CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1   Review of Related Theories

This section deals with theories which comprise the fundamentals of the analysis of this study. They are theory of character, theory of characterization, theory of personality and theory of love. According toYoung (1945:276), a theory is an abstract and general statement of fundamental principles designed to explain particular events or facts which we know concretely.

2.2   Theory of Character

Character is one of the most important elements in a work of literature. To see the main character in *Me Before You* deeper, it is necessary to help the readers to know what character is. Stanton, (1965:17) notes that character is one of the most important elements in the literary works. Character is a person who does the action in a story. A character is an individual who exists in a dramatic or narrative work and he or she has moral dispositional qualities that can be seen from his or her dialogue and action (Abrams, 1981:21). Dialogue and action have important roles in understanding the characters (Abrams, 1981:21). There are two kinds of character in the fictional story according to Milligan (Miligan, 1983:155). They

are called major character and minor character. A major character is the most important character in a literary work. He plays a very important role because everything he does becomes the content of the story. A major character becomes the centre of the story because he endures problems, conflict, happiness, sorrow, etc. Through his actions, the reader knows the author's message of the story.

The minor characters are the characters that plays less important role than the major characters. Their appearances support the main character to develop the story so that they appear only in a certain setting. They do not endure the problem of the story. In this study, the writer focuses on Lou and Will's characterizations.

2.2.1 Methods of Characterization

Rohrberger and Woods (1971:231) state that characterization is an author's creative process in creating a character. This process consists of describing the character's physical appearance, style, manner, thought, action and other's opinion about him or her. According to Murphy (1972:161 - 173), there are nine ways of the author to make his or her characters understandable.

The first is personal description. It means that the author can describe the person's appearance and clothes in the story. The author describes what the characters are like and tells the reader the details of the characters' appearance body or build, the face, skin colours, eyes, hair and clothing.

The second method is character seen by the other characters. It means that the author can describe a character through the eyes and opinions of other people in the story. The reader gets as it were, a reflected image. In other words, the

author describes a character in the story by letting other people in the story make opinions about the character him or herself.

Third is speech. It means that the author can give the reader an insight into the character of one person in the story through what the person says. Whenever a person speaks, whenever he is in the conversation with the others, whenever he puts forward an opinion, he is giving his readers a clue to his character.

Fourth is past life. It means that the author lets the reader learn something about a person's past life, the author can give the readers a clue to events that have helped to shape the person's characters. This way can be seen through the direct comment from the author, person's thought, conversation or the medium of another person.

Fifth is conversation of other characters. It means that the author can give the readers' clue to a person's characters through the conversation of other people and the things they say about the character itself. The clues that the readers have, comes from the characters' conversation.

Sixth is reaction. It means that the author can give the readers a clue about the person's characters by letting the readers know how that person reacts to the various situations and events. Therefore, through this reaction, the readers can understand the mental and moral qualities of the person in the story.

Seventh is direct comment of the author. It means that the author can describe or comment on a person's character in the story directly. In this way, the reader will understand more easily what kind of people are in the story.

Eight is thoughts. It means that the author can give the readers direct knowledge of what a person in the story is thinking about. Here, the author is able

to do what the author his or herself cannot do in the real life. The author also can tell the readers what different people are thinking.

Ninth is mannerism. It means that the author can describe a person's mannerisms, habits, or idiosyncrasies, which may also tell us something about his character (p.160-173).

2.2.2 Theory of Personality

Hurlock (1974) says that human life consists of two aspects, namely individual and social aspects. The individual aspect concerns with the physical changes and individual's personality development. Individual's personality development, which is usually influenced by two factors; individual's early experience within his family and the important events that happened outside the home or the social aspect (Hurlock, 1974:19-20).

Allport (1970:195), in Pattern and Growth in Personality, says that "cultural ways, social situation, and individual's role within social systems plays role in individual's development personality." He explains that a child usually requires cultural ways. He grows to accept the roles, which appropriate to his status within the family, but later, he finds himself playing many assigned roles within many social systems. His behaviour is modified within limits by every social situation he encounters.

