

DIDACTIC VALUE

FOUND IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'KING LEAR

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Abstract

King Lear is a tragedy written based on the combination of history and legend. All the things presented in the drama are written in form of acts and scenes to represent the time and place in which the events of the story happen. While the anatomy of drama consists of plot (action), character, characterization, setting, conflict and theme which are written in form of dialogues.

King Lear presents didactic value in which it leads to education, development of mind, self-control ship and thought enlightenment of human beings. This value tends to inform knowledge, to control behavior and character of human beings, to invite them to think, and to interpret the phenomena happening in the story; and to create sense of nationalism. Therefore, didactic value, in this case, includes the aspects of intellectual and nationalism.

Intellectual aspect is an ideal concept which leads readers to think and to interpret the phenomena in the story based on their argument and capacity. By this way, it will create mind development and attitude decision. Mind development is a part of intellectual aspect resulted from reading literary work and knowing the phenomena happening in the story. The phenomena invite readers to respond and to use their logic based on their capacity and cognition. Attitude decision is also a part of intellectual aspect in which it is the result of interpreting on the happening phenomena in the story and the result of learning from the events presented by playwright. It means that after thinking and analyzing logically the events happening in the story, readers then may decide attitude.

While, nationalism aspect is an aspect which leads strong devotion to one own nation. It is patriotic feeling, effort and principles owned by one for the sake of one's nation and manifested through several ways like to love nation and to respect history. People need to love their nation and to have sense of belonging as the basic capital to progress their nation and to create prosperous country. Besides loving nation, people must also appreciate history. Appreciating history is an act resulted from positive feeling in people's minds which drive them to admire, remind, discuss and even criticize constructively the events happening in the past. This act is the reflection of people's sense of belonging and responsibility to create better nation and to reach national objective.

Key Words: Didactic, Value, William Shakespeare, King Lear

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INTRODUCTION

Drama is a literary work in which it reflects the lives and the activities of human beings. It is a work of literature or composition which delineates life and human beings activities by means of presenting various actions of- and dialogues between-a group of characters (Reaske, 1966: 5). As a story, drama is written in form of acts and scenes to represent the time and place in which the events of the story take place. While the anatomy of drama includes plot (action), character, characterization, setting, conflict, style and theme. All the elements in the anatomy are packed in dialogues and represented in language. In broadest sense, according to its genre, drama is categorized into three types those are tragedy, comedy and tragicomedy (Stephen, 1984: 32-36). Stephen defines tragedy as a drama which has the elements like gloomy situation, blunder, miserable characters, and tragic ending, but, comedy has light situation, no blunder, no miserable characters, and happy ending. Meanwhile, tragicomedy is the blend of tragedy and comedy.

King Lear is a tragic play written in a legend because the dramatist combines historical values and old stories. It describes how a certain historical actor lived in a certain period and what he experienced during his life as well as what things the readers may have from reading it. Since it is a tragedy, it positively contains the elements which lead to the major character's suffering and destruction physically and psychologically as Reaske (1966: 7-8) states that tragedy involves events, which climax is in unhappy disaster; the mood is dark; the hero is defeated by forces outside his control; a man is mastered by fate and nature; the situation is in somber pessimism; the concept of a hero leads to some sort of ruinous flaw; it defines a man as both individual and a member of society but it also allows matter of humor treated dramatically in a good proportion. As other Shakespeare's dramas, it always mirrors mankind's behavior, attitude and personality in which Shakespeare uses it as a means of

criticizing the authority universally at that time like the king unwise decision and policy, arrogance, luxury and other unsympathetic deeds. It is a tragedy written in the middle period of Shakespeare's literary career, in 1605-1606, a gloomy and depressive period in which he wrote many great tragedies showing his mature thought and peak of artistic development and was a work in experiment with Roman material (Skimmer, 1977: 656-657).

