

BETRAYAL LOVE IN SHAKESPEARE'S "KING LEAR" (*Pengkhinatan Cinta dalam Karya Shakespeare "King Lear"*)

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Diterima: 9 Januari 2011; Disetujui: 8 Maret 2011

Abstrak

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan salah satu aspek karya sastra, yaitu Pengkhinatan dalam karya Shakespeare "King Lear". Tulisan ini diharapkan dapat memberikan sumbangan pemikiran utamanya yang tertarik dalam bidang kesusatraan Inggris. Melalui pelaku cerita, tergambar bagaimana cinta itu sebenarnya. Cinta orang tua terhadap anaknya, atau sebaliknya. Cinta seorang pengabdikan kepada siapa ia mengabdikan, dan yang lebih umum lagi adalah cinta terhadap sesama. Tulisan ini menggunakan metode analisis wacana deskriptif interpretatif pada "King Lear" yaitu dengan cara membaca, memahami, dan memberikan makna dengan menafsirkan data. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan 'Inventory technique yaitu dengan mencari dan mengumpulkan data kemudian dianalisa lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci: pengkhinatan, persekongkolan, cinta segitiga

Abstract

This writing aims to describe one of the elements of literary work, namely *Betrayal Love in Shakespeare's "King Lear"*. This writing is expected to contribute for further research focused on whom is interested in English literary. Through characters of the story, described how love by right itself. Fatherly love to his child, or on the contrary. Love an official to whom he/she serves and the most important is love to fellowship. This writing included in descriptive interpretative discourse analysis on "King Lear" involving reading, understanding, and giving meaning by interpreting the data, and technique of collecting data is done by using 'Inventory technique. it is done by finding out and collecting data in accordance with in analyzed.

Key words: betrayal, conspiracy, love triangle

1. Introduction

Literary is part of the culture that grew and flourished in the midst of society. Literary is a cultural heritage of a nation and still has the values that should be developed and utilized for the life of the present and future needs. Position and function of literary in the last decade seem increasingly shifted due to advances in information technology, cultures systems, social systems, and evolving political system now. Various forms of the old culture, including literary, are not impossible to be neglected in the midst of busy development and renewal of the rising, so feared literary work filled with the values, norms, and customs over time will be lost without a trace.

Position and role of literary kept in mind are the quite important, it is necessary to do the research as soon as possible. Moreover, if the note of change for society, such as advances in technology, radio and television can be considered one of the causes of the loss of such literary. By doing the research literary, it means to rescue from extinction of cultural inheritance, because in the literary, moral values, philosophical, ideological, and cultural values of a tribal nation can be found that could be an example to grandchildren someday.

One way to revitalize the function and status of literary is to conduct studies and seminars more about the existence, usefulness, and benefits. With research and a more intense seminar, literary is expected not to be disappeared.

King Lear is one of William Shakespeare's plays, based on the legend of King Lear of Britain. By reading "King Lear", someone can learn how to comprehend love in general as well as in particular, how to love and beloved, how to responsible, how to realize love values.

This writing tries to uncover *betrayal Love in Shakespeare's "King Lear"* and the main question to answer is as follows; (1) how does Shakespeare initiate and close the story?, and (2) How Lear's daughters show their loves?

In relation to the problem statements, the objectives of the writing are; (1) to describe how Shakespeare initiates and closes the story?, and (2)

to describe how Lear's daughters show their loves.

Through this journal, the writer tries to lift the surface of one of William Shakespeare's works "King Lear". The writer tries to analyze one of the elements of drama with the title *Betrayal in Shakespeare's "King Lear"*. The writer focuses on betrayal of the story, how the sequence of events developed in capturing the work so that Shakespeare work could be more interesting to read and observe.

2. Framework of Theory

This writing uses sociology of literary, namely approaching to literary that considers the social aspects. Damono (1979: 2-3) concluded that there were two main trends in the study of sociology of literary, first, approaching based on the assumption that literary is a mirror of socioeconomic process. This approach moves from factors beyond literary to discuss literary, literary is only valuable in relation to factors outside of literary itself. It is clear that in this approach to literary texts are not considered major; it's only the epiphenomenon, second, the approach to literary texts as review material. The method used in the sociology of literary is text analysis to determine its structure, and used to understand the deeper social phenomena beyond the literary. Between the two approaches, the latter approach is more consistent with the objectives of this writing.

