

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The figures in Indonesian literature is Prof. Dr. H. Abdul Malik Karim Amrullah (1908-1981) or known as HAMKA who is a very famous figure in Indonesian society. Hamka is known as a writer, humanist, scientist, expert in Islamic religious sciences, ulama, preacher, politician, educator, as well as a leader. As a writer, Hamka has produced several works of romance literature that are quite reckoned with in the Indonesian literary scene. Among his romances are *Di Bawah Lindungan Ka'bah* (1937), *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck* (1938) and *Merantau Ke Deli* (1939). He has also produced hundreds of titles and written works which include novels, Sufism, philosophy, and interpretations which are still being read by people. He writes the book "*Sejarah Kerajaan-Kerajaan Islam Nusantara*". In the field of religious sciences, he writes a book of commentaries that we then know as "*Tafsir Al-Azhar*", something that seems rarely by Scholar Muslims in Indonesia. He also writes various Islamic works in the various fields, namely "*Pelajaran Agama Islam*", "*Tasawuf Modern*", "*Perempuan Dalam Pandangan Islam*", "*Falsafah Hidup*", "*Lembaga Budi*", and "*Lembaga Hidup*". Hamka has also been the rector of the Islamic University of Jakarta and Prof. Mustopo University of Jakarta. Hamka has received several awards at the national and international levels such as Doctor Honorary Award, al-Azhar University, 1958; Doctorate of Honoris Causa, University of Malaysia, 1974; and the title of *Datuk Indono* and *Prince Wiroguno* from the Indonesian government.

This thesis concern with the Novel “*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*” by Hamka. That novel is the bestseller novels of Hamka that have ever published. This novel has firstly been published in 1938, and filmed under the same title and has been reprinted until now. The background of this novel is Hamka's opinion on the strictness of customs, and social relations that hinder the love relationship of a couple. Hamka felt that these customary regulations were not in accordance with the teachings of the religion in the area, namely Islam. In line with this, this thesis concerns with the failure of love from three young people, two men, and a woman. The first man is Zainuddin, an orphan who wanders into the land of his father’s birth, Padang. The second man is Aziz who works with the Dutch. Aziz has hobby of riotous, drunk, and play women. However, he is original child of Minang. The last character is Hayati, a beautiful girl and the original child of Minang. She is also an orphan who lives with her uncle, a customary leader in her village. In the novel, Hamka describes a young man named Zainudin who is forged with a life full of simplicity and is considered to be someone who is not of customary descent. He loves a girl named Hayati who was raised by a family and society that maintains strong cultural traditions. However, their love affair faced many obstacles because Hayati's family did not like Zainudin because his origins were not traditional according to the local community (Hamka, 1984:1).

The novel depicts the conflict between custom and religion through the conflicts experienced by the characters. The conflicts between the figures and the customs of the local community also get a large portion in this novel, so it is interesting to study it . The Romance of the *Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijch* is a phenomenal work because it was written by a great scholar Hamka, who at that time rarely wrote literary works with the theme of romance like that. So, the romance of

Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijch – set in a thick Minangkabau custom – is presented in a story that is full of Islamic civilization values, reflected in the personalities and worldviews of the characters. In addition, Hamka implicitly conveys criticism of the Minangkabau custom which is the setting of the story, because it is not in accordance with the values of Islamic civilization.

The reason why this novel is chosen as an object study because the novel is a beautiful masterpiece and has a very deep meaning about real-life especially about love failure. The reason for taking the title Factors and Effects of Love Failure in Hamka's Novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" because it has consulted with the mentor lecturer on the title which is suitable in discussing of the novel. In this study at the novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" discusses the factors and effects of love the failure. Based on the above description, the research problems of this thesis are formulated below.

1.2 Problem identification

Referring to the background of the study, there are two questions formulated as follows:

- a. What are the factors of love failure in Hamka's Novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*"?
- b. What are the effects of love failure to the characters in Hamka's Novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*"?

1.3 Objective

Based on the problem identification above, the research is had the following objectives:

- a. To find out the factors of love failure in Hamka's Novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*".
- b. To describe effects of love failure to the characters in Hamka's Novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*".

1.4 Scope

Due to the time constraint and the accuracy of the study, the scope of this study only focusses on the factors and effects of love failure represented by the played in the novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" by Hamka. There are several factors that cause the failure, as well as its contributed factors. Other subject matters, portrayed in the novel are not included in the analysis. The writer will use the psychoanalysis theory to analyse the love failure portrayed in the novel.