In *Personality Theory and Research*, Pervin and John (1997:11-14) say that there are some environmental determinants that influence individual's personality, such as culture, social class, family, and peers. They also mention three ways in which parents influence their children's behaviour. They present

situations that elicit certain behaviour in children like frustration leads to aggression. Second is, that parents serve as role models for identification. Third, is that parents selectively reward behavior.

2.3   Theory of Love

The word love from Old English "lufu", is connected with Sanskrit "lubh" that means "to desire" and latin lubere "to please". While the dictionary's definition of love is a strong liking to someone. It is a strong passionate affection for another person. In colloquial use, according to Catron (2013:289) the most favoured definitions of love include some words. They are life, care, Friendship, union, family, and bond.

Life is someone's decision to whom, he or she would gives his or her life. Care refers to a mental or emotional state of predisposition in which one has an interest or concern for someone or something. To care for someone may also refer to a disquieted state of mixed uncertainty, apprehension, andresponsibility; or a cause for such anxiety. Friendship is a type of relationship between two people who care about each other. Union means a dissolution of loving subject into loved object; a hyper-real state of creative generosity. Family is individuals who have special meaning. They are foundation of support, teacher, causelors, and anything else we might need. From the description above, the writer can conclude that love is not about the gratification of wants but it is a primary element of human nature. Love is essentially an abstract concept, easier to experience than explain.

According to Catron (2014:315-345) There are three kinds of love, they are: *Interpersonal love, Impersonal love,* and *Religious love. Interpersonal love*

refers to the love between human beings. It is more sympathetic than the notion of very much liking for another. Although the feelings are sometimes reciprocal, there can also be unrequited love.

Interpersonal love is a common love. It is a love that is not only between a boy and a girl. However, it has larger definition. It can be love between friends, a teacher to the students and etc. Interpersonal love usually finds in the interpersonal relationships, such as between family members and friends.

Impersonal love is a love in larger context. This is not only love between people, but also love to the other things. People can be said to love a country, principle, or goal if they value it greatly and are deeply committed to it. People can also love material objects, animals, or activities if they invest themselves in bonding their identity with that item. *Religious love* is a love among humans before their God. Most religions use love to express the devotion the followers have to their deity who may be a religious teacher. This love can be expressed by putting the love of God above personal needs, prayer, service, good deeds, and personal sacrifice, all done selflessly. Reciprocally, the followers may believe that the deity loves the followers and all of the creations. Some traditions encourage the development of passionate love in the believer for the deity.

According to C. S. Lewis (1960:317), devoted an entire book to a discussion of types of love. Drawing on earlier distinctions made by Greek philosophers, he proposed four main varieties.

1. **Storge love or affection :** is based on familiarity and repeated contact and resembles the strong attachment seen between parents and children. This type of love is experienced for and by a wide variety of objects, including family

members, pets, acquaintances, and lovers. Affectionate love has a "comfortable, quiet nature" (p.34) and consists of feelings of warmth, interpersonal comfort, and satisfaction in being together.

2. Philias love or Friendship : Common interests, insights, or tastes, coupled with cooperation, mutual respect, and understanding, form the core of this love type. Lewis argued that Friendship, more than mere companionship, "must be about something, even if it were only an enthusiasm for dominoes or white mice" (p. 66).

3. Eros love : Eros or "that state which we call 'being in love'" (p. 91), is the third variety of love. Unlike the other love types, eros contains a mixture of "sweetness" and "terror" as well as a sexual component that Lewis referred to as Venus. Erotic love also is characterized by affection, idealization of and preoccupation with the beloved, and a short life span.

4. Charity love : The final love type is charity, a selfless and "divine gift love" that has no expectation of reward and desires only what is "simply best for the beloved" (p. 128).

According to Lee (1973:77-124) love has six style, eros (passionate), ludus (game-playing), pragma (logical love), storge (Friendship), mania (posessive love), agape (selfless love).

1. **Eros** (Passionate) is an intensely emotional experience that is similar to passionate love. In fact, the most typical symptom of eros is an immediate and powerful attraction to the beloved individual.

