wise, valiant, and honest;
    Caesar was mighty, bold, royal, and loving:
    Say I love Brutus, and I honour him;
    Say I fear'd Caesar, honour'd him and loved him.
    If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony
    May safely come to him, and be resolved
    How Caesar hath deserved to lie in death,
    Mark Antony shall not love Caesar dead
    So well as Brutus living; but will follow
    The fortunes and affairs of noble Brutus
    Thorough the hazards of this untrod state
    With all true faith. So says my master Antony.”

    III, A, 1340
On this dialogue servant bring message from Antonius and convey to Brutus in order Brutus could meet the conspirator. Furthermore, because of Cassius does not have a position in a conspirators group therefore Brutus as the leader accepted that servant need. It is make Cassius more and more feel anger to Brutus. In additional, Brutus increase Cassius anger with said;

BRUTUS: “Thy master is a wise and valiant Roman; I never thought him worse. Tell him, so please him come unto this place, He shall be satisfied; and, by my honour, Depart untouch'd”.

III, A, 1355

In this case, Brutus gives Antonius freedom and promise that he will not become hurt. Brutus gives explanation to servant with more respectfully. However, in another side Cassius straight away feel anger to Brutus.

CASSIUS: “I wish we may: but yet have I a mind That fears him much; and my misgiving still Falls shrewdly to the purpose”.

III. A. 1363

In previous dialogue, waitress enters and extends Antonius messages to Brutus about freedom of Antonius if it might be Antonius wonder to meet Brutus. Than Brutus accepts that, Brutus will save him and Antonius will not hurt. However, on this dialogue, Cassius is angry to Brutus. Cassius is also could agree with Brutus but, Cassius still worried if Antonius will come Antonius will broke their plan which successfully. Cassius feels concerned about Brutus suggestion.

In Act III Scene A Line 1340 – 1363 shows Ego of Cassius that dominant, he wonder Brutus wrong to take a decision in appreciating Antonius. It is Because,
Antonius too love to Caesar and have similar character with Caesar. Ego of Cassius is showing that he try to giving a comment to Brutus his restless to Antonius if Brutus let Antonius come.

Furthermore, Cassius angry to Antonius as well as Brutus with their conversation in dialogues;

ANTONIUS: “O mighty Caesar! dost thou lie so low? Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils, Shrunk to this little measure? Fare thee well. I know not, gentlemen, what you intend, Who else must be let blood, who else is rank: If I myself, there is no hour so fit As Caesar's death hour, nor no instrument Of half that worth as those your swords, made rich With the most noble blood of all this world. I do beseech ye, if you bear me hard, Now, whilst your purpled hands do reek and smoke, Fulfil your pleasure. Live a thousand years, I shall not find myself so apt to die: No place will please me so, no mean of death, As here by Caesar, and by you cut off, The choice and master spirits of this age”.

III, A, 1369

BRUTUS: “O Antony, beg not your death of us. Though now we must appear bloody and cruel, As, by our hands and this our present act, You see we do, yet see you but our hands And this the bleeding business they have done: Our hearts you see not; they are pitiful; And pity to the general wrong of Rome— As fire drives out fire, so pity pity— Hath done this deed on Caesar. For your part, To you our swords have leaden points, Mark Antony: Our arms, in strength of malice, and our hearts Of brothers' temper, do receive you in With all kind love, good thoughts, and reverence”.

III, A, 1385
This data shows that Cassius feel angry to Antonius behavior is too care about Caesar. Cassius also feel angry to Brutus because let Antonius come at the place. Cassius dialogue below shows that how anger Cassius to Caesar and friends to make new dignities.

CASSIUS: “Your voice shall be as strong as any man's
In the disposing of new dignities”.

III. A. 1398

Finally, Antonius too many questions as well as criticize to the conspirators did. Cassius think that Antonius makes their plan will not going well. However, Antonius more and more judges that conspirators fault. In additional, Antonius always gives appreciate to Caesar. Antonius also give honor to Caesar did before.

BRUTUS: “Only be patient till we have appeased
The multitude, beside themselves with fear,
And then we will deliver you the cause,
Why I, that did love Caesar when I struck him,
Have thus proceeded.”

III. A. 1400

ANTONIUS: “I doubt not of your wisdom.
Let each man render me his bloody hand:
First, Marcus Brutus, will I shake with you;
Next, Caius Cassius, do I take your hand;
Now, Decius Brutus, yours: now yours, Metellus;
Yours, Cinna; and, my valiant Casca, yours;
Though last, not last in love, yours, good Trebonius.
Gentlemen all,—alas, what shall I say?
My credit now stands on such slippery ground,
That one of two bad ways you must conceit me,
Either a coward or a flatterer.
That I did love thee, Caesar, O, 'tis true:
If then thy spirit look upon us now,
Shall it not grieve thee dearer than thy death,
To see thy thy Anthony making his peace,
Shaking the bloody fingers of thy foes,
Most noble! in the presence of thy corse?
Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they stream forth thy blood,
It would become me better than to close
In terms of friendship with thine enemies.
Pardon me, Julius! Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart;
Here didst thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy lethe.
O world, thou wast the forest to this hart;
And this, indeed, O world, the heart of thee.
How like a deer, strucken by many princes,
Dost thou here lie!"

III, A, 1405

This data describe that how respect Antony to Caesar. Furthermore, Antonius makes assumption that what the conspirators did is totally wrong. Antonius shows his love to Caesar in front of the conspirators. Moreover, with Antonius behavior, Cassius try to say in a harsh manner.