1.5 Significance

This analysis is expected to contribute a good significant both to the writer and the readers as well. However, the contributions will deliver to theoretical and practical significant. Theoretically, this study will be significant and useful for the readers who want to know deeply about factors and effects of love failure in the novel "*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*" by Hamka. Furthermore, it expects that this research will give more information to the readers to apply the moral values contained in the novel. Some points can be delivered, they are:

- a. Student may increase the appreciation of literature and this appreciation may motivate them to produce new ideas that can be framed in a literary work.

- b. University can use the famous and bestseller novel by Hamka as the mandatory requirement for teaching literary lecture.
- c. The authors can add insight and knowledge about literary works.

Practically, enriching our knowledge can be a valuable reference for the readers and writer herself in real life, and could be a bridge between literature and readers in understanding romance “*Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*” by Hamka.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, it will present the related theory that will be used in the study. The related theory covers about psychology of literature, the relation between psychology and literature, psychological approach in literary criticism, character and characterisation, the understanding of love failure. Factors and effects that drive to love failure and previous studies relating to the subject matter are also covered. The theoretical framework here covers literature and psychology as the umbrella theory of personality as the study of failure of love lay down.

2.1 Psychology of Literature

A literature closely related to psychology. This cannot be separated from view the principle that maintained that the human basically consists of soul and spirit. A kind of research using psychology of literatures a form of understanding of interpretation literary work from the other side. People can observe behavior the characters in a romance or drama with the help of psychology to explain and interpreting literary work. Literature and psychological analysis have closely related. Psychology and literature have ties indirectly and functional. In indirect relation, due either literature and psychology having the same object that is human life, while the functional relation because psychology and literature equally to study the state of psychiatric others, the difference in psychology symptoms the real, while in literature is imaginative. The properties of man in psychology and literary often exhibiting resemblance, so that psychology literary is is right done. Although literary work is creative imaginary, author often utilize the laws psychology to animate character the

characters. Based on the discussion can be said that literary work (novel) have scope own. There are the figures are have different character. Character the figures can be observed in the reflected in a literary work the. Psychology is discipline and standanrt. Object of psychology man is real, where as the object in literature is imaginative or an imaginary author. Psychology having theories that can be used to help study the characters figures in a literary work, so that psychology and literary work have something equal to studied is man. A psychology that is actually used to assess human real. In conjunction with a literary work psychology used to observe behavior an imaginary figures author. A literary work essentially noble is a life through the disclosure of a form of a language, while the purpose of psychology literature is to understand psychological aspects contained in the work of the content of novel (Devilito et.al, 2016: 2-3).

Literature which intertwines within such fields as history, philosophy, sociology, psychology and so on is a discipline wherein language is used as a medium of expression so as to interpret man, existence and culture, personality and individual differences which have always been studied and discussed by writers, philosophers, artists, psychologists and psychiatrists. There is a very strong correlation between literature and psychology for the fact that both of them deal with human beings and their reactions, perceptions of the world, miseries, wishes, desires, fears, conflicts and reconciliations; individual and social concerns, by means of varied concepts, methods, and approaches. An author represents life according to his/her objectives, perceptions, ideologies, and value judgments and opens the doors of the unknown and invisible worlds to readers not only by arousing feelings and emotions but also by helping them to discover the meaning of life and existence. Clearly, literature enables individuals to know and question their identities by raising

consciousness and awareness. It is to be noted that man and existence have always been fundamental elements in most scientific studies, fine arts and literature (Aras, 2015:2). In this research, the researcher discusses the factors and effects of the cause of love failure based on the psychology of literature.

2.2 The Relation between Literature and Psychology

Literature and psychology are two branches of science that study human soul. Psychology researches human behaviors and their causes while literature depicts human behavior through fiction. These two branches of social science studying human behavior are interrelated and mutually beneficial. And the basic building block of the correlation between literature and psychology is a literary work. Literary works study human beings and describe their inner world with all its aspects. The reason is that a literary work is at the same time a product of a certain psychological condition. A literary work supports psychology in terms of depicting human psychological conditions, as we see in the example of Dostoevsky's characters. At the same time, Jung noted, psychology also provides insights into literature by exploring mental processes. A literary work benefits from psychology in terms of successfully presenting characters, expressing their moods, and bringing the reader into the psychological dimension of human reality. Psychology and study of literature meet in their focus on phantasies, emotions and human soul. Thus there exists a two way relationship based on mutual interaction between literature and psychology, in the form of evaluation of a literary work with the resources of psychology and obtaining psychological truths from a literary work. Academic Ismet Emre gave the following explanation of the relationship between the two disciplines: Beside literature and psychology there is no other branch of science which is

