

VIOLENCE IN SHAKESPEARE'S *KING LEAR*

Yusuf Candrarimeki Sundiartiko

English Literature, Languages and Arts Faculty, State University of Surabaya
yusufsundiartiko@yahoo.com

Hujuala Rika Ayu, SS., MA.

English Literature, Languages and Arts Faculty, State University of Surabaya
ayuhujualarika@yahoo.com

Abstrak

Agresi dan kekerasan dapat ditemukan di mana-mana di era ini. keduanya selalu berhubungan dengan kehidupan manusia di dunia ini. Keduanya dapat dilihat di setiap saat. Setiap orang di dunia ini baik pria dan wanita memiliki kesempatan yang sama untuk melakukan agresi. Studi ini telah menggarisbawahi agresi yang dilakukan oleh wanita. Dalam karya Shakespeare yang berjudul *King Lear* karakter wanita telah melakukan banyak agresi dan kekerasan. *King Lear* adalah salah satu drama tragedi terkenal yang telah ditulis oleh Shakespeare. Drama ini memiliki banyak agresi dan kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh karakter – karakter yang ada di dalamnya. Karakter laki-laki dan karakter perempuan melakukan itu, tetapi studi ini hanya fokus pada agresi yang dilakukan oleh karakter perempuan. Penelitian ini memfokuskan pada dua masalah utama, (1) Bagaimana agresi yang dilakukan oleh karakter wanita yang digambarkan dalam karya Shakespeare *King Lear*?, dan (2) motif agresi yang menyebabkan karakter wanita Apa agresi. Data dari tesis diambil dari bermain sebagai sumber utama dan membaca intensif untuk langkah berikutnya analisis. Konsep yang akan digunakan meliputi konsep agresi oleh beberapa ahli yang menyatakan tentang agresi fisik dan verbal, juga teori “*death instinct*”-nya Sigmund Freud. Untuk menjawab permasalahan pertama studi ini menggunakan konsep agresi (agresi fisik dan verbal). Teori tersebut digunakan untuk menggambarkan agresi yang dilakukan oleh karakter perempuan di *King Lear*. Kemudian masalah kedua dijawab dengan menggunakan teori/pendekatan psikologis; “*death instinct*” dan konsep agresi oleh Anderson & Bushman dan para ahli lainnya untuk mengungkapkan faktor-faktor situasional agresi mereka. Selain itu, penulis menggunakan studi pustaka, analisis dan deskripsi. Penelitian kepustakaan ini maksudnya mengambil sebagian data atau skripsi yang ada di perpustakaan perguruan tinggi yang bisa dijadikan penunjang studi. Analisis digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan berdasarkan teori. Keterangan digunakan untuk menggambarkan hasil analisis. Hasil dan kesimpulan penelitian ini menggambarkan bahwa kekerasan dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi beberapa jenis (fisik dan verbal) dan juga ada beberapa motif yang menyebabkan seseorang melakukan kekerasan, yaitu naluri alami dan faktor situasional.

Kata Kunci: agresi, kekerasan, fisik, verbal, insting kematian, faktor situasi

Abstract

Aggression and violence can be found in everywhere at this era. They always related with the human life in this world. They can be seen in every moment. Every people in this world both man and woman has the same chance to do the aggression among others. This study has underlined the aggression that do by the woman. In Shakespeare's *King Lear* the female characters had done much aggression and violence. *King Lear* is one of famous tragedy drama which had written by Shakespeare. This drama had a lot of aggression and violence that had done by the characters. Both male characters and female characters do that, but this study only focus on aggression that done by the female characters. This study focuses on two major problems, (1) How is aggression done by the female characters that depicted in Shakespeare's *King Lear*?, and (2) What motives of aggression that cause the female characters do the aggression?. The data of the thesis is taken from the play as the main source and intensive reading to next step of analysis. The concept that will be used includes the concept of aggression by several experts that stated about physical and verbal aggression also death instinct by Sigmund Freud. To answer the first problem, this study is using the concept of aggression (physical and verbal aggression) to depict the aggression that is done by the female characters in *King Lear*. Then the second problem is answered by using psychological approach of death instinct theory and the concept of aggression by Anderson & Bushman and the other experts to reveal the situational factors behind their aggressions. Moreover, the writer used library research, analysis and description. Library research is used to college data needed. An analysis is used to analyze the collected data based on the theories. Description is used to describe the result of analysis. Then, the result and the conclusion of this study describe that violence is can be classified into several types (physical and verbal) and also there are some motives that caused someone do violence, those are natural instinct and situational factor.

