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MOTIVATION IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "KING LEAR"



Presented to the English Department of Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University in Partial Fulfillment for the Acquisition of Sarjana Sazra Degree

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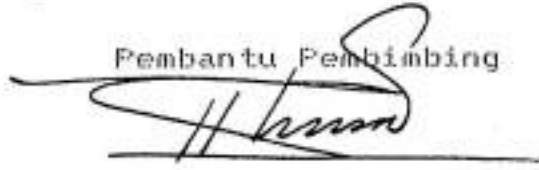
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FAKULTAS SASTRA

Pada hari Sabtu, tanggal Februari 1994, Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul:

MOTIVATION IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
"KING LEAR"

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Ujung Pandang, Februari 1994

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The block contains five handwritten signatures, each corresponding to a role in the examination committee. The signatures are written in black ink and are somewhat stylized. The first signature is for the Chairman, the second for the Secretary, and the remaining three are for the members.

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The writer

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ABSTRACT

Skripsi ini berisi pembahasan mengenai jenis motivasi yang terdapat dalam tokoh "King Lear", mereka adalah King Lear, Goneril, Regan, Cordelia, The Earl of Kent, dan Edmund. Penulis juga menggambarkan konflik yang terjadi antara putri pertama dan kedua King Lear.

Berdasarkan pendekatan intrinsik dengan metode deskriptif dan analisis struktural yang menekankan pada aspek karakter (characterization), penulis berusaha membuat suatu analisis motivasi yang ada dalam tiap tokoh seperti yang telah disebutkan sebelumnya.

Dari hasil analisis, diketahui bahwa ada tokoh dalam drama ini mempunyai lebih dari satu jenis motivasi demi suatu tujuan yang ingin dicapai. Untuk mencapai suatu tujuan, seseorang biasa lupa diri dan bahkan dapat pula mengorbankan orang lain. Dan jenis motivasi yang telah dibahas adalah mengharapkan balasan dan cinta. Serta konflik yang terjadi antara Goneril dan Regan yang keduanya menginginkan cinta Edmund, menandakan bahwa dicinta dan mencintai tidak kenal siapa, apabila dia sudah berkeluarga atau belum serta tidak mengenal usia, baik tua maupun muda.



CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Writing

Literary works are creation of the author's experiences from various and different sources which use a language as a medium to convey their idea. John Burger (1961:12) says:

"Literature uses language as its medium that is why literature is called as an art which exploit language."

The role of language in literary works is very important and language has a fundamental function to create a conceptual thinking and it, of course, has a quality of culture and linguistics.

As a medium of expression, language is arranged with style of the authors by using their language forces. It is exploited widely like it has sintaxis, diction, and particular expression and sense softness. It also can appear in a beauty impression which is very important in literary works. They have a style of creative imagination and have a difference with the other writings like newspaper, magazines which are persuasive and informative. Because of its role in the literary works, the words are chosen or selected to be used in the text. We, therefore,

usually find some idioms or words which are not used in common communication.

Furthermore, literary works are a product of creative imagination which use language as a medium to convey the author's mind, like what Aminuddin (1990:27) mentions in the following:

"Karya sastra merupakan hasil kreasi seni yang mampu membangkitkan pemahaman tentang "sesuatu" dan sekaligus memberikan efek rasa keindahan."

The literary works have some kinds of form or conventional academic classification of literary genre, like poetry, drama, and prose (C.Brumfit:19), and each item has a different characteristic and form, but the contents of them are almost the same object, because they depict about life of human being, like what H.B. Yassin (1977:12) says:

"Isi kesusastaan ialah kehidupan. Kehidupan manusia dengan jiwanya, pikirannya dan perasaannya. Jiwa dan perasaan serta pikiran yang terbentuk oleh sekitarnya yang oleh karena itu masuk pula kesusastaan."

And Rene Wellek and Warren (1970) has said that:

"Literature represents life and life is in a large measure, a social reality eventhough the nature world and the inner life of the subjective world of the individual have also

dialogues of conversation to be performed on a stage which characters act out their roles. Eventhough play is not to be acted on a stage but there are also few plays basically designed for reading and they are called closet drama. If closet drama is designed for performance, it will make us boring to watch. According Samekto "closet drama" adalah hanya mementingkan unsur tema yang disuguhkan lewat dialog dan tidak mementingkan unsur peristiwanya.

Drama or play has three kinds of form, tragedy, comedy, and tragedy comedy or melodrama. Play has different form from other literary works, such as prose, poetry, novel, short story, etc. because it is mainly composed in dialogues and everything that happens in a play can be known from the dialogues spoken out by characters. Both characters and dialogues form should be clear beside other elements which equally support a play like setting, atmosphere, or plot.

In analyzing a play we have to pay much attentions to what the actors do on the stage, what their dialogues and their actions are because they are all the essence of a play. If we cannot see them properly, we will not understand the way of the play is directed to, what messages are offered, and how the analysis may be conducted.

Those that support a play which have been mentioned previously, the writer will try to analyze about the motivation aspek in William Shakespeare's play "King Lear" that is to emphasize in characterization aspect in a play. The motivation aspect has played an important role among the characters in a play. Therefore, the writer has placed motivation as the topic of this research.

The motivation has various kinds of form. The most common form are: hope for reward, love, fear of failure, religious feelings, revenge, greed and jealousy. Reaske, 1966:42).

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

Based on the background of this writing, the writer has some reasons why he has chosen the motivation aspect in his analysis on King Lear as the topic of his writing.

Firstly, this play depicts about passion of material. lure for power. Such passion and lure happen during the Elizabethan period, but now we can find such cases not only in the literary works, but also in social life or outside the text or play.

Secondly, this play depicts about passion of material, lure for power. Such passion and lure happen during the Elizabethan period, but now we can find such cases not only in the literary works, but also in social

life or outside the text of the play.

Thirdly, in analyzing this topic will invite us to know and understand about the value of human being, because this analysis deals with the motivation that we need in our life.

Finally, the popularity of William Shakespeare in one of his tragedies, King Lear, has drawn the writer's attention to know more about William Shakespeare's tragedy play.

1.3 Scope of Problem

The main problem of this research actually has been illustrated through the title and the background of the research. Nevertheless it is better to clarify the limitation of problem which will be the main points and focus of discussion. Limitation of problem can guide the writer to systematically present the data and their analysis in proper sequence.

