

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a previous study and theories used in this thesis. The theories used are the theory of character and the theory of love. The researcher used this theory to analyze the types of love that exist between the main characters in the novel.

2.1 Previous of Study

The previous study related to this study is a thesis by Devi Fajar Pamela (2015) from Untag Surabaya. In her thesis entitled “The Study of Love in Forman’s *If I Stay*”, she discussed the types of love reflected in the novel. In her thesis Devi Fajar Pamela (2015) discussed the types of love that exist between characters in the novel. It explains the types of love that exist between Mia and her family, the types of love that exist between Adam and Mia and the types of love that exist between Kim and Mia. The difference between the thesis of Devi Fajar Pamela (2015) and the researcher's thesis is in the data source. The data source used by Devi Fajar Pamela is Forman’s *If I Stay* and the data source used by the researcher is Sparks’s *The Lucky One*.

2.2 Character

According to Abrams (1999:32) characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying and from what they do—the action.

There are two types of character. E. M. Forster in *Aspects of the Novel* (1927) introduced the distinction between flat and round characters. A flat character (also called a type, or “two-dimensional”), is built around “a single idea or quality” and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be described adequately in a single phrase or sentence. A round character is complex in temperament and motivation, it is difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us.

2.3 Theory of Love

Love characterizes intimate relationship, despite the fact that the meaning and how people experience it, may vary across cultures, and individuals. A number

of studies about romantic relationship showed that intimacy, passion and commitment vary across relationship stage and they are related to satisfaction. Men and women show differences in love beliefs. For most people, it is desirable to have a fruitful and intimate relationship. However, couples may find their love fade or alter with time. Those who find their loves differ with their past may influence their relationship. With more understanding of gender differences and love change across different stages may help romantic partners to understand their intimate relationships from more perspectives.

According to Hendrick & Hendrick (1986) love has six types – eros, storge, ludus, maniac, pragma, and agape. Eros (passionate love), is a style of love that begins with strong physical attraction. It can be known as “love at first sight”. Storge (companionate love) is a love relationship developed slowly from friendship. Ludus (game-playing love) is a love styles viewed love as a game. Ludic lovers are playful and refuse to commit. Mania (Possessive love) is the style of love characterized by obsession and anxiety to the partner. Although manic lover is possessive and jealous, people may get benefit from manic love experience. Pragma (logical love) is combination of ludus and storge. This love is not specially emphasis on intense physical attraction, but is a conscious search for compatible partner. And agape (selfless love) is combination of eros and storge. It is selfless, giving and altruistic. People with this style view it as a duty to love.

According to Robert Sternberg (1986), love has three components of interpersonal relationships: passion, commitment, and intimacy. This theory is called the Triangular Theory of Love. The three components have their own meaning. First, passion can be defined as encompassing sexual attraction to a potential mate. Second, commitment is the decision to stay with a potential mate. Last, Intimacy is the feeling of closeness and feeling bonded. From this theory Robert Sternberg has seven different types of love, namely liking, infatuated love, empty love, romantic love, companionate love, fatuous love and consummate love.

1. Liking contains intimacy of two people feeling bonded, but there is no passion or commitment. This type can be described as friendship. In this type liking lovers sometimes feel very bonded to they are friends, but over time when changing friends feel bonded can be lost.
2. Infatuated love is similar to “love at first sight.” There is passion in the relationship, but it is lacking of commitment or intimacy. First love sometimes appears in teenagers. Love at first sight or first love sometimes arises when we can't think properly because of love. Most people say love is blind, so if we experience love at first sight it is less likely to have a commitment with that person.

3. Empty love only encompasses commitment. Sometimes a strong love fades into empty love, but the couple stays together because of the years they have been together and the commitment they have formed. Usually this type occurs in couples who have divorced, or still bound to marriage but not love each other. They stay together because of some things that require them to stay together.
4. Romantic love happens when the lovers are intimate and there is passion in the relationship, but they lack long term commitment. The strength of love in this type is very visible at the beginning of the story, but in many cases it ends up with or without a commitment.
5. Companionate love is a type of love lacking a sexual relationship but has deep affection and commitment. This type is almost the same as Empty Love type. In marriage the couple decides to stay together because of some reasons that require them to stay together. In friendship love in friends can be huge if they have been together for a very long time. They know each other well, good or bad have become a thing to be accepted by best friend. In family, this type is needed for each other. Love to the family is so deep, no matter what happens love in the family will always be there.
6. Fatuous love is composed of passion and commitment without intimacy. A quick courtship and whirlwind marriage where there is passion and commitment motivated by passion, without the stabilizing intimacy, is often defined as fatuous love. This type can be called Temporary Love. The passion that emerged in the beginning is so deep, but often there are many problems appear in the story. This type is called fatuous Love, because sometimes they fall in love by strange and unreasonable reasons.
7. Consummate love is the complete form of love composed of intimacy, passion, and commitment. The three components have their own meaning. First, intimacy is the feeling of closeness and feeling bonded. Second, passion can be defined as encompassing sexual attraction to a potential mate. Last, commitment is the decision to stay with a potential mate. It is the ideal form of love, but it is not permanent. Couples can fall from consummate love to another type of love. Robert Sternberg that felt maintaining consummate love was harder than reaching it. Keeping is more difficult than starting. Falling in love is easy to happen to everyone, but keeping an existing love is very difficult. Many challenges will come to story.

From the seven types of love by Robert Sternberg (1986), the researcher chose several types that are related to this novel. The researcher found several types that are related to the novel analyzed. There are companionate love, empty love and consummate love.