Keywords: *aggression; violence; physical; verbal; death instinct; and situational factors.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, violence could be found everywhere and has always been a part of human life. Nelson Mandela (World Health Organization 2002: V) states that the twentieth century will be remembered as a century marked by violence. It means that this century can be called as the violent century. In the other word it becomes one of the biggest problem or issue in the world. Gro Harlem Brundtland the Director-General WHO (World Health Organization 2002: VII) stated that Violence pervades the lives of many people around the world, and touches all of us in some way. To many people, staying out of harm's way is a matter of locking doors and windows and avoiding dangerous places. To others, escape is not possible. The threat of violence is behind those doors – well hidden from public view and for those living in the midst of war and conflict, violence permeates every aspect of life. Gro Harlem Brundtland had stated that violence was touched all of us in some way. Shortly she agree that violence is become a part of human life.

The impact of violence can be seen by all of human. It starts from cause pain, disability until death to an untold numbers of individuals' every day, in every country in the world. Each year, more than million people lose their lives, and many more suffer non-fatal injuries, as a result of self-directed, interpersonal or collective violence. That's why violence becomes an issue or\ problem in this era.

All violence can be defined as aggression. Anderson et al. (2002:29) stated that violence is aggression whose goal is serious and extreme harm; for example, death. However aggression is not always violent, for example, when child pushing another off a tricycle is an act of aggression but is not an act of violence. The term of aggression is generally defined as any behavior that is intended to harm others who does not want to be harmed. Aggression is an external behavior that can be seen. For example, a person shoots, hits, slaps, or threats someone. Aggression is a social behavior. It involves at least two people. In addition, aggression is intended to hurt, it is not happened accidental. Hence, an extreme and serious aggression may lead to violence.

Furthermore, aggression on violence has long been portrayed in literature, because literature is can be called as a picture of human life. Literature can show to us (human) that in life there are many aspects that are related with human life, such as aggression and violence. Play, as one of the branches of literary form, reflects the condition of real life. Like other literary forms, play has intrinsic and extrinsic elements that can show many things in specific way. In other word, play is one of the literary branches that has an unique way of present the story to the reader.

King Lear was written around 1605, John Heminge and Henry Candell, two senior members of Shakespeare's acting troupe, published *The Tragedy of King Lear*. The story had setting time at Eight century

BC in various locations in England. It is about The King of Britain named King Lear who wanted to divide his realm into three parts and he would give each part of his three kingdoms in to his three daughters. There was Edmund, an illegal son of Gloucester, who wants to hand over the realm. He did many ways to grasp the power including slandering King Lear and also his father, making the daughters of King Lear who have an authority to fall in love with him. There were many conflict of violence that happened in this play, such as an extreme form of aggression: assault, and murder.

The most interesting characters in the play were the female character that did a lot of aggression and violence in to the other character. Those are Regan and Goneril. These two characters will be the main topic of this thesis. They are the two of the most abhorrent and subversive characters to be found in all of Shakespeare's work.

The two elder sisters, Regan and Goneril, may at first inspire a little sympathy not being 'favorites' of their father. They may even garner a little understanding when they fear that Lear may easily treat them in the same way he treated Cordelia (or worse considering that she was his favorite). But soon, their true natures were discovered – equally devious and cruel. That's their life background.

They are very masculine in their actions and ambitions, subverting all accepted notions of femininity. Goneril hatches a plan to oust her father from his seat of power by undermining him and ordering the servants to ignore his requests (emasculating her father in the process). The sisters pursue Edmund in a predatory way and both take part in some of the most horrific violence to be found in Shakespeare's plays. Regan runs a servant through in Act 3 Scene 7 which would have been men's work. Did the violence!

Both sisters participate in the most horrific scene of the play – the blinding of Gloucester. Goneril suggests the means of torture; "Pluck out his... eyes!" (Act III Scenes 7) Regan goads Gloucester and when his eye has been plucked out she says to her husband; "One side will mock another; the other too" (Act III Scene 7).

Eventually the sisters turn on each other; Goneril poisons Regan and then kills herself. The sisters have orchestrated their own downfall. However, the sisters appear to get away quite lightly; with regard to what they have done – in comparison to Lear's fate and his initial 'crime' and Gloucester's demise and previous actions. It could be argued that the harshest judgment is that no one laments their deaths.

Aggression-violence which is done by the characters, especially the female character can give an overview about the different types of aggression-violence such as the physical and verbal violence; that happen in the play, and also real life, or in the community. Violence can occur because of several factors that can support it, such as:, natural instinct, and situational factor. This play is shows that violence is can be done by everyone in this world even she's woman. Because, once again that human life. If someone has emotions that he/she can't control, he/she is near with violence

King Lear much presents on aggression that leads to violence. As Dewall et al. (2011:2) argue that violence is any aggressive behavior which is aimed to make harm physical, such as injury or death. Hence, theory of death instinct (thanatos) by Sigmund Freud and concept of aggression by Anderson & Bushman have developed to explain the reason of Goneril and Regan doing aggression and violence acts. Thus, this study will discuss deeper about why female characters develop behaviors intended to hurt others as seen in *King Lear*.