Love is an action. Actions speak louder than words when it comes to love. I judge no other man or woman in this world. This is not my right. I respect everyone for who they are, as individuals, and treat them equally with love and respect (Mauchline, 2001).

Literary sociology is an approach to literary that considers the social aspects. This literary sociology approach emphasizes on several aspects, among others the influence of literary on the audience and the circumstances of the targeted audience of literary works; function of literary work to society, community characteristics, and the thoughts and ideas that exist in literary work (Apituley, 1991:6).

3. Methodology

In this writing, the writer analyzes on it's the betrayal found in King Lear using descriptive interpretative discourse analysis which involves reading, understanding, and giving meaning by interpreting the data, and the writer collects some data in relating to the object of writing from two sources of data so-called; (1) the original text of Shakespeare's play, King Lear adapted from Literary: *The Power of Language* by Thomas Mc Laughlin. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1989, Page 961 thru 1058, and (2) Secondary data is additional data from several literary text-books relating to the play.

Technique of collecting data is done by using developed technique of collects data (Fajrin, 2008), namely; inventory technique, is done by finding out and collecting data in accordance with in analyzing; (1) identifying betrayal love in King Lear; and (2) identifying the betrayal love is revealed. Gained data, are analyzed by using developed technique of analysis data result (Sanapiah, 1990), namely; (1) organizing data, (2) categorizing, (3) testing hypothesis found by using existing data, (4) searching explanation alternative data, and (5) writing report.

4. Analyzes: Findings and Discussions

4.1 The Description of Findings

As a good drama, "King Lear" has a lot of figure, however, not all figures in that drama conversed one by one here. The writer here just converse characters that follow the interested sequence to develop or move "King Lear" as drama.

Character often emerged is "Lear"; he emerges often since he is the main character. King Lear becomes the kind of glue of all events that happen in drama. Other characters emerge or begin relation with characters of King Lear.

Betrayal love is love without owning base intimacy and passion. Love like this only owning commitment, it means that if there is not property/money, so there is no love.

Story is started with the describing King Lear's palace situation, then, told denominating all monarchic functionaries, all princes want to ask in

marriage Cordelia, and called her third daughters.

King Lear announces that he would retire from the throne and divide his kingdom among his three daughters: Goneril, Regan and Cordelia. He declares that the daughter who loves him the most would receive the biggest share of his kingdom. Then he will live with each daughter in turn, one month at a time. The avaricious Goneril declares that her love for her father knows no bounds:

GONERIL

"Sir, I love you more than words can wield the matter;
Dearer than eye-sight, space, and liberty;
Beyond what can be valued, rich or rare;
No less than life, with grace, health, beauty, honour;
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." (Shakespeare, KL.p. 963)

Lear's love has showed in larger ones portion when his age has been old. He feels that what his owning to make proper to be inherited by his children. Here, Lear's love to his child is complete. At the time of that such a father choose the child to whom he deflects to leave the rank, throne and his kingdom.

LEAR

"... Tell me, my daughters,--
Since now we will divest us both of rule,
Interest of territory, cares of state,--
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." (Shakespeare. KLP. 963)

No other word expression to choose to whom that kingdom will be legacy. It is in accordance with the statement found in "*Seni Mencinta*" as follows.

"Cinta kebanyakan adalah cinta bersyarat. Prinsipnya ialah saya mencintaimu karena engkau memenuhi harapan-harapanku, karena engkau melakukan tugasmu, karena engkau mirip denganku" (Fromm. 1983:51).

Cordelia loves his father very much, but she feels that the test is not fair. She could give betrayal eulogy such as her sisters. She makes

every effort to reply "Nothing, my lord" (Shakespeare, KL.p.964) finally she said. Cordelia replies that the king has her halfblooded, grew up, love him. She has reciprocated her love by obeying him, loving him, and respecting him, and then she says.

CORDELIA

"Unhappy that I am, I cannot heave
My heart into my mouth: I love your majesty
According to my bond; nor more nor
less." (Shakespeare, KL.p. 964)

Cordelia's answering is true answer, but hurts and embarrasses the King. Lear is ordinary king hear what he feels a desire for, and by thundering his rip district map to be given to Cordelia became two, Lear disowns his daughter and divides his kingdom to Goneril and Regan. Cordelia is in tear but remains to stands fast.

Earl of Kent, most devoted adviser of the king, could not keep silence again. He admonishes the king by saying that Cordelia's love the king better than both her sisters, and he said that the king has brutally done.