This play illustrates a King who has three daughters. When a King has been getting old and cannot manage his kingdom, he has decided to divide it to his three daughters. Before deviding it, he wants to know the degree of devotion possessed by his daughters. His first and second daughters inherit one-third of the kingdom each but the youngest, Cordelia has not got any, because she does

not want to pretend having great devotion and loyalty to his father except family relation between a daughter and father. But the other side of the play depicts about betraying, loalty, love, revenge, and the value of brotherhood.

Based on the tittle "Motivation in "William Shakespeare's King Lear", the writer intends to analyze what kind of motivation King Lear, Goneril as the wife of the Duke of Albany, Regan as the wife of the Dujie of Cornwall, and the Lady Cordelia as the youngest daughter of King Lear have. In addition to, the writer intends to analyze what kind of motivation of the Earl of Gloucester have.

1.4 The Objective of Writing

The objective of this research are as follows: Firstly, the writer will show the kind of motivation King Lear, his three daughters, the Earl of Kent, and Edaund led them to act and react in this play. In addition to, the motivation is the value of sisterhood among daughters of King Lear.

Secondly, the writer hopes that he can more insight on the value of human being of this play.

Finally, through this great work of the most famous playwright William Shakespeare, the writer may be well acquainted to his other great tragic play.

identified in the previous chapters. Chapter Four concludes the main points of the discussion chapter.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Theory

In analyzing this play, the writer will use an intrinsic approach that emphasize on the characterization aspect, and according to Moody (1987:24) intrinsic approach is the way to approach the work which is based on the internal factors and at their various levels. The internal approach are the same as the elements of each literary works like setting, style, plot, characterization and etc.

The writer will use an intrinsic approach that emphasize on the characterization aspect, because this aspect is closely related to the subject matter of the research, that is, "Motivation in William Shakespeare's "King Lear".

If we talk about characterization, we have to know the character of each literary work. Characterization, of course, is different from character.

Forster (1962:91) explains of the characterization:

"characterization gives us quality, but it is in actions what we do—that we are happy or the reverse."

Character in Encyclopedia Americana (1980:290) means:

"character also denotes essential qualities and personality traits of fictional or real individual. The ability to create compelling and believable characters is one of the hall marks of the literary artist."

Based on the two definition above, it is clear that there is a different meaning of characterization and character. Characterization is the way an author characterize his novel or drama or a behaviour of each character who has a role in literary work; a character is a person who acts in literary works or we can say that character is a part of characterization or character is physical and mental (psychological) traits. Characterization in a play is different with in a novel. In a novel, we can indicate or know their character's behaviour through the narrator.

In a play, we can understand the character's behaviour action and dialogues.

To understand about the character's behaviour in a play we can use the question which Jacob Sumardjo (1984:57) has put forward in his book:

- "..... untuk mengenal watak seseorang tokoh tertentu kita dapat meneliti dari:
- a. Apa yang dilakukan
 - b. Apa yang dikatakan
 - c. Apa sikapnya dalam menghadapi persoalan
 - d. Bagaimana penilaian tokoh lain atas

dirinya."

Joseph V. Landy in "Insight": A Study of the Short Story (1972:91) has pointed out the following:

1. By action
2. By word
3. By thought
4. By physical appearance
5. By what other say
6. By juxtaposition with other characters."

From the above indications we can trace and understand the characterization of each character in a play, and of course, with the assistance of our experiences in interpreting the role each character has played in the play.

Characterization of each character is very important in a play. This aspect need to be known of each person who reads a play, and the writer takes this aspect because this aspect is closely related to the subject matter of this research that is "Motivation in William Shakespeare's "King Lear".

Motivation which is the focus of this research has universally been used in wide area of subject matters. But in literary works, it has its own aspect mainly from the character's points of view.

Christopher Russel Reaske (1966:41) mentions that:

"Motivation: the fact remains that the larger

actions which characters complete in the course of a play have identifiable motives behind them, and a few of the motivations are:

Hope for reward: A major character desire to bring happiness and prosperity to himself or to those whom he loves; all of his actions are planned to hasten the advent of prosperity. He does virtually nothing expect work toward this end.

Love: Basically a particular extension of the hope for reward. A character is motivated to certain action because of the love which he has, the love which he wants, or the love which someone has for him. And we must not exclude, again as extension of hope for reward, the motive of self-love (amour propre)

Revenge: Although there are certain plays which we speak of as "revenge tragedies", there are many plays in which we find both major and minor characters motivated by the desire to avenge the death of a loved friend or relatives. The character is usually is willing to lose his own life if necessary, as long as he is able to murder someone who has wronged him.

Jealousy: A final corollary kind of motive, in this case connecting to both love and the fear of failure, jealousy operates as one of the most particular and strongest motives in all drama. Jealousy sometimes simply defined as human envy, other times as over-whelmingly bitter hatred-is operative in most human relationships and thus it is not surprising to find it receiving such vast attention in the plays of most of the world's famous dramatists

from Moliere to Ibsen, from Shaw to Yeats."

Sigmud Freud explains motivation as quoted by Effendy,

"Seseorang bertingkah laku menurut dua macam dorongan, yaitu dorongan instink untuk hidup dan dorongan instink untuk mati. Dorongan instink untuk mendorongnya untuk mencintai dan mencipta, sedang dorongan untuk mati mendorong manusia untuk membenci dan menghancurkan."
(1984:61)

Sigmund Freud only limits two kinds of motivation, but his opinion almost the same with C.R. Keaske. We can say that instinc motivation for life are the same as hope for reward and love, and instinc motivation to die are almost the same as revenge, jealousy, because these motivations can cause other to suffer even die.

The activity of each person, of course is based on motivation and a goal in order to fulfill his or her needs and to maintain his or her existence.

Maslow proposes a theory on "needs" as follows:

"*Kebutuhan*" yaitu bahwa motivasi manusia senantiasa menggerakkan kepada pemenuhan akan kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang bersifat sebagai berikut:

1. Pemenuhan kebutuhan fisiologis (jasmaniah)
2. Pemenuhan kebutuhan securiti (perlindungan)
3. Pemenuhan kebutuhan hidup kemasyarakatan (sosial)
4. Pemenuhan kebutuhan akan kepuasan

5. Pemenuhan kebutuhan akan pengakuan

Human being needs motivation to face this life in order that they can live naturally with the others, they can be satisfied and be happy and also they can feel disappointed because their needs are not fulfilled, but if they succeed to get what they want, they feel satisfied and of course motivation of human beings are complex to face this life like psychological emotional needs.