Finally, according to the background of study above, it can be simplified to discuss between two problems that emerge as a significant concern toward the play are:

1. How is violence done by the female characters; Goneril and Regan depicted in Shakespeare's *King Lear*?
2. What motivate the female characters; Goneril and Regan in Shakespeare's *King Lear* to do violence?

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology is divided into several parts. They are the data source, data collection, theoretical approach, and procedure of analysis.

The main source of the study is taken from *King Lear*, a play by William Shakespeare which copied by Pennsylvania State University at 1997. The data collection is taken from the play *King Lear* including the quotations, phrases, dialogues, monologues, prologue, or epilogue in which reveal thought, speech, action, and attitude that reflects the idea of aggression. To assist and strengthen the data to be analyzed, it will use a concept of aggression by several experts. To analyze the reasons that influence aggression, it will be explained from psychological perspective (natural instinct) by Sigmund Freud adds with concept of aggression by Anderson & Bushman.

There are some steps to conducting this study. The first step is close reading of the play to determine the major issue in it. The major issues are collected and proposed into a topic of the study by seeing the conflict, the monologue, the dialogue, the expressions of the characters, in the play. After the topic is already decided, it is tried to figure out what should be analyzed with the topic. Thus it is collected two statements of problems. They are the depiction of aggression and the factors that influence aggression in *King Lear*. The next step is searching related information about concept of the topic and to figure it out, it is used a concept of aggression-violence and a theory of natural instinct by Sigmund Freud adding with concept of aggression by Anderson & Bushman. The synchronization of analysis and related concept was arranged to get the conclusion.

ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY

Analysis of the study will describe and discuss about the results of data which have been collected and analyzed based on research question (1) How is violence done by the female characters; Goneril and Regan

depicted in Shakespeare's *King Lear*?, (2) What motivate the female characters; Goneril and Regan in Shakespeare's *King Lear* to do violence? So, the explanation and discussion of this chapter will focus on those two aspects. It hopes that the analysis results can give us some brief descriptions about aggression-violence that the female characters had done, also the motive that make them doing aggression-violence

Depiction of the Female Character's Aggression-Violence

Aggression is an act that intended to harm person or object. Aggression that intentionally uses physical power to threat the victims must have a number of purposes hide behind the action indeed. It can be hostile, instrumental, or reactive. *Hostile* has the main purpose to harm or suffer the victim. *Instrumental* aggression refers to unprovoked aggression used more force to get nonaggressive actions from the victim. For instance, a child beats another child to take some money. Whereas *reactive* aggression called as provoked aggression. It refers to an angry acts in response to some provoking environmental event or behaviors (Bartol, et al. cited in Moeller, 2001:25). Aggression is not always violent. However, violence is all aggression (Anderson & Bushman, 2002:29). Hence, violence is a part of aggression because only the ones that are intended to cause extreme physical damage are called violent and can be considered as violence.

To depict aggression, it uses the concept of aggression, with three its components (types); physical aggression, verbal aggression, and relational aggression. However in the novel does not show the depiction of relational aggression. Thus, it will depict about physical aggression and verbal aggression only.

The description of aggression is focused on the female characters in *King Lear*. This focus is because the female characters are the agent who much presents on aggression in the *King Lear*. Those female characters are Goneril and Regan. In committing acts of violence they not only using hands, but also use some tools such as a sword, poison, etc.

Physical Aggression-Violence

Moeller (2001:25) defines physical aggression as actual physical activities that are intentionally intended to harm another person, animal, or object. For example, hitting, pinching, hair-pulling, arm-twisting, strangling, burning, stabbing, punching, pushing, slapping, beating, shoving, kicking, choking, biting, force-feeding, threats with a weapon or object, any other rough treatment, or even murder.

The physical aggression in this play is depicted at Act 3 Scene 7 in Gloucester's castle. It began with Cornwall sends servants after the elder Gloucester and sends Goneril and Edmund after the fleeing king. The elder Gloucester is captured, brought before Cornwall,

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and interrogated. At Regan's goading, Cornwall attempts to pluck out the eyes of Gloucester as punishment. A servant tries to stop Cornwall but Regan comes and hit the servant from the back. Cornwall is hurt in the fray yet is able to finish the blinding of Gloucester. Afterward Gloucester is thrust out at the castle gate to "smell his way to Dover."