As a literary work, of course, *King Lear* reflects the lives and the activities of human beings in which the author offers models of life which he idealizes and shows it as a work of literature written in form of dialogues among the characters and in form of acts and scenes to represent the time and place in which the events of the story take place. Although it is only imagination, it is based on consciousness and responsibility in term of art work creativity. Moreover, *King Lear* seems quite well-known and always alive even if it was written more than three centuries ago (Jones, 1968: 4). Educated people from many kinds of social classes, and professions like reading or at least know it because it has become general discussion from one generation down to the others to this day. It, among the students, is not because English teachers ask them to read but because they need to know the content in it. They are eager to get moral message and teaching of life presented in order to broaden their thoughts and awareness of life but some just want to find amusement Shakespeare pour down. In the play, Shakespeare lets the fact and truth speak for themselves, arrange his materials rightly and presents them well, so that the play seems real, alive and gives pleasure.

King Lear tells the life of Lear, king of Britain. Lear has three daughters; Goneril, wife of the duke Albany, Regan, wife of the duke of Cornwall, and Cordelia, the youngest. The king of France and the duke of Burgundy each wants Cordelia to his wife. Lear, the old king, has decided to descend from the throne and ask his daughters to manage it. He wants to divide his kingdom but he does not do it wisely. Instead, he divides it based on love expression his daughters say to him. The greedy daughters, Goneril and Regan, declare that they love their father more than anything else. Lear is happy to listen to them, so he gives a third of his kingdom to each. They succeed to flatter their father. Lear then asks Cordelia to express her love to him but she refuses it. She just keeps silent. When Lear forces her to say, she just says "nothing, my lord". For Cordelia, to love and to obey her father is a must and she need not say it. Knowing this, Lear is angry with her, so he does not give a third part of his kingdom to her but he gives it to Goneril and Regan. So, Lear gives each Goneril and Regan a half of his kingdom but gives nothing to Cordelia. Lear then drives Cordelia away from the palace but king of France who knows Cordelia's truthfulness marries her and takes her to France to be

a queen there. Earl of Kent has reminds Lear to be wise and just but Lear does not want to listen to it and even he banishes Kent.

No sooner has Cordelia gone, her sisters begin to show their true bad characters. They take a conspiracy to make Lear to be their common enemy and then they drive Lear away from the palace. Lear leaves the palace and goes somewhere aimlessly. This time, a fearful storm, thunder, lightning and rain break out and Lear stays in the hut. Lear is angry with them. He mocks them and says that they are ungrateful daughters. This once great king is accompanied by his faithful servant, the good earl of Kent, who now changes his name to Caius. Because of his bad condition, Kent then asks other servant to send Lear to Dover and he goes to France to inform Cordelia and ask for help. Cordelia directly goes to Dover bringing an army to save her father and to attack her cruel sisters. It is a tender sight to see the meeting between the father and daughter.

In one hand, Goneril and Regan, who has been so false to their own father, can not be expected to be more faithful to their husbands. They fall in love with the same man, Edmund, a natural son of the dead earl of Gloucester. After the death of Cornwall, Regan's husband, Regan declares her intention to marry Edmund. This excites the jealousy of her sister, Goneril. Before Regan marries Edmund, she kills her sister by giving her poison. But her husband, the duke of Albany, discovers her cruelty and puts her in prison where she soon puts an end to her own life. On the other hand, the armies which Goneril and Regan has sent out under the command of Edmund are successful to defeat Cordelia's. Cordelia is sent to prison and killed there. Owing to the weak and old age, Lear dies soon before earl of Kent. Meanwhile, Edgar, who has waited good opportunity for a long time to fight with Edmund, is able to kill him. Lear, his three daughters and other characters in the play are dead and the story ends with them (Main, 1962: 3-153).