In the American Peoples Encyclopedia (1964:149) mentions that:

"Motivation involves such factor as biological emotional needs that can only be inferred from behaviour and all human being have emotional needs for love, security, self-respect, and self-assertion. These needs are social because they derive from man's existence within society and they are common to all culture."

In addition to the motivation analysis, he will also analyze the conflict between Lear's daughters, because after dividing Lear's kingdom to both of them, there are many problems that can arise, especially in Lear's family.

This research involves the conflict between Goneril and Regan. But before analyzing deeply, the writer wants to give the explanation about conflict from some opinions and some of views:

Perrines remarks (1983:42) that:

"Conflict, a clash of actions, ideas, desire, or wills. The main character may be pitted against some other person or group of persons (man against man); he maybe in conflict with some external force physical nature, society, or "fate" (man against environment); or he maybe in conflict with some elements in his own nature (man against himself). The conflict maybe physical, mental, emotional or moral."

Charters (1987:1584) says that:

"The opposition presented to the main character (or protagonist) of a narrative be another character (or antagonist), be events or situations, by fate or by some aspect of the protagonist own personality or nature. The conflict is introduced by means of a complication that sets in motion the rising action, usually toward a climax and eventual resolution."

Trimer (1989:384) devides the conflict into three items:

1. The conflict between one person and another
2. The conflict between a person and that person's physical or social environment; and
3. The conflict between a person and and some aspect of her personality"

There are some vews of meaning of conflict and we can say that the conflict between a person with others because they have a different idea to see something. All the above opinions can help the writer to analyze this play. But in this case, the writer only takes the conflict

between one person and another which is caused by emotional and moral.

2.2 Summary of the Play

The story takes place in ancient Britain and opens in the palace of King Lear. King Lear is an old man and he has decided to give up his kingdom and divide it among his three daughters. His eldest daughter, Goneril, is the wife of the Duke of Albany; his second daughter, Regan is the wife of the Duke of Cornwall; and his youngest daughter, Cordelia, is a young maid, for whose love the King of France and the Duke of Burgundy are joint suitors. King Lear has not yet decided which of Cordelia's two suitors he approved.

King Lear is a very old man and cannot manage his kingdom anymore, so he intends to leave his power to the younger strengths. With his attention, he calls his three daughters to him, to know from their own lips which of them love him best because before dividing his kingdom to his three daughters. He decides to make test of his daughters' love for him, whichever loves him most will be given the most land.

The eldest declares that she loves her father more than word can give out, that he is dearer to her than light of her own eyes, dearer than life and liberty. She

loves him more. The King delights to hear what his first daughter declared, so he gives her a third of the kingdom.

His second daughter is given also another third of kingdom, because she loves her father more than her sister does. And she says that she will not find all the pleasure before she gives her love to her dear king.

The youngest daughter is Cordelia who is very much loved by her father and the people in her kingdom. The king expects to hear the greatest expression of love. Cordelia looks at him with full of love, but she cannot open her mouth to tell the lie easily that can bring her land and power. She loves him dearly as a daughter should. And she says that if she has married, she has to love her husband too, so that the king is very angry to hear what Cordelia says to him.

King Lear is angry with Cordelia, so she does not get a third kingdom from her father that he has prepared to her. She, even, is not recognized as his daughter. And Lear divides the rest of land between Goneril and Regan.

The Duke of Kent, a good and honest man is so shocked by King Lear's behaviour and he tries to give a protest to the king in order to make Lear change his mind, but King Lear becomes angry and banishes the Duke of Kent from his kingdom. The land that he has prepared to

Cordelia, he shares it to Goneril and Regan, and he gives the crown to them. After deviding the kingdom, he declares to his daughter who are given a landand crown, that he will live one month with one daughter and then one month with the other, accompanied by the hundred knights that make his retinue, but both of them are displaced with their father's plan.

Meanwhile, King Lear calls the king of France and the Duke of Burgundy to ask them about their readiness to take Cordelia as a wife who has not anything except honesty. The Duke of Burgundy who has been wooing Cordelia refuses to marry with her now that she is landless and forsaken. Cordelia feels happy because the Duke of Burgundy is a sutor that only love power and land. He has refused her as his wife. But he king of France accepts her gladly as his bride and he really loves Cordelia and asks her to be his wife. After that they leave together for France, but before going to France, Cordelia begs her sisters to be kind to their father, then her sister say to that Cordelia is not necessary to beg their duty.

Goneril and Regan are displaced with her father's plan, and they discuss the matter with each concerning their father's strange behaviour. The sisters decide that they have to take all his power frim him before he can

turn against them as well. Eventhough, he does not live a month in Goneril's palace yet. He finds out the difference between promises and performances of his daughters who do not receive him and his followers, to stay in her palace. It seems when King Lear return from hunting, and if he wants to speak with his daughter, she would pretend to sick and sleep. Not only that she usually say to her servant that they do not need to give honor to the old king.

Before going to Regan's palace, he sends his servant- the disguised Kent who has been pushed away from the kingdom by King Lear. He changes his name becoming Caius. Then Kent brings a letter to Lear's second daughter who might be prepared for his reception. At the same time, Goneril sends her steward to bring a letter to Regan.

The disguised Kent arrives at the palace of Regan at the same moment as Goneril's steward. But at that time, Regan and her husband can have done something like that, so the old king is very angry, then Lear asks where is Regan and her husband, but Regan's servant says that they cannot be disturbed now, because they get a resing.

The old king is trying to behave in a rational manner also he is still sure that Regan will be kind to him, but he does not get what he hopes. Regan, even, suggests that

her father should apologize to General and she is sure that he does not a hundred knights; twenty-five should be sufficient for him.

The old king and his followers go out and leave General and Regan, even, his country. He tries to go to Dover which near France, to see his daughter, Cordelia whom before time he hates her very much and ejects her to stay in his kingdom.

When Lear and his followers includes the disguised Kent and the Earl of Gloucester who has been put out his eyes by Regan's husband, arrive in Dover. Kent is a good man and loyal to the old king very much, because he goes to see the Lady Cordelia who lives in France with her husband to convey the news of her father.