Cornwall : Post speedily to my lord your husband; show him this letter: the army of France is landed. Seek out the villain Gloucester.

[*Exeunt some of the Servants.*]

Regan : Hang him instantly.

Goneril : Pluck out his eyes.

(Act III, Scene 7, pp: 106)

The word "*Hang him instantly!*" showed that Regan was not refuse the Cornwall will. She supported him. Regan wanted to Gloucester to be found by the servant as soon as possible-instantly, so they can gave the elder Gloucester a punishment. What kind of punishment that they want to give in to him? Goneril answered with no mercy "*Pluck out his eyes!*" wow! She was not look as woman anymore at that time. As the world know woman is identical with their kind-hearted, calm, and so on. How about Goneril? The word "*Pluck out his eyes!*" showed that a woman is can do the aggression and the violence. She had not mercy on Gloucester. Goneril had done an aggression even the doer who plucked the Gloucester eyes wasn't herself, but Cornwall in a moment were Gloucester had caught by the servant. Regan and Cornwall were the executors of Gloucester's punishment.

Before the execution of the punishment, Regan come closer to Gloucester. She persecuted Gloucester with bind him and pluck his beard. She is unmerciful lady at that time. It can be shown from the quotation below:

[*Regan plucks his beard.*]

Gloucester : By the kind gods, 'tis most ignobly done to pluck me by the beard.

(Act III, Scene 7, pp: 106)

As Moeller (2001:25) defines physical aggression as actual physical activities that is intentionally intended to harm another person, animal, or object. *i.e.*, hitting, pinching, **hair-pulling**, arm-twisting, strangling, burning, stabbing, punching, pushing, slapping, beating, shoving, kicking, choking, biting, force-feeding, threats with a weapon or object, any other rough treatment, or even murder. Plucking beard can be categorized as the physical aggression. Regan did it deliberate. She made Gloucester harm. The word *Regan plucks his beard* depicted Regan way to do the aggression or violence. She plucked the beard is same as with hair-pulling that can be classified as the physical aggression.

Her aggression is categorized into hostile aggression. Bartol et al. cited in Moeller (2001:25) state that *Hostile* has the main purpose to harm or suffer the victim. Hostile aggression includes irritable aggression.

Regan did the aggression was motivated by her anger feeling and will to give Gloucester a punishment as her sister, her husband, and she thought that he was a traitor to their alliance.

Regan do the next physical violence by killing the servant who wanted to help Gloucester. Regan come from behind the servant and put the sword. For sure she killed the servant who wanted to help Gloucester from her and Cornwall. At that moment Cornwall was bloody and hurt but he had finished plucking all Gloucester's eye. The quotation below will show the Goneril's violence:

Regan : Give me thy sword. A peasant stand up thus!

[*Takes a sword, and runs at him behind.*]

First Servant: O, I am slain! My lord, you have one eye left to see some mischief on him. O!

[*Dies.*]

(Act III, Scene 7, pp: 111)

From the quotation above it shows that Regan took the sword when her husband had fought with the servant and run to help Cornwall. Finally, she got the first servant at behind. The first servant hurt and died after. Regan did her aggression was supported by the presence of weapon, that was a sword. This weapon smoothen her to attack the first servant who had attack Cornwall and try to help Gloucester. She looked in passion to kill someone at that time.

Verbal Aggression-Violence

Covert violence is a kind of hidden violence which didn't do directly. This violence doesn't have physical contact. So that other people won't get the physical injured which is caused by the violence, because, it is a verbal violence. According to Robert Brown, this type of violence doesn't involve physical act of destruction rather it involves psychological, spiritual, and emotional act.

Covert violence can be called as verbal aggression. Moeller stated that Verbal aggression involves the use of words to harm another person for such as teasing and threatening. (Moeller, 2001:25)

Verbal aggression includes acts such as insulting with bad language, displaying anger, threatening, swearing and being sarcastic all in order to cause emotional and psychological pain (Sameer & Jamia 2007), while National Youth Violence Prevention Research Centre (2002) state that verbal aggression includes such behaviors as threatening, intimidating others and engaging in malicious teasing and name-calling. (Onukwufor, J., 2013:64)

The First verbal aggression-violence in this play is in the early of the play when King Lear asked to their daughter about their fondness to him. He did it because he wanted to divide his kingdom into three parts. At this

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time Goneril and Regan was so lie. They told that they loved their father very much but in fact not.

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.

Regan : Sir, I am made of the self-same metal that my sister is;
And prize me at her worth. In my true heart,
I find she names my very deed of love;
Only she comes too short: that I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys,
Which the most precious square of sense possesses;
And find I am alone felicitate in your dear highness' love.

