

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss about theories which are going to be used and review of similar thesis. As the study concerns with love which happens to the characters in the story, the writer would like to explain the theory of character and love. Before explaining the theory, the writer will explained that love is already analyze before in some thesis, there are *Isabella Need Of Love In Danielle Steel's "To Love"*, *The Study Of Connie's Love Affair In D.H Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover"*. This studies tell about the cause or reason of the main character to get their love. In *Isabella Need Of Love In Danielle Steel's "To Love"*, it explains about the reason or cause of Isabella in needing her love and the reason why Isabella falls in love with Corbett. In *The Study Of Connie's Love Affair In D.H Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover"*, it shows the cause of Connies love affair.

*Love and Death in Edgar Allan Poe's "Annabel Lee"*, this study is the poem describes that true love is external, strong, willed, and unbreakable. It shows that even death can not stop the speaker from loving Annabel lee. *Melanie Stryder's Struggle for Love In Stephenie Meyer's "The Host"*. *Isabella Swan's Ways To Find Her True Love In Stephenie Meyer's "Twilight"*. There thesis explain about the struggle to get love, in the thesis entitled *Melanie Stryder's Struggle for Love In Stephenie Meyer's "The Host"*. It explains about the motive and the way of

Melanie to fulfill her love. In *Isabella Swan's Ways To Find Her True Love In Stephenie Meyer's "Twilight"*, it shows that Bella's tries to get Edward's love as the representations of her ways to find her true love.

This study is different with some studies before, the writer explains about the theory of love. In this study, the writer would like to show the kinds of love in the story.

## **2.1 Character**

The first element of literary work is character; character is important thing of the novel, drama, and tale. Character in literature is defined as persons, animal, things, or natural forces presented as persons in short stories, novel, or narrative poems. According to Abrams in A glossary of Literary Terms 7<sup>th</sup> ed. Character is 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 person say and their distinctive ways of saying it and from what they do (1999: 32)

An Introduction to Fiction, Kennedy (2005: 91) states that character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions.

There are two types of characters, round and flat character. E.M. Forster in *Aspects of the Novel* (1927), flat character has only one outstanding trait or feature, or at most a few distinguishing marks. Round characters, however,

present us with more facets-that is their authors portray them in greater depth and in more generous detail.

Parrish in *Celebration: Introduction to Literature* divided character into four categories. This division of Character based on the role of the character in fiction.

1. Major character. A major character is a character that plays an important and prominent role in the story. It also called the main character.
2. Minor character. A minor character is a character is a character that plays an unimportant or less prominent role in the story.
3. Protagonist. A protagonist is a central or principal character who is also the sympathetic hero to the readers.
4. Antagonist. An antagonist is a character of force in opposition to the protagonist or hero. He is an unscrupulous foe (1977:495)

From the explanation above, it is clear that character is a person whose action, thought, expression, and attitude are particular and appropriate to his personality. Besides, character can be regarded as a sensibly exact copy of human being.

## **2.2 Theory of Love**

Love is always available in some knowledge, such as literature, psychology, sociology and so on. Love is identical with romance, in literature unrequited love

can be romantic in different ways: comic and tragedy. Love is a combination of emotion, cognition, and behavior that can mix up in close relation (Robert A Baron and Donn Byrne 2003:25).

*“Cinta adalah suatu kombinasi, emosi, kognisi, dan perilaku yang dapat terlibat dalam hubungan intim.”* (Robert A Baron and Donn Byrne 2003:25).

According to Hatfield, Love has two types, Passionate love and Companionate love. Passionate love is an intensive emotional responds, often it is not realistic with other people. (Hatfield, 1988)

*“cinta membara (passionate love) adalah suatu respons emosional yang intensif dan sering kali tidak realistic terhadap orang lain.”* (Hatfield, 1988)

Companionate love is affection that we feel with close people (Hatfield, 1988)

*“Hatfield mendeskripsikan cinta karib (companionate love) sebagai “afeksi yang kita rasakan terhadap orang-orang yang sangat dekat kaitannya dengan hidup kita””* (Hatfield, 1988)

In another theory, love has six types, Eros (Passionate love), Storge (Companionate love), Ludus (Game-playing love), Mania (Possessive love), Pragma (Logical love), Agape (Selfless love) (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986).

*“Hendrick & Hendrick (1986) memperluas konsep cinta dengan menambahkan empat “jenis cinta” tambahan selain cinta membara dan cinta karib, dan mereka membuat suatu pengukuran terhadap keenam jenis tersebut such as, Eros (Passionate love), Storge (Companionate love), Ludus (Game-playing love), Mania (Possessive love), Pragma (Logical love), Agape (Selfless love) ”*

They say that man aids passionate love or game-playing love than woman, woman likes logical love, companionate love, and possessive love than man (Hendrick et al, 1984).

*“Penelitian mengindikasikan bahwa laki-laki cenderung lebih menyokong baik cinta membara ataupun cinta main-main daripada perempuan, sementara perempuan lebih menyukai cinta karib, cinta logika, dan cinta posesif daripada laki-laki”*

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

*“Psychologist Robert Sternberg’s theory describes types of love based on three different scales: intimacy, passion, and commitment. It is important to recognize that a relationship based on a single element is less likely to survive than one based on two or more. Different stages and types of love can be explained as different combinations of these three elements” (Robert Sternberg, 1986)*

1. Liking in this case is not used in a trivial sense. Sternberg says that this intimate liking characterizes true friendships, in which a person feels a

bondedness, a warmth, and a closeness with another but not intense passion or long-term commitment.

2. Infatuated love is often what is felt as "love at first sight." But without the intimacy and the commitment components of love, infatuated love may disappear suddenly.

3. Empty love: Sometimes, a stronger love deteriorates into empty love, in which the commitment remains, but the intimacy and passion have died. In cultures in which arranged marriages are common, relationships often begin as empty love.

4. Romantic love: Romantic lovers are bonded emotionally (as in liking) and physically through passionate arousal.

5. Companionate love is often found in marriages in which the passion has gone out of the relationship, but a deep affection and commitment remain. Companionate love is generally a personal relation you build with somebody you share your life with, but with no sexual or physical desire. It is stronger than friendship because of the extra element of commitment. The love ideally shared between family members is a form of companionate love, as is the love between deep friends or those who spend a lot of time together in any asexual but friendly relationship.

6. Fatuous love can be exemplified by a whirlwind courtship and marriage in which a commitment is motivated largely by passion, without the stabilizing influence of intimacy.

7. Consummate love is the complete form of love, representing the ideal relationship toward which many people strive but which apparently few achieve. Sternberg cautions that maintaining a consummate love may be even harder than achieving it. He stresses the importance of translating the components of love into action. Consummate love may not be permanent. For example, if passion is lost over time, it may change into companionate love.

From the seven types of love, the thesis writer choose Romantic love, Liking, and Companionate love because it relatives with the analysis of kinds of love in this story.