engaged so much in the study of the relationship between human body and soul with its contradictions and dilemmas, making efforts to define the relationship in terms of certain rules, to know the mysterious aspects of the human soul and its subconscious areas by means of long and detailed journeys: at the same time both branches have been struggling in their existence between arts and science for about a century. Psychological elements will be present in literary works as long as humans are the theme of the texts. Literature psychology covers almost everything we want to know about literature, because literature is a product of mind. According to Jung, it is obvious that since psychology explores mental processes it will also provide insights into literature; because the human mind is the source of all science and arts. Then how is psychological analysis made in a literary work? As it is well known, the literary critic Meyer Howard Abrams identifies four main elements of literature: the text, its theme, the author and the reader. And these elements are addressed in the analysis of literature. Literary work research with psychology data is focused on these elements identified by Abrams, however when we talk about psychology in literary works the author and reader-focused works are not the first thing that comes to mind. It is possible to say that this is caused by the formalist trends which have influenced literary works since mid-twentieth century. According to the formalists, the literary text itself is the material which is at the literary critic's disposal and which will make literature more consistent and objective in itself. The research which ignores this and focuses only on the author and reader will be far from scientific; it should focus also on the other two elements, namely on the work itself and the world it creates. Interpreting a literary work involves approaching its characters and events as if they could exist in real life and studying characters' emotions, thoughts and behaviors. Psychology is the most important platform on which this analysis can be done.

Literary critics R. Wellek and A. Warren characterized psychological analysis in a literary work as *“analyzing the author’s personality, the way a certain literary work was made, the psychological types which are present in the literary works and the characteristics of their behavior, and finally the effect of literature on its readers”*. As it is seen psychological analyses in a literary text is made based on the four main elements mentioned by Abrams. The psychology-based study of literature aims more at studying the influence of social conditions on the emotions, thoughts and behaviors of the characters in the story or novel, the analysis of the characters’ personalities, the process of a literary work formation and the psychology of creativity. Wellek, Warren and Daiches clarify that psychology and literature have relation but it does not mean that they depend on each other. Psychology does not need to understand thoroughly about literary work if he wants to analyze author and psychological author or a critic does not need to be a psychologist, he can. However, literary work can contribute the development of psychology. The argument from psychology can be directed helping us to read the play right better. (Emir, 2016:1)

The explanation above emphasizes there is relation between psychology and literature which is domination is that psychology is used to determine the character of a person, psychology is the science of learning and investigates as the reflection of human being. Psychological is needed to the characterization in the novel, and existence is not only related with the author activities, but also related with the character in literary work and the readers. So, even though they are different science but has relation about human being in the world. It is concluded that psychology and literature study about human being, but they have different object of concern; psychology deals with human being, while literature deals with imaginary human

being. Although between psychology and literature do not stand a part, as psychology can have applied to analyze the work of literature.

Literature is also called as work of art. Mostly” literary works are created by the imagination of the authors. They are arranged with the authors’ style as the authors are acquitted to write their works in their style.” It makes the literary works to have artistic point and uniqueness. That is why; literary works are always appreciated by people around the world in looking at the artistic side and looking for the interesting issues. Many messages can be found from those works, but these messages can be known usually by reading and comprehending the works. It cannot be caught easily and directly. Even, the style of the authors itself in writing should be understood so the main theme and important information can be found by the readers. It is about the background of the writer and the setting of place and time that should be known to support the comprehension of certain works.

Whether realized or not, our everyday life is very complex but it is explainable. Man can understand the problem that they face and solve the problem by using psychological theory. By using theory of psychology, the complexity of problems can be made simpler. Psychology can shape people’s mind to recognize the problem as a challenge not as a destiny. All things human face is not as complicated as they imagine. People can solve all the problems if they see them from the positive way. In this case, psychology has an important role to create a positive way of thinking.

There is a close relationship between literature and psychology. Psychology helps to clarify some literary problems, and literature presents insights to

psychology. To gain deeper understanding, literature can be studied by various approach includes psychological approach. Conversely, the psychologist's manner of conceiving and representing the personality is supported by the intuitive representations made by novelists, dramatists, and other creative writers. It can be seen that there is mutual relationship between literature and psychology.