KENT

"Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The region of my heart: be Kent unmannerly,
When Lear is mad. What wilt thou do, old man?
Think'st thou that duty shall have dread to speak,
When power to flattery bows? To plainness honour's bound,
When majesty stoops to folly. Reverse thy doom;
And, in thy best consideration, cheque
This hideous rashness: answer my life my judgment,
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;
Nor are those betrayal-hearted whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness" (Shakespeare, KL.p. 965-966).

Adviser's words progressively makes the king angry. Then, he dissipates the Earl from his kingdom with threat of capital punishment. Lear invites the two princes who want to ask in marriage for Cordelia, and enquires if they still open to marry Cordelia after Cordelia does not get anything again.

The word love, and its related words, has been created throughout the time, but does true love really exist? "True love" is a state of mind,

which comes and goes in people. The truth of love is nearly impossible to find, with the odds being about 0.0000000001% of ever finding it, and it's getting smaller every day. It isn't tangible, it isn't emotion, but it can be a crutch for the weak (Anonim, 2007). Furthermore, Landers (2007) comments that love is elevating. It lifts you up. It makes you look up. It makes you think up. It makes you a better person than you were before.

The statement above related what the Duke of Burgundy does; who has been suing for the hand of Cordelia, now rejects her as unworthy. Now, Cordelia has so lost a portion, without title. But the King of France, who admires the young woman for her honesty and other excellent qualities, marries her, and they leave Britain to live in France.

BURGUNDY

"Pardon me, royal sir;
Election makes not up on such
conditions." (Shakespeare, KL.p. 967)

KING OF FRANCE

"This is most strange,
That she, that even but now was your best object,
The argument of your praise, balm of your age,
Most best, most dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour. Sure, her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That monsters it, or your fore-vouch'd affection
Fall'n into taint: which to believe of her,
Must be a faith that reason without miracle
Could never plant in me" (Shakespeare, KL.p.966).

The plot run forward linearly by, Edmund at the same time is roughing out an unrighteous deed to obtain his father's property. He plans to pit against between his fathers' with his brother, Edgar. Edmund steps into monarchic space by reading a letter. After he assures that his father has seen him, he is in a hurry to hide the letter to his sack. Gloucester is interested immediately to draw near Edmund and ask for the letter, he thinks "a love letter" or "a kind". Edmund pretends to refuse by saying that the letter from his brother and he does not want if his father

reads it because it is unpleasure thing. Gloucester suddenly becomes serious. He forces to read it, and finally Edmund gives the letter, what has falsified so that looks like his brother written. In the letter, he writes down that Edgar, plans to get his property, makes tactics to kill his father.

Bad plan of Edmund to his brother, Edgar, works smoothly as according to his plan. He also looks for Edgar and swears to stick by saying that their father plans to kill Edgar because of unclear reason. Edmund orders Edgar to break away and hide. He promised to mediate their case for the sake of Edgar. Edgar was very surprised with that commemoration, but he trusts to his younger brother and takes to outside town.

EDMUND

"Brother, I advise you to the best; go armed:
I am no honest man if there be any good meaning
towards you: I have told you what I have seen
and heard; but faintly, nothing like the image
and horror of it: pray you, away." (Shakespeare, KL.p. 975)

Goneril's act to all officers of Lear's commanding dissipates fifty of his knights adding fuel to the flames and aggrieve Lear. Lear orders Kent to go to his second daughters, Regan, and tells his sister badness. Goneril also delivers courier to Regan with his story version. Because of demeanor and deportment of his both daughters, King Lear is very angry and goes out from Goneril's palace, so he fells almost mad.

KING LEAR

"It may be so, my lord.
Hear, nature, hear; dear goddess, hear!
Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful!
Into her womb convey sterility!
Dry up in her the organs of increase;
And from her derogate body never spring
A babe to honour her! If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen; that it may live,
And be a thwart disnatured torment to her!
Let it stamp wrinkles in her brow of youth;
With cadent tears fret channels in her cheeks;
Turn all her mother's pains and benefits
To laughter and contempt; that she may feel
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child! Away,
away!" (Shakespeare, KL.p.987)

In great passion, King Lear goes out from Goneril's place and goes into forest. Black cloud looks afar signed that it would storm. Concerned and doubt with situation of Lear, Kent and the Clown go out to look for the king. King Lear is staring at storm screamed angrily, gleam and the thunder are thundering as its reciprocation. Finally, Kent and the Clown succeeded to find Lear and lead him to a little house near them.