(Act I, Scene 1, pp: 8)

These two daughters of King Lear are such kind a bastard daughter. The speech and the action are not same. They make their father hurt and upset even their father believe in them after they speech too sweet and make him happy and being the happiest daddy at that time. In the other word King Lear didn't know that his daughters, bastard daughters try to deceive himself. Goneril and Regan state the sweetest statement to his father, but actually that statement have a bad goal. Because at the center part of this play, Goneril and Regan is ignoring his father when his father wants to come to their kingdom.

The action of Goneril and Regan is the verbal violence, even it is not bullying but it makes King Lear hurt. Both Goneril and Regan is liar. Their statement is not in line with the fact. Why they can be called as a liar? The definition of liar itself is a person who tells lies. That act is can be categorized as verbal aggression because it is a kind of hidden aggression or violence which didn't do directly. The action of Goneril and Regan that tells the sweetest thing to their father but the truth isn't the same, that is can be categorized as the verbal aggression-violence because the impact is can be feel it directly in the future.

The other verbal aggression is depict when lear speech,

King Lear : Darkness and devils!
Saddle my horses; call my train together: Degenerate

bastard! I'll not trouble thee.
Yet have I left a daughter.

Goneril : You strike my people; and your disorder'd rabble make servants of their betters.

(Act I, Scene 4, pp: 41)

King Lear called Goneril "*darkness and devil*" he was so angry with what she had spoken to him. Goneril's word had hurt her father King Lear. The word "*I'll not trouble thee*" means that King Lear wouldn't trouble Goneril anymore. Goneril was hurt her father heart. That's the verbal aggression from Goneril. As her word "*You strike my people; and your disorder'd rabble make servants of their betters*". By saying like that Goneril was say a word which was hurt her father, King Lear. She seemed dislike King Lear's attitude, by striking her people with his coming and the noise, and the world "*your disorder'd rabble make servants of their betters*" here means Goneril striking King Lear back by saying King Lear didn't responsible and understand how to make the servants life better. He always thought about himself neither the servants nor the other daughter (Goneril and Regan).

The last verbal aggression is when Regan want to give punishment to Gloucester.

Regan : In grateful fox! 'tis he.

Gloucester : What mean your graces?
Good my friends, consider you are my guests: do me no foul play, friends.

(Act III, Scene 7, pp: 111)

From the word, "*Ingrateful fox! 'tis he*" Regan showed her rude word. The meaning of "fox" here is a sly or crafty person, and ingrateful has a meaning of feeling or showing not gratitude. So Regan called Gloucester as a sly person who doesn't have gratitude among to her, her husband, Edmund, and his allies. She had called as a traitor by Regan and so forth.

From the quotation above clearly depicts the verbal aggression through threatening the target. It is done by Regan, She threats Gloucester that she wants to harm him. As Sameer & Jamia cited in Onukwufor (2012:64) define verbal aggression as "acts such as insulting with bad language, displaying anger, threatening, swearing and being sarcastic all in order to cause emotional and psychological pain."

Verbal aggression always uses bad language in the way to threaten its target of aggression. It is like what is depicted by Regan to Gloucester. She says "*Ingrateful fox! 'tis he*" to Gloucester. Although the words sounds not too sadism but if it is accompanied by stressing in a word Ingrateful and fox that threatening Gloucester in a bad perception. That's word harm the Gloucester.

Factors Influencing Aggression Done by Female Characters

Violence continues to be a major issue throughout the world. It occurs because of several factors which are very complex. Those factors leads the aggressor did the

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violence towards their victims. Based on the sources, factor can be classified in to Natural Instinct (Death Instinct) and Situational factor.

The Natural instinct here means psychological factor involves death instinct. It derives from instinct theorist made by a psychoanalyst, Sigmund Freud. To Allen (2006:24), death instinct (Thanatos) is the instinct toward destructiveness.

Death instinct exists in unconscious. Death instinct is hidden from conscious awareness because it will cause pain in our lives. To Freud, unconscious considered as "safe haven" of threatening events (Feldman, 2003:329). Furthermore, Freud assumes that death instinct exists in the Id (Allen, 2006:24). According to Brakel, et al. cited in Allen (2006:23-24) state that the id is the origin of personality. The Id is beyond conscious awareness. It operates based on the *pleasure principle*, which is aimed to reduce the tension and get the satisfaction of physical drives, involving sex and hunger, or primitive psychological needs, such as comfort and protection from danger. The Id satisfies its needs without consideration whereas it is right or wrong.

The next factor is situational factor which includes any characteristics influencing someone to be aggressive and be likely to aggress the others. It involves; aggressive cues, provocation, frustration, pain and discomfort, drugs, and incentives.