Psychological approach reflects the effect that modern psychology has had upon both literature and literary criticism. Fundamental figures in psychological criticism include Sigmund Freud, whose psychoanalytic theories changed our notions of human behavior by exploring new or controversial areas like wish-fulfillment, sexuality, the unconscious, and repression as well as expanding our understanding of how language and symbols operate by demonstrating their ability to reflect unconscious fears or desires. Psychological criticism has a number of approaches, but in general, it usually employs one (or more) of three approaches:(1)An investigation of the creative process of the artist: what is the nature of literary genius and how does it relate to normal mental functions?; (2) The psychological study of a particular artist, usually noting how an author's biographical circumstances affect or influence their motivations and/or behavior;and (3) The analysis of fictional characters using the language and methods of psychology.

The aim of psychological study folds in three natures. Foremost, the objective of understanding behavior, that is by defining factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, the psychologist striving to develop procedure for the accurate prediction of behavior. Thirdly, psychology aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior that is, way of "shaping" or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression of behavior.

The psychological approach leads most directly to the substantial amplification of the meaning of literary works. Discussing psychology and its place in literary works, is studying the author's imagination. Since all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and since all writers are human, we need to be caught up in a wide spectrum of emotional problems (caused by experience). Not all psychological paths in the analysis of literary works are done to arrive at the understanding of literary works, to some extent.

Literature contains several phenomena related to the human soul. The author reflects the phenomenon through characters in literary works. It makes literature can be analyzed using psychological theories that also find the human soul in real life. Literary psychology is defined as a discipline that views literary works that contain some events of human life played by imaginary characters or even factual characters Wellek and Warren in *Theory of Literature*, explain that there are several definitions of literary psychology based on the subject of research, they are:

1. Psychology of literature that studies the psychology of the author as an individual.

It means that a writer is a human being who cannot be separated from the nature that has the desire and emotion. Based on his passion and emotional background he can create a literary works

2. Psychology of literature psychology that studies the creative process. It means that this study looks at how the process of a work can be made into a whole literary work.

3. Psychology of literature that studies the types and principles of psychology applied to literary works. It means that this study looks at how topics and cases in psychology are applied in the character of literary works.

4. Psychology of literature that studies the influence of literary works on the reader.

It means that this study sees the influence of literary work on the reader, whether it affects the way of thinking and the way of life of the reader or not. In this research, the researcher discusses the factors and effects of the failure of love based on the psychology of literature. (Wellek and Warren, 1977:81)

2.3. Characters

The character are the individual that the story is about. The author should introduce the characters in the story with enough information that the reader can visualize each person. This achieved by providing detailed description of a character's physical attributes and personality traits. Every story should have a main character. The main character determines the way the plot will develop and is usually who will solve the problem the story centers upon. However, the other character are also very important because they supply additional details, explanations, or actions. All character should stay true to the author's descriptions throughout the story so that the reader can understand and believe the action that is taking place and predict which character may do what next. There are two meaning for character the first is a person in fictional story, the second is qualities of a person. People in a work of fiction can be a protagonist- clear center of story; all major events are important to this character and antagonist- opposition or "enemy" of main character. (Adriana & Oom, 2019: 3)

There are few kinds of characters, but the main character is a character that takes the most attention from the audience and becomes the center of attention of the viewer. This character also has the most scenes. The supporting characters are the

ones who created the situation and provoke conflict for the main character. Characters are generally divided into two categories, which are the protagonist and antagonist. But Lutters divides the character or role according to its nature into the following three points:

a.) Protagonist

The role of the protagonist is a role that should represent positive things in the needs of the story. This role is likely to be the most hurt, either, and suffering that will cause sympathy for the audience. The role of the protagonist is usually the central figure, the figure that determines the motion scenes.

b.) Antagonist

The role of antagonist is the opposite of the role of the protagonist. This role is a role that should represent the negative things in the needs of the story. This role is likely to be the most hurt protagonists. This figure is an evil character that will cause hatred towards the audience.

c.) Tritagonist

Tritagonist role is the role of a companion, both for the role of the protagonist or antagonist. This role can be a supporter or opponent of the central character, but it also could be a mediator or intermediary central figure. This position became the defender of figures that they accompany. This role includes the main supporting role. (Lutters, 2006: 81)

2.4 Love Failure

According to Yuwanto (2011:8), love failure is defined as an event of the end of a love relationship that has been established with its partner. A person who still

loves his partner and then experiences a breakup will usually display a reaction of loss, especially at the beginning of a breakup. This happens because someone who is experiencing a breakup still imagines the days passed before with their partner, and when their relationship runs aground halfway through, then they must learn to get used to the new circumstances and situations. Not only that, but they also have to get used to the new status.