KENT

"Few words, but, to effect, more than all yet;
That, when we have found the king,--in which your
pain
That way, I'll this,--he that first lights on him
Holla the other." (Shakespeare, KL.p.1007)

Meanwhile, they is cringed in small house, the king conceives previous his life has many properties whereas a lot of his people in suffering poorness. The king sudden realizes his mistake. In the small house, they meet with a grievous wears bad dressing. The fact, the man is Edgar, Gloucester's good son. Edgar could not leave England, because all soldiers looked for him at ports. So that, he hides near at palace, he thinks that he feels safe leave near at palace. And then, Edgar introduces himself as Tom, a mad beggar to Lear.

EDGAR

"Poor Tom; that eats the swimming frog, the toad,
the tadpole, the wall-newt and the water; that in
the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages,
eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and
the ditch-dog; drinks the green mantle of the
standing pool; who is whipped from tithing to
tithing, and stock- punished, and imprisoned; who
hath had three suits to his back, six shirts to his
body, horse to ride, and weapon to wear;
But mice and rats, and such small deer,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Beware my follower. Peace, Smulkin; peace, thou
fiend!"

(Shakespeare, KL.p.1015)

Gloucester sees how grief of Lear and after he also hears that Cordelia with French troop has arrived to attack England, Gloucester

takes decision and has a certain attitude to take sides to king Lear. Edmund of course takes advantage from this news. Edmund (bastard's son to Gloucester), immediately informs to Cornwall about his father plan. As appreciation, Cornwall presents a gift to Edmund as Ear, changes his father position and gave all his father's properties to Edmund.

GLOUCESTER

"Good friend, I prithee, take him in thy arms;
I have o'erheard a plot of death upon him:
There is a litter ready; lay him in 't,
And drive towards Dover, friend, where thou shalt
meet
Both welcome and protection. Take up thy master:
If thou shouldst dally half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss: take up, take up;
And follow me, that will to some provision
Give thee quick conduct." (Shakespeare, KL.p.1019-
1020)

Meanwhile, Gloucester get through storm to look for husking. Finally, he finds his king screaming with a dirty madness in a cave. Lear is pretending to reside in his palace. He conceives Tom and clown as his daughters. Lear judges the two daughters because of their raw deal are inhuman. Doubt and feel concerned with situation of Lear, Gloucester immediately orders Kent and the Clown to bring king who has come to be mad to meet Cordelia at Dover, and then, sneaking Gloucester returns to his palace. Having arrived at gate of his palace, two custodians catches and fastens him in chair. Regan mentions him as defector because of assisting the king and does not inform about military arrival Cordelia with French army.

Cornwall comes forth and picks one Gloucester's eye. After that, Regan also orders to pick one other eye. Cornwall's servants are surprised with the impolite a raw deal of his master, and one of them unsheathes his sword and immediately aggresses his master. Servant as action succeeds to hurt Cornwall hardly, finally she jabs death by Regan. Cornwall with last wobbly stands and picks one other Gloucester's eye one. Gloucester screams to call, his son, Edmund for revenge him. Regan whispers in

Gloucester's ear that has blinded and informed him that Edmund betrays him. Then, he orders to discharge Gloucester so that he couldn't go to Dover. Finally, Regan knells down beside his husband who is almost died.

GLOUCESTER

"All dark and comfortless. Where's my son Edmund?
Edmund, enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To quit this horrid act."

REGAN

"Out, treacherous villain!
Thou call'st on him that hates thee: it was he
That made the overture of thy treasons to us;
Who is too good to pity thee."

GLOUCESTER

"O my follies! then Edgar was abused.
Kind gods, forgive me that, and prosper him!"

REGAN

"Go thrust him out at gates, and let him smell
His way to Dover." (Shakespeare, KL.p.1023)

French Army could be conquered easily by merger a troop led by Edmund. Cordelia and Lear also can be caught. Duke of Albany disgusts to his wife, Goneril, and sister-in-laws, Regan, because of their way of treating to their father. Then, Albany commands to free Lear and Cordelia. But, Edmund owns other plan to become a king of Britain. Sneakingly, he orders a man to kill the entire captive.

EDMUND

"I pant for life: some good I mean to do,
Despite of mine own nature. Quickly send,
Be brief in it, to the castle; for my writ
Is on the life of Lear and on Cordelia:
Nay, send in time."