The lady Cordelia listens that her father's condition like he arrives in poor estate, and has not anything again. After knowing of her father's condition, all Cordelia's thoughts are for her father. Her the first act sends her servants to look her father and prepares a doctor to check up his health, even she promises all her gold and jewels for the recovery of the old king. And when she meets him, she kisses her father, but her father does not know her at first.

On the other side, the old king and his followers

meet Gloucester's son, poor Tom. In their escape, Poor Tom always gives a help to Lear and his father. But the old king and his followers also his father, Gloucester who has hated him before, cannot identify who poor Tom is.

Edgar changes his name, because his father is very angry to him, even he will be killed by his father. His father's behaviour like that to him because his brother succeeds in convincing his father that Edgar, intends to murder him. Edmund does like that because he is jealousy of Edgar and also he has an ambition to get all the land of his father.

But Edgar knows if there is someone who has slandered him. And his brother, Edmund who wants to separate between Edgar and Gloucester suggests that Edgar has to go out for Britain, before their father takes an act which should not be done to his son.

After slandering his brother, Edmund becomes a legal heir from his father. And he also gives his love to both of Lear's daughters. Both of them fall in love to Edmund, and the last, it causes a love competition between them. Because Edmund's ambition gets marry with Goneril, he orders his servant to kill Goneril's husband.

Because they love the same person, the love competition cannot be avoided, therefore Goneril wants to

separate his sister and Edmund whom she loves very much, she, even, will kill his sister with poison. After Regan died, Goneril has many problems that cannot be settled by herself, so she chooses the other way of his life with suicide herself.

And when the Lady Cordelia meets her father, she will make a fighting with her sister and Edmund who has become a commander. But in fighting the Lady Cordelia and her father are conquered by Edmund. So Edmund sends them to prison and orders to kill them. And also in fighting Edmund is killed by his brother, Edgar who has been slandered by Edmund.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS



After reading this play, the writer will try to analyze "The Motivation In William Shakespeare's King Lear". As it is known that motivation can raise an interest to do something useful with someone's skill to satisfy and to fulfill her or his need, such as what she or he likes, loves and even hates. These are sources of the essence of human being emotion combined with the author's experiences.

Motivation in each person is not only one kind but it varies from one person to another. Because each person has his or her own objectives. It is important to meet the objectives, despite challenges that he or she faces which often do not go well as scheduled or expected, some may fail and be disappointed.

The characters in this play reflect the images of each human being. There is a character representing a person who has behavior, and a person who has good behavior such as someone who likes to help somebody else.

In this play, the author presents some characterizations as mentioned before or what motivates someone to act or react. This will be analyzed briefly and will be

revealed as mentioned before or what motives someone to act or react. This will be analyzed briefly and will be revealed who is successful and who is in vain. This universally occurs in any part of the world.

3.1.1 Hope For Reward

"Meantime we shall express our darker purposes,
Give me the map there. Know that we have divided
In three our kingdom; and 'tis our fast intent
To shake all cares and business from our age,
Conferring them on younger strengths, while we
Unburthened crawl toward death. Our son of
Cornwall,

And you our no less loving son of Albany,
We have this hour a constant will to publish
Our daughters' several dowers, that future strife
May be prevented now. The Princes, France and
Burgundy,

Great rivals in our youngest daughter's love,
Long in our court have made their amorous
sojourn,

And here are to be answered. Tell me, my daughters
Which of you shall we say doth love us most,
That we our largest bounty may extend
Where nature doth with merit challenge. Goneril,
Our eldest-born, speak first."

(act I, scene I:40-41)

This is the beginning of King Lear's dialogue with his three daughters. King Lear is the king of Britain who has governed his kingdom with full of his capability. When King Lear has got old and he cannot manage his kingdom anymore, he intends to leave his power to the younger

strength.

King Lear has three daughters, so he decides to divide his kingdom among them. His eldest daughter, Goneril, is the wife of the Duke of Albany; his second daughter, Regan, is the wife of the Duke of Cornwall; and his youngest daughter, Cordelia, is the young maid.

But before dividing his kingdom to the younger strength, King Lear tries to test his daughters like his expression above. He gives a test because he wants to know who can receive that kingdom to be a queen.

It usually happens, if someone who has got old, he needs more attention, more honor from others. Such attitude is found and it is represented in Lear as King of Britain.

For the first he invites and gives a chance to his eldest daughter to speak about what her father's hopes. His eldest daughter, Goneril, has conveyed what her father hopes from her. His second daughter, Regan, also does the same with her sister, but his third daughter cannot give what her father hopes from her.

After listening to his three daughters' replies, Lear feels very delighted and also angry. His eldest and his second daughters have made him delighted, but his third daughter, Cordelia, makes him angry, because she cannot do

like what her sisters have done to her father. Because of this delighted, he gives a third kingdom which actually entitled to Cordelia, to both of them. Like what their father says below to Goneril:

Lear: "Of all these bounds, even from this line to this
 With shadowy forests, and with champains riched,
 With plenteous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
 We make thee lady. To thine and Albany's issues
 Be this perpetual. What says our second daughter,
 Our dearest Regan, wife of Cornwall? Speak."

(act I, scene I:42)

Lear gives one third of the kingdom to his eldest and second daughters because both can fulfil his father's expectation, as the following remarks shows to his second daughter, Regan:

Lear: "To thee and thine hereditary ever
 Remain this sample third of our fair kingdom,
 No less in space, validity, and pleasure
 Than that conferred on Goneril."

(act I, scene I:42)

The old king, Lear, is in a hurry to make a decision. The result of such unwise, his younger daughter has not received any piece of the kingdom. Lear even rejects his younger daughter to live with him in his kingdom and asks her to leave the place. It is unbelievable action, moreover, it is done by the expected wise responsible king.

Lear is to believe what his daughters have said to

him, without confirming carefully whether such one-side information is true or not. Lear's love to his sisters is conditional. It means that he likes daughters because they can fulfil his expectation, do whatever he wants from them and show flattery respect to him.

The intention of dividing his kingdom to his daughters is designed to receive a great honor from the youngsters especially from his own daughters, from his servant, from the Earl of Kent, Gloucester, and the King of France and the Duke of Burgundy as suitors. His daughters can actually live peacefully one another. He can live one month with one daughter and then the others live one month in turn, with accompany by a hundred knights on duty.