Natural Instinct

In his psychoanalytic theory, Freud (1930) argued that each human was born with equally powerful instinct toward life (Eros) and death (Thanatos). When the death instinct is turned inward, it results in self-punishment (in the extreme, suicide). When direct toward it, leading to destructive behavior, and even murder.

Cornwall : Post speedily to my lord your husband; show him this letter: the army of France is landed. Seek out the villain Gloucester.

[*Exeunt some of the Servants.*]

Regan : Hang him instantly.

Goneril : Pluck out his eyes.

(Act III, Scene7, pp: 106)

Death instinct clearly sees from the quotation above, between Regan and Goneril show it. When Cornwall gave an order to catch the villain Gloucester, Regan was agree by saying *hang him instantly*. Goneril was show it too, from the word "*Pluck out his eyes*" its show that death instinct was showed from Goneril. The meaning of "pluck" here is to "pull out"; pull out or remove the eyes from its place. She wanted Gloucester live with no eyes.

From the quotation above, there are some factors that influencing Regan and Goneril to do aggression toward Gloucester. In his theory of death instinct, Freud states that death instinct leads human to destroy or harm others. It clearly shows from the words '*pluck out his eyes*'. Goneril's aggression toward Gloucester shows the aim of death instinct.

Then, when Regan showed her action to save her husband, Cornwall who had hit by the first servant. When she saw her husband in danger she became mad and does aggression express her anger feeling.

Regan : Give me thy sword. A peasant stand up thus!

[*Takes a sword, and runs at him behind.*]

First Servant: O, I am slain! My lord, you have one eye left to see some mischief on him. O!

[*Dies.*]

(Act III, Scene7, pp: 111)

From the psychological perspectives, Freud explains that human born with its death instinct that leads to destructiveness. From the words '*Give me thy sword. A peasant stand up thus! [Takes a sword, and runs at him behind.]*' clearly shows the purpose of the death instinct. That show her unconscious that Freud said it is the major driving power of death instinct. When she saw the first servant had blinding her husband she took the sword and run behind the servant and killed him.

Moreover, Freud argues that death instinct (thanatos) might be directed toward the self that is resulting in self-injury or even death, it can be also directed toward others that is resulting in aggression (Li, 2011:116). For instance is the other aggression was doing to get hurt someone's self.

[*Enter a gentleman, with a bloody knife.*]

Gentleman : Help, help, o, help!

Edgar : What kind of help?

Albany : Speak, man.

Edgar : What means that bloody knife?

Gentleman : 'tis hot, it smokes; It came even from the heart of—o, she's dead!

Albany : Who dead? Speak, man.

Gentleman : Your lady, sir, your lady: and her sister by her is poisoned; she hath confess'd it.

(Act V, Scene3, pp: 170-171)

From the words '*'tis hot, it smokes; It came even from the heart of—o, she's dead!*' shows her death instinct feeling expressed toward others that is resulting in aggression. It is also shown from the words *Your lady, sir, your lady: and her sister by her is poisoned; she hath confess'd it*. Goneril was infected with her death instinct because and became the victim of her own aggression. Goneril were died by her own self. She did suicide. Like what I've described by Freud that when the death instinct is turned inward, it results in self-punishment (in the extreme, suicide). When direct toward it results and hostility and anger, leading to destructive behavior, and even murder.

Death instinct has the main purpose of destruction. It can be human or things. From the quotation above is death instinct that the destruction points out more in human.

The initial structural component and first character in Freud's drama of personality is the id. Has an urge,

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impulse, or desire so strong that it just had to be satisfied ever overpowered Goneril at that act? The answer is Yes. Id is a part where the desire comes. Like in the Goneril letters that brought by Oswald and then read by Edgar when Oswald died in a fight.

'Let our reciprocal vows be remembered. You have many opportunities to cut him off: if your will want not, time and place will be fruitfully offered. There is nothing done, if he return the conqueror: then am I the prisoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed warmth whereof deliver me, and supply the place for your labor.

'Your—wife, so I would say—

*'Affectionate servant,
'Goneril.*

(Act IV, Scene5, pp: 145)

That's letter depicted how Goneril is need to be the Edmund's wife. She served Edmund like an affectionate servant who loves him so much. She reminded to kill her husband, and then she can marry with Edmund. Her desire was marry with Edmund. But there was a problem that was her sister is like Edmund too. So, she thought that she had to kill her sister to make her desire come true. Finally the death instinct comes. She was poisoned Regan.

Situational Factors

Aggression done by the tributes can be caused by the situational factors involving aggressive cues, provocation, frustration, pain and discomfort, drugs, and incentives. This concept of aggression is taken by the explanation of Anderson & Bushman (2002).