King Lear presents didactic value, a value which leads to education, development of mind, self-control ship and thought enlightenment of human beings. This value tends to inform knowledge, behavior and character of human beings by which one can learn from it and is responsible to share it to others through the process of socialization in the community (Nasution, 1983: 11). It is a value which invites readers to think and to interpret the phenomena in the story in order that they may have wide perspectives used to equip them to create their positive attitude and behavior and to be able to solve the problem of life. It means Ones can create intellectual, goodness, responsibility, obedience, positive attitude, deep

nationalism through the process of education. *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional*, chapter II, section 3 states the function and purpose of education. It says that National education functions to develop ability, build national character and civilization for the sake of creating intellectual and dignified nation and the purpose of national education is to develop people's potencies, to be able to decide positive attitude within the global era, and to create independent and responsible citizens (2003: 5).

Nevertheless, people just know didactic value in general or even they do not know it at all. Besides it, nowadays national degradation either in intellectual and nationalism aspects worsen drastically resulted from the materialism and pragmatism life style which becomes the general style of the people of Indonesia especially young generation. These attract the writer to explore them in order to find substantial spirit which enable readers to widen their perceptions and understanding of life as good citizens.

DIDACTIC VALUE

People who live in the society must ever hear the word value. It is quality of anything which renders it desirable or useful, or a worth implies especially spiritual qualities of mind and character leading to the positive image (Barnhart, 1953: 1342). Meanwhile, didactic value is an ideal concept which tends to deliver some practical lessons, to teach good spirit, to give message and ask human beings to think the phenomena happening. It is a value which leads to the teaching, education, development of mind, self-control ship and thought enlightenment of human beings. By reading literary work and understanding the phenomena which occur in the story, the readers are indirectly given mandate and asked to do good things in the society. The criteria of didactic value is to give: (1) teaching of life, (2) intellectual exercise, (3) dynamic thought, (4) positive guidance, and (5) self identity. Didactic value consists of intellectual and nationalism aspects. Intellectual aspect includes mind development and attitude decision and nationalism aspect includes loving nation and appreciating history.

1. Intellectual Aspect

Intellectual aspect is an ideal concept which leads readers to learn, to think and to interpret phenomena in the story based on the readers' argumentation and capacity. The

standard of this value is the readers' cognitive domain. It means that the readers are invited to learn, to think and to interpret a work which reflects real life positively based on their own arguments and understanding (Watt, 1946: 262). The features of intellectual aspect are: (1) to create intellectual exercises, and (2) to create wise attitude. So, things belong to intellectual aspect are mind development and attitude decision. Therefore, readers may have spirit to find knowledge, to think and to interpret the phenomena happening and to be able to decide attitude which one they ought to follow and vice versa.

a. Mind Development

Mind development is a part of intellectual aspect resulted from reading literary work and knowing the phenomena in it. The phenomena lead readers to think and to interpret based on their capacity and their cognition. Since the readers have different capacity, understanding and thought, so all the interpretation on the phenomena in the story are also different. It is told that Lear has an idea to divide his kingdom into three parts and gives a third part for each of three daughters as it is seen through Lear's expression "*we have divided in three our kingdom*" and "*conferring them on younger strength*" (King Lear, Act I, Scene I). Lear gives his kingdom to his daughters because he has been old and wants to decrease his burden. For the sake of regeneration, and avoiding the conflict in the future, it is a good idea. It increases mind development because it invites readers to think, to take example and to learn from Lear decision. Nevertheless, the way he chooses to divide his kingdom is not wise because he divides it based on his daughters' love expression to him as he expresses "*which of you shall we say doth love us most?*" (King Lear, Act I, Scene I). Readers are shock to know it because it reflects Lear's arrogance and madness of adoration. Although he does not become a king, he still wants people respect him. This expression describes mind development because the readers are asked to think why Lear divides his kingdom through the parameter of his daughters' love expression. Readers are asked to find the answer and to judge whether what Lear does is right or wrong.