But Lear is different from Edmund, natural son to Gloucester, he wants his father's power through his favorable support to existing power in his father hands through well-behave performance either publicly or privately, in front of Lear's daughters. Edmund has criticized his brother that he wants to kill his father. The following dialogue shows:

Cornwall

"Nor I, assure thee, Regan.

Edmund, I hear that you have shown your father

A child like offie."

Edmund
"It was my duty, sir."

Gloucester
"He did bewray his practice, and received
This hurt you see, striving to apprehend him."

Cornwall
"Is he pursued?"

Gloucester
"Ay, my good lord."

Cornwall
"If he be taken, he shall never more
Be feared of doing harm. Make your own purpose,
How in my strength you please. For you Edmund
Whose virtue and obedience doth this instant
So much commend itself, you shall be ours.
Nature of such deep trust we shall much need;
You we first seize on."

Edmund
"I shall serve you, Sir,
Truely, however else."

Gloucester
"For him I thank you Grace."
(act II, scene I:80)

Edmund is an illegitimated natural son of the Earl of Gloucester who has grown up to be adult and he become strong, so he wants to be a powerful in Britain.

From the above dialogues among Cornwall, Edmund, Regan and Gloucester, we can see Edmund's temper how great his honor to his father is, and how his bad behaviour to his brother, Edgar, because he wants to be a legal

successor of his father.

Edmund shows his good behaviour in front of Lear's daughters, Goneril and Regan, and his father in order that his father believes him and his father no idea what he has done to his brother, Edgar. He wants to impress his father about incredible plan to throw away his father. After that he becomes a legal heir of his father's land and power, like what his father says to him:

Gloucester

"..... and of my land,
loyal and natural boy, I'll work the means
To make thee capable." (act II, scene I:79)

His father likes him and also Lear's daughters, Goneril and Regan like him best. They praise Edmund's behaviour which shows his great respect to his father. He therefore gets a position to be a commander of the kingdom army.

This is a particular way of Edmund in obtaining power, land from his father and getting a key position as a commander. Consequently, he will be a richman because he becomes a legal heir of the land and power which should originally given to his brother, Edgar, because Gloucester's old and Lear's daughters have madly desired for goods and honor. But they do not know if Edmund has only shown false politeness in front of them to make sure

that he greatly respects. Like what Edmund has said below:

Edmund

"This courtesy forbid thee shall the Duke
Instantly know, and of that letter too.
This seems a fair deserving, and must draw me
That which my father loses—no less than all.
The younger rises when the old doth fall.

(act III, scene III:110)

This expression shows us about Edmund's actual behaviour, he is a bad man by sacrificing his brother, Edgar, to obtain his objective to be a legal heir. His politeness to the Lear's daughters is aimed at getting a position in their kingdom.

3.1.2 Love

Love is as old as man's first existence in the world. Man is born and is originally endowed with love as one of his various.

Love is a kind of motivation to perform something in order that we can cope with challenges in this life. Without love and sense of involvement in the works, success is not obtainable. Love in this play is love among the family members, love among different sex and love between servant and his employer.

The love in this play is represented by Goneril and Regan as Lear's daughters to their father, the Earl of Kent to King Lear, and Edmund to Lear's daughters, Goneril

and Regan.

When King Lear has decided to give up his kingdom to his three daughters, he calls them all, because he wants to know who loves him best. It is naturally if someone who has got older needs more respect and love. Unfortunately, he needs much more and demands his daughters' love without realizing that if his daughters have married, they have to love their husband and other members of their family.

For the first time, he gives a chance to his eldest daughter, Goneril, the wife of the Duke of Albany.

Goneril

"Sir, I love more than word can wield the
matter;

Dearer than eyesight, space and liberty;

Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare;

No less than life, with grace, health, beauty,
honor;

As much as child e'er loved or father found;

A love that makes breath poor, and speech
unable:

Beyond all manner of, so much I love you."

(act I, scene I:41)

Goneril is the eldest daughter of King Lear and she has married with the Duke of Albany. As the eldest daughter she has a first chance to express her love to her father. It is properly if daughter loves her father like what Goneril has shown in this play.

Goneril loves her father very much. It can be seen

when she has a chance to talk first to her father. But if we think of what Goneril has talked him, there some questions can be raised such as she still loves her husband, the Duke of Albany or she still loves her family and relatives. Because she has given all her love to her father. But if she still loves her husband, her family and relatives, all what she has said to her father is not true or she does not love her father at all, and it is only lip service.

Goneril's love to her father is only through the words without realisation. She has only said to her father that she loves him, because she wants her father like her best and delighted. If she performs such deep love and respect, she may obtain a part of kingdom.

After dividing Lear's kingdom to his daughters, Lear pushes away Cordelia and the Earl of Kent. Lear wants to stay first with his a hundred knights in Goneril's castle. But it has not yet been a month he stays in Goneril's castle, Goneril shows her bad behaviour to her father, Goneril feels boring to serve and keep the king with his followers. She suggests her father to reduce the numbers of his knights.

Goneril is unkind daughter, because she cannot thank her father who has given a part of his kingdom to her.

Goneril whos has married with the Duke of Albany is also disloyal to her husband, because she falls in love with Edmund, a natural son to Gloucester. She loves him more like what in the following dialogue says:

Goneril

".....
Decline your head. This kiss, if it durst speak,
would stretch thy spirits up into the earls:
Conceive, and fare thee well.

Edmund

"Yours in the ranks of death"

Goneril

"My most dear Gloucester
O, thee difference of man and man!
To thee a woman's services are due:
My fool usurps my body."
(act IV, scene II:136)

Love does not know who she or he is, whether she or he has married or not, she or he has grown up or not. This play shows someone who has a husband still falls in love with somebody else.

The dialogue shows us how Goneril loves Edmund. She forgets if she has a husband, and even she has given a favor and has assigned him as a leader in the army as a leading position in her kingdom.

After giving a third kingdom to his eldest daughter, King Lear gives a chance his second daughter, Regan expresses her loves to her father. His expression is as

follows:

Regan

"I am made of that self mettle as my sister,
 And prize me at her worth. In my true heart
 I find she names my very deep of love;
 Only she comes too short, that I profess
 My self an enemy to all other joys
 Which the most precious square of sense
 professes,
 And find I am alone felicitate
 In your dear highness' love."