2. **Ludus** (or game-playing) The ludic lover views love as a game to be played with skill and often with several partners simultaneously. The ludic lover has no

intention of including the current partner (or partners) in any future life plans or events and worries about any sign of growing involvement, need, orintense attachment from the partner

3. **Pragma** (Logical love) is a combination of storge and ludus, it is "the love that goes shopping for a suitable mate"(Lee, 1973, p. 124). The pragmatic lover has a practical outlook on love and seeks a compatible lover. He or she creates a shopping list of features or attributes desired in the partner and selects a mate basedon how well that individual fulfills the requirements (similarly, he or she will drop a partner who fails to "measure up" to expectations)

4. **Storge** (Frienship) is the third primary love color. Described by Lee (1973) as "love without fever or folly" (p. 77), storge resembles Lewis's concept of Affection in that it is stable and based on a solid foundation of trust, respect, and friendship. The typical storgic lover views and treats the partner as an "old friend,"

5. **Mania** (possesive love) is a combination of eros and ludus, it is another secondary love style. Manic lovers lack the self-confidence associated with eros and the emotional self-control associated with ludus. This obsessive, jealous love style is characterized by self-defeating emotions, desperate attempts to force affection from the beloved, and the inability to believe in or trust any affection the loved one actually does display. This love type is "irrational, extremely jealous, obsessive, and often unhappy" (Lee,1973, p. 15).

6. **Agape** (Selfless love) this is the last secondary color of love, a combination of eros and storge. Agape is similar to Lewis's concept of Charity and represents

an all giving, selfless love style that implies an obligation to love and care for others without any expectation of reciprocity or reward.

According to Psychologist *Robert Sternberg* (Sternberg, 1986:129), he finds Triangular model of love with three basic components such as, *intimacy, passion*, and *commitment.*

1. Intimacy : The intimacy component is primarily emotional or affective in nature and involves feelings of warmth, closeness, connection, and bondedness in the love relationship

2. Passion : The passion component is motivational and consists of the drives that are involved in romantic and physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena.

3. decision/Commitment : This decision or commitment component refers to, in the short term, the decision that one loves someone else, and in the long term, the decision that one love someone else, and in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love. The decision/commitment component thus includes within its purview the cognitive elements that are involved in decission making about the existance of and potential long term commitment to a loving relationship.

Accroding *Robert Sternberg* (Sternberg, 1986:129). The three basic components of love combine to produce eight different love types :

1. **Nonlove (no intimacy, passion, or decision/commitment)** describes casual interactions that are characterized by the absence of all three love components.

Most of our personal relationships (which are essentially casual associations) can be defined as nonlove

2. **Liking (intimacy alone)** relationships are essentially friendship. They contain warmth, intimacy, closeness, and otherpositive emotional experiences but lack both passion and decision/commitment.

3. **Infatuation (passion alone)** is an intense, "love at firstsight" experience that is characterized by extreme attraction and arousal in the absence of any real emotional intimacy and decision/commitment.

4. **Empty love (decision/commitment alone)** in the relationships, the partners are committed to each other and the relationship but lack an intimate emotional connection and passionate attraction. This type of love is often seen at the end of long term relationships.

5. **Romantic love (intimacy + passion)** consists of feelings of closeness and connection coupled with strong physical attraction.

6. **Companionate love (intimacy + decision/commitment)** is essentially a long term, stable, and committed friendship that is characterized by high amounts of emotional intimacy, the decision to love the partner, and the commitment to remain in the relationship. This type of love is often seen in "best friendships or Family"

7. **Fatuous love (passion + decision/commitment)** base their commitment to each other on passion rather than on deep emotional intimacy. These "whirlwind" relationships are typically unstable and at risk for termination.

8. **Consummate love (intimacy + passion + decision/commitment)** results from the combination of all three components. According to Sternberg, this is

the type of "complete" love that many individuals strive to attain, particularly in their romantic relationships. Because the three basic components of love occur in varying degrees within a relationship, most love relationships will not fit cleanly into one particular category but will reflect some combination of categories.