Knowing their father's character, Goneril and Regan try to flatter him by expressing their love to him redundantly. They, as greedy daughters, are easy to say love words flowerly because they have the capacities to do. Goneril, the first daughter, to whom Lear gives the first turn, flatters "*Sir, I love you more than words can wield the matter; Dearer than the eye-sight, space, and liberty; " and " a love that makes breath poor, and speech unable; beyond*

all manner of so much I love you” (King Lear: Act I, Scene I). Similarly, Regan, as the second daughter, also flatters “*Sir I am mad 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...*” (King Lear: Act I, Scene I). As a result, Lear gives a third of his kingdom for each. These expressions describe how easy Lear sells love; he dares to sell what is not for sale-love. Lear trades land and kingdom for love. He corrupts the gift of love into a commodity of flattery and materialism (Main, 1962: 4-5). This event contains intellectual aspect leading to mind development because readers are asked to think and to interpret those phenomena and to find the conclusion themselves.

Then Lear turns to his third daughter, Cordelia, to ask her express her love to him but Cordelia refuses it saying “*nothing, my lord*” (King Lear: Act I, Scene I). Cordelia does not like to flatter her father by expressing her love copiously like her sisters do. When Lear forces her to say, she just states “*I cannot heave my heart into my mouth: I love your majesty according to my bond; nor more nor less*”. *You have begot me, bred me, lov’d me: I return those duties back as are right fit, obey you, love you, and most honor you*” (King Lear: Act I, Scene I). Those expressions conjure up an image that she needs not express her love in form of words because to love, obey and honor parents is a must children should do. It invites readers to think and find arguments why Cordelia does not do as her sisters do to get the part of her father’s kingdom. It educates us that truthfulness is more than everything else and should be defended although it takes great consequences.

King of France stays in King Lear’s palace to propose marriage to Cordelia when Lear divides his kingdom. He knows how expensive the honesty and integrity Cordelia defends till she gets nothing from her father. However, he thinks that honesty and integrity is more than a part of kingdom. France’s expression “*... is queen of us, of ours, and our fair France*” and “*...thou lovest here, a better where to find,*” conjure up an image that King of France accepts Cordelia although she has nothing and is friendless. France does not only accept Cordelia but also brings her to France to be a queen there; it is better than in Britain. Meanwhile, Earl of Kent is the minor character who always protects Lear not only from his daughters’ cruelty but also from Oswald. When Lear divides his kingdom in the unwise way, Earl of Kent tries to remind Lear to think logically but Lear ignores him. Kent said “*I’ll teach you differences: if you will measure your lubber’s length again, tarry; but away! Go to; have you wisdom? So*” (King Lear: Act I, Scene IV). Kent suggests Lear that it is not good to divide the kingdom based on like and dislike because it will give bad impact to Lear himself. These encourage

readers to think and to interpret in great quantity based on the phenomena occurring in the story. The character of France and Kent teach us how expensive honesty and integrity are that people should defend them in order to create peaceful life.

Regan is Lear's second daughter who is very greedy and rebellious. She states "*I pray you, sir, take patience. I have hope, you less know how to value her desert that she to scant her duty*" (King Lear: Act II, Scene IV). This happens when Lear arrives at Regan's palace, wants to live there after being banished by Goneril. Regan tells Lear that Goneril banishes him because he is ungrateful old man; she refuses Lear to live in her palace and she even drives Lear away. It is mind development because readers are invited to think whether Regan's speech is right or wrong based on their capacities and arguments. On the other hand, Cordelia, as an obedient daughter, has to serve her father devotedly although Lear has driven her away from England. She expresses "*No sir, you must not lineal*" (King Lear: Act IV, Scene VII) describes mind development. This happens when Cordelia comes to help Lear when he is sick physically and psychologically after Goneril and Regan drive him away from their palaces. Lear feels guilty and apologizes to Cordelia because he has treated her badly. He will kneel before Cordelia but she forbids him to do.