Regan as the wife of the Duke of Cornwall, expresses her love to her father more than her sister. She, even, has promised that she cannot enjoy this life before doing what should be done as a daughter to her father.

Regan is the same as her sister, she also can make her father delighted, with her speech, but she does not realize if she has married with the Duke of Cornwall. Of course, her husband needs his wife's love, but Regan as a wife has given all her love to her father.

So, if we see the expression of Regan to her father, she does not love her husband anymore, because she has given all of her love to the other people. This expression can raise some questions like; why has she given her love to her father if she still love herself, and her husband?

If she still love herself and her husband, she will not completely love her father at all. So that her love to

her father is the same as her eldest sister, that is, she expresses her love because she wants to get a part of kingdom from her father.

Through her speech, she loves, honors, and likes her father. So her father is very delighted to hear what his daughter conveys to him. King Lear then gives a third kingdom like her sister, Goneril.

But unfortunately, she cannot prove her speech to the action and behaviour because what is expected by her father from her, that is he wants to stay one month with one daughter and then one month with the other, accompanied by a hundred knights, cannot be fully carried out due to rejection of his daughters.

Lear goes to Regan's castle because his eldest daughter dislikes him with his followers. Because he hopes that his second daughter, Regan can repay her love, but when Lear is in Regan's palace, he has found his servant, the disquished Kent that has been punished by Regan with her husband.

Lear conveys what happens between he himself and Goneril, that is he is not honored and loved again, and even he is not served what should be done by Goneril to him, after expressing what has happened to him to his daughter, Regan. Regan says to her father that her sister

has done well, like the dialogues below:

Regan

"I pray you, sir, take patience, I have hoped
You less know how to value her desert
Then she to scant her duty.

Lear

" Say? How is that?

Regan

"I cannot think my sister in the least
Would fail her obligation. If, sir, perchance
She have restrained the riots of your followers,
'Tis on such ground, and to such wholesome end,
As clear's her from all blame.

Lear

"My curses on her!

Regan

"O, sir, you are old,
Nature in you stand on the very verge
Of his confine. You should be ruled, and led
By some discretion that discerns your state
Better than you yourself. Therefore I pray you
Say you have wronged her."

(act II, scene IV:95-96)

These dialogues show us about the same opinion between Goneril and Regan. But it is curious, when Lear is not honored and is hated and also he hates her eldest daughter, and that time his second daughter suggests her father returns to her sister to apologize.

From what Regan has expressed to him, she actually supports her sister and even she blames him and instructs

him to go back to her eldest sister to decrease his intentions.

After she suggests him to go back and to apologize to her sister, she hopes her father to dismiss his followers and she wants to receive her father with only twenty five knights.

Her love and her honor to him has lost because she has got a power, a part of kingdom, and become rich. This problem usually happens if someone who has been rich, she or he does not want to know about where the richness is from, like what is done by Regan to her father who has given a part of kingdom.

On the other hand, Regan makes affairs with Edmund, bastard son to Gloucester. She loves Edmund because her husband has died, but she know if her sister, Goneril has also made affair with Edmund. This case can be seen in the dialogue between Regan and Edmund:

Regan

" Now, sweet lord,
You know the godness I intend to upon you;
Tell me, what truly, but then speak the truth,
Do you not love my sister?"

Edmund:

" In honored love.

Regan

"But have you never found my brother's way
To the forfended place?"

Edmund
" That though abuses you.

Regan
"I am doubtful that you have been conjunct
And bosomed with her, as far as we call hers.

Edmund
"No, by mine honor, madam,

Regan
"I shall never endure her: dear my lord,
Be not familiar with her.

From the dialogues above, Regan loves Edmund more, and also Edmund loves her, but before that Regan knows if her sister loves Edmund, Regan asks him that if he loves Goneril, but Edmund wants to confirm if he has not loved Goneril.

Regan is very happy to hear what Edmund has said previously, that he loves her, and there is no the other woman in his heart makes her delighted.

After Lear's first and second daughters expressing their love and getting a third kingdom each, Lear gives a chance to his youngest daughter, Cordelia, to express her love to her father such as the following:

Cordelia
" (Aside) Then poor Cordelia:
And yet not so, since I am sure my love's
More ponderous than my tongue.
(act I, scene I:42)

Cordelia is a beautiful lady has a good temper and

behaviour and is loved much by her father. All person in the Lear's castle respect her. Her father has actually prepared a third kingdom to her.

This expression shows us that she can say something from her deep heart, and do not like her sisters who have lied to their father. She, even, added that nothing worth mentioning if it is flattery.

King Lear has tried to change Cordelia's mind, because her father does not believe if Cordelia says only nothing. Because his old, he wants Cordelia to express all her love to him and gives honor to him like her sisters, Goneril and Regan. But Cordelia cannot make a statement like her sisters that they have mentioned to their father. And she is still sure if she loves her father much like she has expressed such as follows:

Cordelia

"Unhappy that I am, I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth.
I love your majesty
According to my bond, no more nor less.
(act I, scene 1:42)

Cordelia convinces her father that she loves him very much because her father is not sure if Cordelia loves him more, so he always asks her to express her love to him, but Cordelia feels that she loves him as she should do as a daughter. Cordelia adds his expression that she cannot

give all her love to him, because she will marry, and if she has married, of course her husband is entitled to get her love too, like what she says to her father:

Cordelia

" Good my lord,
 You have begot me, bread me, love me.
 I return those beauties back, as are right fit,
 Obey you, love you, and most honor you.
 Why have my sisters husband, if they say
 They love you all? Happily, when I shall wed,
 That lord whose hand must take my plight shall
 carry
 Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
 Sure I shall never marry like my sister,
 To love my father all.

(act I, scene I:43)

This expression shows Cordelia's love as a daughter to her father is pure and different from her sisters, but her father does not believe what Cordelia expressed to him, and her father wants all Cordelia's love to him. Cordelia cannot give her love to him, because the other man needs. This causes Cordelia does not get a third kingdom that she is entitled too. It is, therefore, the kingdom which actually entitled Cordelia has been given to Cordelia and Regan.

Cordelia is not recognized as a Lear's daughter again and pushed away from that kingdom, because her father is very angry to her.