ALBANY

"Run, run, O, run!" (Shakespeare, KL.p.1056)

Albany calls Edmund as a defector. Edmund calmly ask for eyewitness. Albany invites Edgar and Edmund, fight each other. Meanwhile, Regan suddenly fells down on the floor. Goneril

hides her laugh, at the same time, she said in her mind that his poison has worked. Finally, the elder brother succeedingly hurts hard his younger brother. So, Edmund falls down. Albany shows the letter as a conspiracy to kill him. Goneril fears and runs to her tent.

A few moments, a steward who is fearful reports that Regan has died by Goneril's poisoned, and Goneril does suicide by stabbing herself. Facing death in front of him, Edmund confesses to Albany that he has ordered a man to kill Cordelia and Lear. The Duke immediately orders a man to cancel the command, but, it is too late. The king screams sadly while sustaining Cordelia's body on-hand. Kent and Albany immediately draw a-near him. Lear smoothly grope his daughter's lip turning white and hold his arms. Then, he upholds his head and put a curse on all defectors. The king is very sad to continue his life. Cordelia's hand is in tied his neck. Then, in the centre of the embrace chilled his youngest daughter loves him. He draws a-near death for himself.

KING LEAR

"And my poor fool is hang'd! No, no, no life!
Why should a dog, a horse, a rat, have life,
And thou no breath at all? Thou'lt come no more,
Never, never, never, never, never!
Pray you, undo this button: thank you, sir.
Do you see this? Look on her, look, her lips,
Look there, look there!"
[Dies] (Shakespeare, KL.p.1056)

4.2 Discussions

Based on analyzing, the writer can divide the story step becomes some parts.

First step that is when Earl of Gloucester introduces his illegitimate son, Edmund, to the Earl of Kent at court. Lear, King of Britain, enters. Old Lear has decided to abdicate, retire, and divide his kingdom among his three daughters. They will receive a portion of the kingdom according to a test of how well express their love to him. Goneril, Duchess of Albany (the oldest), and Duchess of Cornwall (Regan). Both his daughters speak eloquently and receive their portion but Cordelia (the youngest) couldn't say anything, her statement that she loved her father according as a daughter's duty to a father

enrages him and she is disowned.

Second step that is when one of Cordelia's suitors, the Duke of Burgundy, rejects her once she is dowerless but the King of France understands and takes her as his wife, while the Earl of Kent is banished for taking Cordelia's part against the King. The kingdom is shared between Goneril and Regan. Lear tells them that he intends to live alternately with each of them.

Third step that is when Edmund acts as a messenger between the sisters and is courted by each in turn. He persuades Cornwall that Gloucester was an enemy because his loyalty to his King, Gloucester assists Lear and his devoted companion, the Fool, when they are turned away by Regan and told to return to Goneril's household. Lear goes out into the wilderness during a fierce storm. He becomes mad. Gloucester takes them into a hut for shelter and shakes the aid of Kent to get them away to the coast, where Cordelia has landed with French army to fight against her sisters' army.

Fourth step that is when Edgar, pretending to be mad, has also taken refuge in the shelter and the fool, the mad king and the beggar join until Edgar finds his father wandering and in pain. Gloucester has been blinded by Regan and Cornwall for his traitorous act in helping Lear. Cornwall has been killed by a servant after blinding Gloucester but Regan continues to rule by Edmund's help. Without being recognized by his father, Edgar leads him to the coast and helps him, during the journey, to come to an acceptance of his life. Gloucester meets the mad Lear on Dover beach, near Cordelia's camp and, by Kent's aid. Lear is rescued and re-united with Cordelia. Gloucester, although he is reconciled with Edgar, he dies.

Fifth step that is the French forces were defeated by Albany's army led by Edmund. And then, Lear and Cordelia are captured. Goneril has poisoned Regan in her jealous rivalry for Edmund's attention but Edgar is disguised as a loyal knight who challenges Edmund for a duel and wounds him mortally. Seeing that there is no way to get out, Goneril does suicide. The dying of Edmund confesses his crimes, but it is too late to save Cordelia from the hangman. Lear's heart was broken as he carries the body of his beloved

daughter in his arms, and Albany and Edgar are left to re-organize the kingdom. That is the climax and denouement of the story.

Shakespeare starts this story by introducing people circumstance, that are in palace, especially his family, and all suitors of his daughter, Cordelia and all other nobility of kingdom.