In short, it is seen that intellectual aspect may contain the element of mind development which leads readers to learn life, to think, to interpret and even to analyze as they see in the phenomena happening in the story. They can be seen when Lear divides his kingdom to his daughters based on their love expressions, when Cordelia does not like to flatter her father just to get inheritance, when France accepts the poor Cordelia to be his wife, when Kent reminds Lear to be wise, when Regan blames and banishes Lear and when Cordelia forbids her father to kneel before her for being guilty. All these phenomena invite readers to learn and find conclusion which may become the base of deciding their attitude.

b. Attitude Decision

Attitude decision is a part of intellectual aspect in which it is the result of interpretation on the phenomena happening in the story. As good readers, people will, of course, have a certain attitude after analyzing and learning them. They connect the phenomena in the story with the real life and then find things that are appropriate as the model of life. Lear's expression "*we have divided in three our kingdom*" and "*conferring them on younger*

strength” (King Lear, Act I, Scene I) describe Lear’s good intention to divide his kingdom into three parts and give each to his daughters and asks them to manage the kingdom. Then the expression “*which of you shall we say doth love us most?*” (King Lear, Act I, Scene I) describes his unwise decision because he gives the parts of his kingdom based on their daughters’ love expression. To divide the kingdom into three parts and give them to his daughters are good plan because it looks just and may avoid quarrel. But to give the parts based on love expression is bad because it can be used by the greedy daughters to flatter. The readers may follow Lear’s plan- to divide things before they die- but do not divide them based on the love expression because if they just want to get the fortune, they will flatter redundantly. So, in this regard, readers are ask to decide attitude properly based on the appropriate situation in order that they will not be disappointed in the future

Meanwhile, Cordelia who is forced to express love words to her father just said “*nothing, my lord, I cannot heave my heart into my mouth: I love your majesty according to my bond; nor more nor less*”. *You have begot me, bred me, lov’d me: I return those duties back as are right fit, obey you, love you, and most honor you*” (King Lear: Act I, Scene I). It tells readers that Cordelia does not like to flatter and to express her love to her father at all. She thinks that her father has begot her, bred her and loved her, so she must obey, love and honor him. She need not express them in words but in action. It is good attitude, right act and good example human beings must take.

This also happens to France. After the division of kingdom, Lear asks France whether he still wants to marry Cordelia who has nothing. France noddess and says “*My love should kindle to inflam’d respect,*” and “*is queen of us, of ours, and our fair France:*” and “*than lovest here, a better where to find,*” (King Lear: Act I, Scene I). These tell readers that France accepts Cordelia although she has nothing and is friendless in Lear’s palace. France knows that Cordelia gets nothing because she does not like to express her love to her father copiously. He knows that Cordelia is a good and honest girl, so he accepts her to be his wife and a queen in France. France’s attitude and decision to accept Cordelia is right because she is an honest girl and he will get true love from her. Men should have the attitude and take the example of France’s decision in order to find perfect happiness in their life.

Kent is the minor character in the play. He is loyal, brave and truthful servant of Lear. When Lear divides his kingdom based on love expression from his daughters, Kent does not agree with him. After the division of the kingdom, Goneril and Regan and even their servants

treat him badly. Kent protects Lear not only from his daughter's cruelty but also from Oswald. Kent then explains the causes of their bad attitudes to him. He said "*I'll teach you differences: if you will measure your lubber's length again, tarry; but away! Go to; have you wisdom? So*" (King Lear: Act I, Scene IV). The expression describes Kent's brilliance in explaining a problem. He explains Lear that ill-treatments he gets is the fruit of his unwise decision and deeds. He is wrong to give a half of his kingdom to each Goneril and Regan, his disobedient daughters and gives nothing and even drives Cordelia, the obedient daughter, away from the palace. Kent's way of explaining by showing direct examples Lear undergoes is right and human beings should take the example of Kent's manner. While, Cordelia's expression "*No sir, you must not kneel*" (King Lear: Act IV, Scene VII) tells Cordelia's refusal when Lear wants to kneel before her because he feels guilty to her. He wants to apologize to Cordelia for his bad deed. Cordelia, as an obedient daughter, however, refuses him to do that. It is very admirable attitude because she does not try to revenge him. It is right and human beings need to take it as the example in their life.