The result is that Cordelia has not received any part of kingdom and has lost her father's love. It causes that the Duke of Burgundy stops his suit to Cordelia, but on the other hand, Cordelia feels happy to hear what the Duke of Burgundy has expressed to her and she gets a pure love from the other suitors, that is, the king of France.

The king of France feels that only Cordelia has a pure love, so he decides to take Cordelia as his wife. He will bring Cordelia to France and asks to live there. But before leaving King Lear's kingdom with her husband, Cordelia suggests her sisters to keep their father, like what she has said to them;

Cordelia

He binds up our father, with unhealed cuts
Cordelia leaves you. I know you what you are
And, like a sister, am most loath to call
Your faults as they are named. Love well our
father

To your professed bosoms I commit him.
But yet, alas, stood I within his grace,
I would prefer him to a better place.
So farewell to you both.

(act I, scene 1:50)

Although Cordelia has been rejected by her father, but she still loves him, as we see in Cordelia's above. If she does not her father, why she warns her sisters to look after her father.

Although she loves her father so much, she has to

leave him, because she does not have a place anymore and she has been a wife, so she has to live with her husband in the other kingdom. Cordelia live peaceful with her husband, the king of France. It has happened confused in Britain like a daughter does not honor her father, a conflict between sisters or conflict with her husband, the lady Cordelia receives Lear's delegation, Kent who has disguised as Calus to convey about the health of the old King Lear, the situation of Britain, and the bad behaviour of her two sisters to her father.

After has been rejected by her daughter, Lear goes to the Dover, near France, with the intention to meet his younger daughter. But before he meets his daughter with his followers, he sends Kent as his delegation to her.

And when the lady Cordelia knows about her father situation and his kingdom, she requests her father to Britain and brings troops to fight her sister. But before the plan is carried out she has to find her father so she gives instructions to send a troop to look for her father.

Cordelia loves her father very much. She wants to fight her sisters, because her sisters cannot prove her love to their father, moreover, they do not honor her father has given a power, a land and crown.

When she meets her father in poor condition who is

getting sick, she instructs the doctor to treat him at whatever cost may involve.

The lady Cordelia is a good woman, because she can thank the other man who has helped her, like while Kent conveys her father's condition to her, she says as follows:

Cordelia

"O, thou good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? My life will be too short,
And every measure fail me.

(act I, scene I:59)

She always honor the other man, like she has done to Kent. She always wants to compensate any goodness to others. She meets her father in poor condition, she kisses her father who has previously rejected from his kingdom, because her love to him.

Cordelia feels sad when she finds her father in a poor condition and sick, but her love to him has never lost, like her sisters have lost their love to him. With her pure love, she loves her father and her husband and the other man. She is not proud and she appreciates whatever small contribution has been extended to her.

Love does not only exist between parents and their children, between a boy and a girl, but also can exist between an employer and a servant.

Each kingdom has its own servant. They have to honor

the king and the king's family. They have to do what should be done like the Earl of Kent in this play.

The Earl of Kent is a good man, brave and respectful man. He works well with his position as a servant of king or as a king advisor. When King Lear is angry to his youngest daughter, Cordelia, because Cordelia cannot give her love to her father. Kent's protest is because the youngest daughter does not get anything from her father.

Kent is against Lear's decision. Kent sees an injustice decision in the division of a kingdom and in the pushing away a honest girl. He protests not because he does not respect king's decision, but his protest is regard as whar should be done by the advisor.

The Earl of Kent knows that Lear has done a mistake in making decision, and because of that Kent has to show his loyalty to the king.

Because his love and his job, he has to protest the king's decision. He shows his obedience to the king, even, he has a different idea about what Cordelia's expression to him. King Lear thinks that Cordelia does not like him but Kent feels Cordelia loves him more than her sisters, Goneril and Regan.

They have a different evaluation of Cordelia's love. This has caused King Lear very angry to Kent, and Lear

orders Kent to leave the kingdom. He, even, will kill Kent, because he disagrees with Lear's decision, like the dialogue below:

Kent
 "My life I never held but as a pawn
 To wage against thine enemies; nor fear to lose it
 Thy safety being motive."

Lear
 " Out of my sight!"
 (act I, scene I:45)

King Lear should not say like what he says to Kent, and he should thank Kent, because Kent reminds him to think deeply about his decision, especially to Cordelia who has lost right to get a part of the kingdom, Lear even becomes angry to Kent, and because his anger Kent is evicted from Lear's kingdom.

But before leaving from the kingdom, because he still loves King Lear, so he reminds Lear's daughters, Goneril and Regan to keep their words about their love to the king. Because Kent thinks that they have not said a pure love to their father.

Although the Earl of Kent has been evicted from Lear's kingdom, but he will be a servant. Before being a servant in Lear's kingdom, he changes his name in order that the other man cannot identify who actually is, especially to the king. If he can be identified by the



thers, of course he cannot live in Lear's kingdom as a servant. His new name is Caius.

Because his love to the king, he changes his name, before become a servant, Lear asks him who he is, his job, and what he wants to do. Kent succeeds to disguise himself. Because the king cannot identify who he is so he becomes a servant.

He is a good man, because he wants to help the other man. He loves his job as a servant, it can be seen when Lear orders him to bring his letter to Regan. When Lear is not received to live in Regan's palace, he and his followers go out in the stormy night, leaving Goneril and Regan. The king plans to dover near France. And later on, he wants to meet his younger daughter, the lady Cordelia.

When Lear goes out from his kingdom the disguised Kent follows him to look after the old king. When the old king in the safety place, the disguised Kent tries to find the lady Cordelia who has been evicted from Britain with the intention to convey Lear's condition.

Because his love to his job, his honor to the other man, he can prove his love which is not the same as Lear's daughters, Goneril and Regan. Because they cannot keep their love to their father, when Lear has died, Cordelia, Goneril and Regan. Kent is offered to be a king which has

been distracted, but Kent says as follows:

Kent
 "I have journey, sir, shortly to go;
 My master calls me, I must not say no."
 (act V, scene III:181)

That is the last speech of Kent while he is offered to be a king. Kent has successfully carried out his job in Lear's former kingdom.

3.2 Post-Division of Kingdom

"All of men say that do not make a sin to your parents, because their prayer can be accepted easily by our God."