The first one is in the early of the play, that quotations show how Goneril was jealous with Cordelia who had loved by King Lear most.

Goneril : You see how full of changes his age is; the observation we have made of it hath not been little:
He always loved our sister most; and with what poor judgment he hath now cast her off appears too grossly.

Regan : 'Tis the infirmity of his age: yet he hath ever but slenderly known himself.

(Act I, Scene1, pp: 18)

From the word "*He always loved our sister most*" depicted that King Lear more loves Cordelia, the youngest daughter than Goneril and Regan. In the deepest heart of Goneril, in fact she needs her father love that was given to Cordelia. Goneril was jealous with Cordelia and angry with her father. Even, her father already gives his love to Goneril and Regan in different ways, but not as full as to Cordelia. Both Goneril and Regan know that her father is weak to know himself is.

So he can't do the best to the environment or others around him, especially, his act to his daughters.

The environment which was built the characterization of Goneril and Regan was come from King Lear, their father. They grew up in unfair condition. That environment was constructed them to be a character was tend to bad character.

Goneril also didn't like Real attitude since he was child. All day Goneril always wrong by King Lear, and that's one of that make Goneril hate King Lear. They didn't make a communication intensively.

Next Situational factors that influencing the aggression of the tributes by Goneril. When suddenly her father, King Lear came to her kingdom, and asked to let him stay with her. Goneril didn't like father act. Goneril was irritated with Lear's rude, demanding behavior in her home. She instructs Oswald, her steward, to tell her servants to be less serviceable and colder to Lear and his knights. That's one of the reason and any other situational factors also can be influencing her indeed. It is shown in the quotation below:

Goneril : By day and night he wrongs me; every hour.
He flashes into one gross crime or other,
That sets us all at odds: I'll not endure it:
His knights grow riotous, and himself upbraids us on every trifle. When he returns from hunting,
I will not speak with him; say I am sick:
If you come slack of former services,
You shall do well; the fault of it I'll answer.

Goneril : Put on what weary negligence you please, you and your fellows; I'll have it come to question:
If he dislike it, let him to our sister, whose mind and mine, I know, in that are one,
Not to be over-ruled. Idle old man,
That still would manage those authorities that he hath given away! Now, by my life, Old fools are babes again; and must be used with checks as flatteries,—when they are seen abused.

Remember what I tell you.

Oswald : Well, madam.

Goneril : And let his knights have colder looks among you; What grows of it, no matter; advise your fellows so:

VIOLENCE IN SHAKESPEARE'S *KING LEAR*

I would breed from hence
occasions, and I shall,
That I may speak: I'll write
straight to my sister, to hold
my very course. Prepare for
dinner.

(Act I, Scene3, pp: 28-29)

From the quotation above, there are several situational factors of causing aggression or violence that will be explained. The words '*by day and night he wrongs me; every hour*' shows the anger feeling that becomes the reason of her to do the aggression. Anderson & Bushman (2002:44) said that anger allows person to defend their aggressive intention over time. It is shown from the words '*I give a slight bow and walk straight toward the exit without being dismissed*'. She still feels angry till that time. It is because she has been furious being ignored by her father at the past, her father always wrongs her, in every night in every hour.

So, how can be a father who ignored him at the past, now come to her and want to let himself and the riotous knight to stay with her? That's the situation factor of the aggression. So, she instructed Oswald, her steward, to tell her servants to be less serviceable and colder to Lear and his knights. From the word "*Put on what weary negligence you please, you and your fellows.... And let his knights have colder looks among you....*" Goneril was instructed Oswald to come and serve the father and his knight as cold as ice. She needs to make aggression. She hoped with the cold action of Oswald, he and his knight will go out and come to her sister's palace that she know her sister will also do same as what she do.

Furthermore, what Goneril has said about what makes her feeling discomfort, As Anderson & Bushman (2002:38) state that any discomfort feeling will increase on the aggression. Goneril was in a difficult condition in the past situation like have quoted in the quotation above.

Next aggression which factorized by situational factor is when Regan and Cornwall who bind Gloucester. They wanted to give him a punishment as a traitor. Gloucester was bind. Cornwall was ready to give the punishment to Gloucester. Then Cornwall plucked Gloucester's eye. When he tried to pluck the other, the first servant came and hit Cornwall. Cornwall was hurt. Then Regan take the sword, and killed the first servant from behind. The quotation below will draw it:

Regan : Give me thy sword. A
peasant stand up thus!

[*Takes a sword, and runs at him behind.*]

First Servant: O, I am slain! My lord, you
have one eye left to see
some mischief on him. O!