In short, readers may find many examples of life from which they may decide their attitude taken from the drama *King Lear*. Those examples are when parents are still alive, they should divide their possession to their children based on justice not flattery to avoid coming conflicts. One need not sacrifice his honesty just to get moment happiness. A boy needs to find a good and honest girl in order to get happy life. A servant may explain things by showing direct example resulted from his master's bad deeds. One must not torture his parents with various manners including conspiracy but must protect and obey them. One must prevent parent to apologize to him because of the mistake they have done. All are very important things which may be used as the model of life in the society.

2. Nationalism Aspect

Nationalism is an aspect which leads strong devotion to one own nation. It is patriotic feeling, efforts and principles owned by one for the sake of one's nation and manifested through several ways like; to love nation, to respect and criticize government constructively, to respect heroes and heroines, to appreciate history, to create harmonious and prosperous life, to obey state's rule and to create security and order in the society (Watt, 1946: 561). The features of nationalism aspect are; (1) to create self-identity, (2) to brave devotion, and (3) to

create heroism respect. In relation to nationalism aspect, it is only focused on loving nation and appreciating history.

a. Loving Nation

Loving nation belongs to nationalism aspect and is a part of didactic value. The younger generation needs to have these principles and spirit. Things belong to love nation are to create regeneration for the sake of national perpetuity, and to defend nation from the enemy either from foreign or domestic one. Lear's expression, "*we have divided in three our kingdom; conferring them on younger strengths*" and "*we will divest us both of rule, interest of territory, cares of state*" (King Lear: Act I, Scene I) describe loving nation in form of regeneration. Lear wants to inherit his kingdom to his daughters to keep the territory and to care the state because he has been old to do. In handling down this duty to the younger generation needs good preparation and policy in order to create successful succession. Similarly, Gentleman said "*something he lift imperfect in the state, the kingdom so much fear and danger, that his personal return was most required and necessary*" (King Lear: Act IV, Scene III). It describes uncondusive situation in the kingdom of France when Cordelia goes to Dover to save Lear. It is told that Marshall of France, Monsieur La Far, tries to rebel to seize kingdom when King of France's army are sent to Dover to face British's army under Goneril and Regan. King of France tries hard to solve the problem and to recover the nation from disstability. It is loving nation manifested in form of national defense done by King of France against the domestic enemy.

Other sense of loving nation is also stated by Goneril and Albany. She said "*I had rather lose the battle than that sister should loosen king and me*" and Albany said "*for this business, it toucheth us, as France invades our land most just and heavy causes make appose*" (King Lear: Act IV, Scene III). Those expressions describe Goneril and Albany's strong determination to attack Cordelia because they think that she has invaded their state. When Lear is in critical condition, Kent brings him to Dover, a British region bordering France Kingdom, in order to be near with Cordelia and get her good treatment. Cordelia directly comes to Dover to take care him after she hears the news from Kent. This makes her elder sisters angry and encourages them to attack Cordelia. It is a sense of loving nation manifested in form of state defense against foreign country.

Edmund is a commander-in-chief of Goneril and Regan's armies. His expression "*the enemy's in view; draw up your power*" and "*for my state stands on me to defend, not to debate*" (King Lear: Act V, Scene II) also tells national love in form of state defense. This happens when Edmund and Albany go to Dover to attack Cordelia who has been ready with her army. They think that Cordelia has invaded British and will attack her sisters' kingdom. Therefore, they determine to attack her before she attacks them. They have prepared to start a big war between British and France for the sake of their own country.

In short, the aspect of loving nation is found in King Lear. Loving nation may consist of doing regeneration or inheriting the nation to the young and defending state from being attacked by the enemy either domestic or foreign enemy. This kind of nationalism needs to be perpetuated and given to the younger generation because the old ones will hand the country to them in the future. If the younger generation has owned nationalism feeling, they will try to take care, build, defend and protect their country against the enemy so that state integration, stability and prosperity can be gained.