In one family, there are usually many problems must be faced, because naturally members of family do not have the same behaviour or perception in whatever activity they are involved. To organize a family, therefore, is not an easy job.

In this play there are many problems appear, especially after the division of Lear's kingdom to his daughters. The conflict happened among Lear and his daughters and among Lear's daughters. In this research, the writer only emphasizes the conflict between Lear's eldest daughter and his second daughter or the events occur between Goneril and Regan after they have occupied a part of kingdom.

Lear and his followers are rejected to stay in Goneril and Regan's castles. For the first time, Lear and his knights are rejected in Goneril's castle, he feels dissappointed, unhappy, and finally he hates her and leaves her and her husband.

When he and his followers are not allowed to stay in Goneril's castle, he tries to meet his second daughter in order that she and her husband can receive them and prepare reception for him and his followers. But the hope from her is contradictorily that is he is also rejected to stay in her castle, and even she suggests her father that he should apologize to her sister, and to reduce the members of his followers.

When Lear is not warmly welcomed by his daughters that he prays to God that severe revenge will come to his daughters for their indifference to their father.

Lear

"Rumble thy bellyful. Spit, fire, spout, rain!
 Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters.
 I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness.
 I never gave you kingdom, called you children,
 You owe me no subscription. Then let fall
 Your horrible pleasure. Here I stand your slave,
 A poor, infirm, weak, and despised old man.
 But yet I call you servile ministers join
 Your high-engendered battles 'gainst a head
 So old and white as this. O, ho! 'tis foul."
 (act III, scene II:)

This expression shows us how angry Lear is to his daughters. Lear leaves them with a hate. He realizes that his younger daughter who has been rejected by him is his last hope. He has tried to make his younger daughter the lady Cordelia.

His prayer has been accepted by God and his daughters. Goneril and Regan meet so many difficulties. His eldest daughter and her husband always have a different idea in making decision. The result is they do not love each other as they used to. Moreover, there is another man in Goneril's heart. She falls in love with Edmund.

Because his love to Edmund, she gives a favor and assigns him as a leader in the kingdom army. It has been mentioned previously that she and her husband always misunderstand and her husband distrust his wife who often make mistakes. He tries to warn her in order that she behaves and performs her duties properly keep her kingdom which has been given by her father, and she is asked to change her mind. But she does not accept her husband's advice, and she thinks that she has a right to do any she likes regardless the consequences that she should do.

When Goneril and her husband, the Duke of Albany, hear a news about Cornwall's death, Goneril does not care

of the death of her sister-in-law. Her mind is only Edmund who she loves, like what she says such as follows;

Goneril

" (Aside) one way I like the well;
But being widow, and my Gloucester with her,
My all building in my fancy pluck
Upon my hateful life. Another way,
The news is not so tart."

(act IV, scene II:139)

From his expression above, she has begun to distrust her sister, Regan who has lost her husband and later on Regan falls in love with Edmund. Goneril distrusts her sister because she loves Edmund very much. She never thinks that she has a husband, she is afraid of her sister if she also loves Edmund.

What Goneril thinks of her sister that Regan falls in love with Edmund is true. Regan loves Edmund. Regan orders her steward, Oswald to convey how dare Regan loves Edmund, because Regan knows well that she loves Edmund and has always quarrel with her husband, like her message to Goneril.

Regan

"

My lord is dead; Edmund and I had talked;
And more convenient is he for my hand,
Than for your lady's: you may gather more.
If you do find him, pray you, give him this;

(act IV, scene V:145)

Regan loves Edmund very much. She even proclaims that she does not want another girl in Edmund's heart. Regan actually suspicious to her sister is she also falls in love with Edmund. Then, Edmund says that he does not love another girl except Regan. In his case, he tells a lie, but Regan feels happy to hear Edmund's promise.

Goneril

"(Aside) I had rather lost the battle than
that sister

Should loosen him and me."

(act V, scene I:164)

Both sisters love Edmund, because Edmund has promised his love to them and Edmund always shows his good temper to them. But they do not realize if Edmund only loves them because Edmund expects to get a power and a key position and even he wants to be a king in Britain.

Because they love the same person, competition cannot be avoided. This causes a lot of problems that can raise between them. Both live in quarrel and disharmony.

Goneril feels that she has lost Edmund's loves, because her sister has given Edmund a key position as a commander. She even has surrendered his kingdom to him and none more is left to her. Such situation causes a jealousy to her sister, she then intends to separate her sister, Regan from Edmund by giving a poison to Regan.

After Regan has died, Goneril feels dissappointed and even she has many problems appear such as the conflict between France and her kingdom, her conflict with her husband and also she has lost Edmund. She does not have anybody who love her anymore either from her husband, her father and Edmund who she loves very much.

These are conflict sources that cannot be solved. Goneril who has lost all of what she has possessed chooses a short-cut by committing suicide. This is one way of someone's disastrous decision when he or she has been involved in great problems that cannot be overcome regardless hard efforts he has taken.

CHAPTER IV

C O N C L U S I O N

'King Lear' is one of the greatest William Shakespeare's tragedies which has occupied a particular work among his works. William Shakespeare has combined a bad and a good behaviour in his characters like love, revenge, hate, and hypocrite.

Reading this play 'King Lear', someone can find many precious things about human life. Moral, friendship, and conspiracy are all reflected in the roles of characters have played.

From this analysis of motivation, the writer has found out that the characters in this play have a different kind of motivation to act and react, like King Lear's motivation is to hope for rewards. Lear's daughters motivation is false love to their father and their love affairs with Edmund, and Edmund's love to his father and to Lear's daughters are only for obtaining a power in a key position in the army kingdom or for their own convenience. But it is different from what kind of love shown by the Earl of Kent and the lady Cordelia. Their love is pure one to King Lear.

Motivation in each person is only one kind but it is various from person to another, like King Lear who has two

kinds of motivation that is hope for rewards and revenge. Edmund has also two kinds of motivation that is hope for rewards and love.

In addition to motivation, the writer presents the conflict between Lear's daughters, Goneril and Regan. The conflict happens between both them because they falls in love with the same person who has shown his good behaviour in front of them. The result of love of the same person, Goneril as the eldest who still has a husband has poisoned her sister, Regan whose husband is killed by her servant. And after the death of her sister, she faces many problems in her life that cannot be avoided by herself. She finally commits suicide as the outcome of her great involvement in unsolved problems.

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