[*Dies.*]

(Act III, Scene7, pp: 111)

The other factor that is influencing her to do aggression is discomfort and pain. She is in a difficult condition in that situation. She was seen the first servant fight with her husband. The servant had hit her husband

and ready to kill him. So she draws the sword and hit the servant. It causes a discomfort feeling toward herself. As Berkowitz cited in Anderson & Bushman (2002:38) states that discomfort will lead to aggression. That pain leads her to quick her aggression.

[*Enter a gentleman, with a bloody knife.*]

Gentleman : Help, help, o, help!

Edgar : What kind of help?

Albany : Speak, man.

Edgar : What means that bloody
knife?

Gentleman : 'tis hot, it smokes; It came
even from the heart of—o,
she's dead!

Albany : Who dead? Speak, man.

Gentleman : Your lady, sir, your lady:
and her sister by her is
poisoned; she hath confess'd
it.

(Act V, Scene3, pp: 170-171)

The quotation above clearly depicted physical aggression that is done by Goneril toward Regan. Based on situational factors, the words "*...her sister by her is poisoned;*" indicate the aggressive cues. As Berkowitz & LePage cited in Anderson & Bushman (2002:37) consider aggressive cues related to objects that influencing on aggression. Moreover, they add that the presence of weapons such as poison can increase such aggressive behaviors. Thus the poison here become one of the factor that causing on her aggression.

Also her anger feeling that becomes one of the factors of her to do the aggression. As Anderson & Bushman (2002:44) argue that anger is the cause of aggression. Anger may give a justification of a revenge attack and anger may interfere with higher cognitive process. In this case, Goneril is furious because Regan was love with Edmund, a man that Goneril love had loved too. That is why Anderson & Bushman assume that aggressive behavior has the main energy or source from anger feeling.

CONCLUSION

There are some main conclusions about aggression or violence depicted by the female characters that had done many aggressions and violence in *King Lear*, based on the analysis explained in the previous chapter. Their aggression and violence can be classified in to several type of violence. Those are physical aggression-violence, and Verbal aggression-violence. Also the motives or causes of their aggression or violence can be classified in to 2 motives or causes. Those are natural instinct (death instinct) and situational factors.

Between physical and verbal aggression here are depicted because natural instinct has influenced the aggression much. Death instinct that has the main purpose of destruction may leads people to do aggression. Death instinct might be directed toward the self that is resulting in self-injury or even death; it can be also directed toward others that are resulting in aggression.

The female characters (Goneril and Regan) here do a lot action of the aggression from physical aggression until verbal aggression; it shows the purpose of the aggression that is harming others. The Id operates based on pleasure principle. It will develop death instinct to hurt others or to destroy anything. Hence aggression is done to satisfy their desire. It was shown when they had given Gloucester punishment (plucking his eyes). By expressing their destructive instinct, they can reach their pleasure and satisfaction. Also they do it to reach their purpose or their goal. Once again for instance, Goneril who had an advice to kill Gloucester by plucked his eyes and Cornwall with Regan did it finally they could pluck Gloucester's eyes. At a moment, Regan was also killed the first servant who want to save Gloucester. By killing the first servant she can save Cornwall too and continue to plucking the other eyes of Gloucester. Her goal was done; to punish Gloucester is one of her goal.

Aggression done by the tributes is also much influenced by the situational factors; aggressive cues, provocation, pain and discomfort. First, the presence of weapon may lead the tributes to do aggression; the weapon can be used as a defensive action also. Sword and poison are depicted as the weapon that the female characters used whiles they doing the physical aggression. Second, provocation may lead the tributes to do aggression. Provocation involves unpleasant treatment such as any rough treatment of verbal aggression and physical aggression and one's interfere the female character to reach the goal. The third is discomfort or pain. Discomfort much influences the tributes to do the aggression. It comes when someone feels discomfort and it urges them to do the aggression toward anything around them. Thus pain and discomfort become one of the factors influencing the tributes to do the aggression. Goneril and Regan do their aggression because of King Lear more love their younger sister much and the attitude of King Lear that they had dislike.

The last factor/reason that much influences the tributes to act aggressive in almost every single aggression is anger feeling. When they feel angry, they must have a feeling of aggressing, slamming, and destroying anything which reflected as bad behaviors, so they express it a response of anger feeling. Anger comes from any factors; hurt physically, humiliation, disappointment, threat, and other rough treatments. Those actions can prime an aggression happened. Furthermore, anger has five roles in its process; anger as a revenge attack, anger allows person to defend their aggressive intention over time, anger primes aggressive thoughts, scripts, and related with any expressive motor behaviors, and anger is the main energy or source for aggressive behavior.

Shortly, the aggression done by the female characters lead to violence. This happened in physical and verbal aggression and their aggression is influenced by psychological and situational factors.

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