b. Appreciating History

Appreciating history is a part of nationalism which is possessed by a civilized nation. It is an act resulted from positive feeling in people's minds which drive them to admire, remind, discuss and even criticize constructively the events happening in the past. This act is the reflection of people's sense of belonging and responsibility to create better nation and to reach national objective. So, past history and experience can be basic of national building in the present and in the future. Albany's expression "*Let's then determine with the ancient of war on our preceding*" (King Lear: Act V, Scene I) describes historical appreciation in form of past recollection. It happens when Albany, Goneril, Regan and Edmund prepare to go to the battle against King of France. This war reminds them with the big war in the past between Britain and France in 1066. At that time France won the war and brought William, the duke of Normandy, to become the king of Britain (Grimsditch, 1970: 234). Past historical events and legends inspired Shakespeare to write King Lear so that it is really a beautiful combination between history and legend which people still like to read to this day.

Meanwhile, Kent's expression "*Draw, you rascal: you come with letters against the king, and take vanity the puppet's part against the royalty of her father*" (King Lear: Act II, Scene II) tells Kent's historical appreciation in form of protecting the ex-king. Lear is the old king of Britain and a human being. As a human being, he must have strengths and

weaknesses. It is natural because no one is perfect. Protecting the ex-king with his strengths and weaknesses is a part of appreciating history. Respecting the former king is also a part of appreciating history. Gentleman's expression, "*You are a royal one, and we obey you*" (King Lear: Act IV, Scene VI) describes Kent's appreciation to Lear. It happens when Cordelia comes to see her father. The gentleman respects him because he is the ex-king who must have a good service from the kingdom and nation. This also happens to Regan who criticizes Lear constructively. Her expression "*You should be rul'd and led by some discretion that discerns your state better than you yourself*" (King Lear: Act II, Scene IV) conjures up an image that Regan tries to criticize her father in order to behave well towards everyone and to mandate the younger to rule the kingdom totally. She is historically sure that the kingdom will be better if it is managed by the young. Many kingdoms ruined in the old time because of no regeneration. She also criticizes him because as the ex-king, Lear's behavior is not better and because she does not want to let him ruin in his old age.

In brief, appreciating history may be in form of recollecting past events, protecting, respecting and even criticizing the ex-king constructively. Recollecting the past events happen when Goneril, Albany, Regan and Edmund prepare to battle against their younger sister, Cordelia, a queen of France by which it reminds them the big war happening in 1066 between British and France. Protecting the ex-king happens when Gentleman informs Lear that Cordelia is coming to see him bringing army to save him. While criticizing constructively the ex-king happens when Lear arrives in Regan's palace hoping to live there. Regan criticizes him because Lear's attitude is not honorable for keeping hundreds of knights with him and behaving like a king. So, all the events related to appreciating history are categorized as nationalism aspect.

CONCLUSION

Didactic value tends to deliver some practical lessons, to teach good spirit, to give message and to ask people to think and to be able to take certain attitude as well as to have sense of nationalism. It covers intellectual and nationalism aspects. Intellectual aspect consists of the elements of mind development and attitude decision. Mind development refers to the things which lead readers to think and to interpret the phenomena happening in the story based on the capacity and cognition. The readers are asked to think when they know Lear's idea to divide his kingdom based on love expressions of his daughters, Cordelia's

truthfulness in loving her father, France's acceptance on poor Cordelia, Regan's reasonable refusal on Lear and Cordelia's refusal on Lear's apology. After thinking more on the phenomena, the readers are then able to conclude the phenomena happening and decide attitude. Attitude decision may be based on right or wrong. The readers take example from the right but refuse the wrong one to be applied in their life. Meanwhile, nationalism aspect comprises loving nation and appreciating history. Loving nation may be done, for example, by regeneration like Lear does when he hands his kingdom down to his daughters. It may be also in form of national defense as king of France does when his kingdom is in danger to face domestic rebellion. Edmund and Albany prepare to fight when they heard France invades British. Furthermore, appreciating history may be manifested in form of recognizing past events, protecting the ex-king as it is done by Kent, and respecting the ex-king as it done by the Gentleman and even criticizing the ex-king constructively as Regan does towards her father.

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