King Lear intends to give both his eldest daughters, Goneril and Regan, to part of his kingdom to be same level and rich. To make his division looks fair, the king announce a test to test of how well they can express their love in words. He calls all functionaries in his kingdom, all princes who wish to ask in marriage for Cordelia. King Lear announces that he would allot his kingdom according to how his children proclaim their love to him. Lear believes that the sweet Cordelia will give the best answer. However, Cordelia keeps quiet. In her mind, she loves her father so much, but the test is not fair. Cordelia remains speechless, say then that words cannot express her love. She makes every effort to reply "Nothing, my lord" (Shakespeare, KL.p.964) finally she said.

Story continued with the endless conflict. Regan and Goneril progressively became more progressive and in the case of treatment to Lear, her husband and mannerism who less be praised, affair with a young fellow, Edmund.

ALBANY :

"Shut your mouth, dame, Or with this writing shall I stop it: Hold, sir:
Thou worse than any name, read thine own evil:
No tearing, lady: I perceive you know it." (Shakespeare, KL.p.1053).

Conflict happens not only in relation between father and child, but also love affair between second daughters with Edmund also are spiced when Regan meet unexpectedly her sister along with Goneril who forces Edmund to choose to whom he loves most.

Shakespeare was true alive switchover between 16th century and 17th century. It made him influenced by the non-conventional system that was a lot of love of this century. However, next at the time of anti climax and before climax, Shakespeare made solid story to feel a comparison part represented the inseparable

combination story.

In the story, Shakespeare uses the way of cutting short page in every act. This matter shows the existence of a kind of strength from writer to go out of the story structure, which he has made previously. In his story, Shakespeare's saying often frankly and honestly exists. So that, the reader seldom meets sentence implicitly but only explicitly purpose. Verbal style like this causes Shakespeare is education do not too adequate, so it is difficult to find symbol.

To end the story, Shakespeare uses at one particular flash-back about Lear's life who is neglected by Regan and Goneril then meets Cordelia who does love him.

LEAR :

"Pray, do not mock me:
I am a very foolish fond old man,
Fourscore and upward, not an hour more nor less;
And, to deal plainly,
I fear I am not in my perfect mind.
Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am doubtful for I am mainly ignorant
What place this is; and all the skill I have
Remembers not these garments; nor I know not
Where I did lodge last night. Do not laugh at me;
For, as I am a man, I think this lady
To be my child Cordelia." (Shakespeare, KL.p.1044)

His technique hangs the story, and delivers the reader to finish it an escape from the author in closing over his sufficiency. Usually an author who was unable to goodly complete his composition because of knowledge limitation, hence becoming victim of the important cores all perpetrators story. Short cut like this represented the way of cliché, which was not too wise, caused by separate impression for a reader that story writer was sadist and thought much of murder.

Was it not true if Cordelia was not murder, story was endless? Therefore, before Shakespeare closes the climax in advance by killing Lear, and Kent proposes Lear death, which is respected as hold his hinging with the happening of murder, the writer of this story has given possibility in advance to terminate story and resolving problem of conflict event in this story could be replied better.

5. Closing

"King Lear" is one of the best plays of tragedy of William Shakespeare's play which is famous. This drama was created in depression era from his soul growth. With his fluently and poetic language, Shakespeare succeed to introduce "King Lear" by presenting the characters and the attitude of human being to others.

The analysis and discussions show how William Shakespeare gathers the nature of love and hate, homesick and grudge, sincerity and hypocrisy, august and insult in a story. All that affirms of his epithet as a great man of letters world. Shakespeare has written this drama until now and still represents the warm theme and "up to date" to be conversed, and Shakespeare does not only drag the currish and hypocrisy human being, like; Goneril, Regan, Edmund, and Duke Cornwall to proper death their responsibility, but also sacrifice the high and downright human being and also high love, like; Gloucester, Kent, and Cordelia into life which is full of tragedy and end at death which calm and peaceful.

In the termination of the story so as not prolonged, Shakespeare's story that many perpetrators of deadly conflict in the story, which is the third deadly Lear and Lear's own daughters so that by itself the story ends well and the reader satisfied.

Finally, the writer can say that Shakespeare has treated all the characters very successfully by making them play out their roles and make a complete unity of dramatic. He keenly puts human life in the whole process of his drama mainly by putting down love and conflict among characters.

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