CASSIUS: “Mark Antonius!”

III. A. 1433

ANTONIUS: “Pardon me, Caius Cassius:
The enemies of Caesar shall say this;
Then, in a friend, it is cold modesty.”

III. A. 1434

Cassius are very angry to Brutus because let Antonius come. At the time, Antonius gets an opportunity from Brutus as well as thinks that Antonius will be not hurt from the conspirators. Antonius is always criticizing the conspirators about their behavior. Antonius said that, the conspirators are hunters. Therefore, Cassius is boring and too irked with Antonius. In this dialogue, Cassius showing that he call Antonius’s name with high level. However, Antonius as soon as possible protests to Cassius. In a dialogue, Antonius said that every enemies of Caesar will be said them
hunters. Antonius is always giving honorable to Caesar. Furthermore, Antonius voice is making Cassius truly angry.

CASSIUS: “I blame you not for praising Caesar so; But what compact mean you to have with us? Will you be prick'd in number of our friends; Or shall we on, and not depend on you?”

III. A. 1437

ANTONIUS: “Therefore I took your hands, but was, indeed, Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Caesar. Friends am I with you all and love you all, Upon this hope, that you shall give me reasons Why and wherein Caesar was dangerous.”

III. A. 1441

BRUTUS: “Or else were this a savage spectacle: Our reasons are so full of good regard That were you, Antony, the son of Caesar, You should be satisfied.”

III. A. 1446

ANTONIUS: “That's all I seek: And am moreover suitor that I may Produce his body to the market-place; And in the pulpit, as becomes a friend, Speak in the order of his funeral.”

III. A. 1450

BRUTUS: “You shall, Mark Antony.”

III. A. 1455

Because of Antonius always proud to Caesar, Cassius is too irked to Antonius. In this dialogue, Cassius is showing threaten Antonius. In analyzing, Cassius is complaining to Antonius. Cassius is complaining that Cassius is not regretting to Antonius because Antonius so proud to Caesar, but the relationship between Antonius imagination and them. Than Cassius threaten Antonius with say that whether Antonius include being their friends or they will go without Antonius. It means that Cassius is so angry to Antonius. However, Antonius make a deal to Brutus in order
Antonius could bring Caesar’s body to the public. Then Brutus accepted that. In another side Cassius still feel anger to Brutus.

CASSIUS: “Brutus, a word with you.
[Aside to BRUTUS]
You know not what you do: do not consent
That Antonius speak in his funeral:
Know you how much the people may be moved
By that which he will utter?”

BRUTUS: “By your pardon;
I will myself into the pulpit first,
And show the reason of our Caesar's death:
What Antony shall speak, I will protest
He speaks by leave and by permission,
And that we are contented Caesar shall
Have all true rites and lawful ceremonies.
It shall advantage more than do us wrong.”

On the dialogue Cassius once again is feels disappointed to Brutus. Antonius requires to Brutus in order Antonius could bring Caesar to the public, and also require to speech in front of the public in order Caesar comforted. Moreover, Brutus accepted that. Therefore, Cassius is angry to Brutus because Cassius think that Brutus does not know about what he made. Cassius analyze that, Antonius will have capability to make public believe to Antonius speech. It means that, if the public will believe to Antonius, the conspirator will not have a support from public based on their buffetings. However, once more, Brutus is trying to make Cassius calm. Brutus explains that he will be the first go up to pulpit and explain to the public about the death of Caesar. Furthermore, Brutus will say that Antonius have a requirement from
us, and agree that Caesar reserve the right to get funeral ceremony. In the other side, Cassius is still feels angry and fed up about Brutus decision.

The data support is showing that, Brutus try to give explanation to Cassius that everything will be going well. However, based Cassius as thinker of strategy feel it is will not going well. Finally, Cassius still feel anger as well as disappointed to Brutus based on the dialogue below;

   CASSIUS: “I know not what may fall; I like it not”.
       III. A. 1470

   It is the last dialogue that the researcher analyzing, in this dialogue, Cassius feel disappointing. Cassius tell his disappointed with does not like what Brutus made. Cassius does not have more capability to make Brutus believe again. Faithfully, Cassius let Brutus make everything he wants.

   In Act III Scene A Line 1369 – 1470 Ego of Cassius is dominant, he wonder Brutus is not invite Antonius to come in the location. Cassius does not want if Antonius will break the plan to make Brutus become a king. However, Brutus helps Antonius to meet Caesar body, as well as let Antony speak to the society about the death of Caesar. Thus, it makes Cassius Angry to Brutus. In Ego of Cassius is showing that he often protest about Brutus plan. Cassius is trying to explain to Brutus that it is not suitable with the plan. However, Cassius ignore Cassius explanation. Besides that, Ego of Cassius itself shows that Cassius have warned to Brutus that plan will be broken. However, in every Cassius protest Brutus always ignored. Therefore Cassius does not have power to warn and lead Brutus. It is because Brutus too
satisfaction that Brutus rival was death. Thus, Brutus does not need Cassius’s opinion.

Thus, in the end of story, Antonius is successfully make public believe to his speech about Caesar. Then, public is begin untrusting to the conspirators. Thus, civil war is happening. The civil war is between Brutus groups versus Antonius group. Before that Antonius was sent a letter to Octavius as Caesar family about the situation in Rome. Thus, Antonius gets another support from Octavius in against the conspirator. Finally, the civil war won by Antonius side. And monarchy system has been worked again. No democracy and the society still poor, whereas the governance more and more rich.