To support the theory of Yuwanto (2011), which says that love failure will usually display a loss reaction, There are several images of loss reactions in view from a psychological point of view, referring to on the theory proposed by Shontz (in Yuwanto, 2011) , the first is shock that is describes a condition of shock or feeling unsuspecting; the second is encounter reaction that is characterized by chaotic thoughts, feelings of loss, disbelief, sadness, feeling helpless, and feeling self useless; the third is retreat that is characterized by rejecting the reality that has occurred. The individual experiencing the breakup shows the reactions of loss because the individual experiencing the breakup moves from a comfortable state to an uncomfortable state. The individual has a need for affection, therefore he is in a romantic relationship with his partner. The usual relationship with the opposite sex could not meet his affection needs. When in a romantic relationship he gets the satisfaction of the need for affection. When breaking up in love in other words, his romantic relationship ends and he himself does not want it, then his comfortable condition is forced to move in an uncomfortable direction with the characteristic that there is no longer a satisfaction of affection needs obtained from the partner.

The love failure is one of the causes of a person experiencing depression compared to problems with friends. Almost all of us may also have felt heartache

because of failed love or unrequited love. Failing in love certainly affects daily life, even some studies mention that love failure can damage the functioning of individuals in social life. Love failure is the cause of depression. If that feeling of uselessness or depression hits a person within a few weeks, months, years, it may be that the person is suffering from clinical depression. Its characteristics such as changes in appetite or weight, lack of energy, disturbance of sleep patterns, not being able to enjoy daily characteristics, feeling helpless or hopeless. These symptoms occur each time. Depression is something that can arise when an individual is feeling heartbroken due to love failure, the management of depression must be carried out by several units that must support, namely: oneself, parents, and people around. The problem of love failure becomes a problem that often occurs at this time due to larger emotions, thus they tend to behave unresponsively, frustrated and deeply disappointed, although some feel that love failure is common, but it is necessary that we be aware of psychological disorders. The fact is that every love relationship isn't successful. On the other word, failing in love may be occur during each relationship. Indeed, if love can influence various dimensions of health, the study of failing in love and it's outcomes must be significant. love-failure divided in three subscale included: break down in love, perplexity in love and post-love excellence. break down in love are simultaneous with negative reflections like aggressive behavior, anxiety and depression, so it has negative relationship with dimensions of health. On the other hand Post-love excellence has positive relationship with health. It means that if failure in love happened for someone and he replace his bad feeling with other positive trails like working, studying and traveling as promoting outcomes of love-failure, he has better situation in his health. (Zeynab, et.al, 2011: 2).

From some of the explanations about love failure above and also supporting the theory of love failure by yuwanto, the researcher revealed that love failure is something that damages or ends in a romantic relationship that has been fostered by a married or unmarried lover caused by several factors and causes psychological and biological effects.

2.4.1 The Factors of Love Failure

According to Barbara (2021:2), there are some factors of love failure. The main reasons why relationships fail are loss of trust, lying, possessiveness, jealousy, infidelity, poor communication, lack of respect, different relationship goals and life goals, and little intimacy.

1. Loss of Trust

One of the foundational feelings necessary in a good relationship is a feeling of security. If you lack emotional support or find your partner unreliable, you might lose trust. If your partner is vague or hard to pin down, there is cause for concern. Relationships that are built on mistrust are on shaky ground. Loss of trust: *the lack of trust or confidence; a feeling that someone or something is dishonest and cannot be trusted; distrust*. Loss of trust is *to no longer believe that (someone or something) can be trusted*. Loss of trust also can lead to a loss of security and safety. If the griever is placed in certain situations that were never taken care of or that they believe to be unsafe. Loss of trust and safety can halt the grieving process and make it challenging for the griever to move on. It is often difficult for the griever to understand why the grieving process is taking so long. (Sharon, 2021:2). Trust is

ultimately an essential component required for any stable and purposeful relationship. Trust which they conceptualized as feeling of being in emotional and physical safety with one's partner is a key determinant of the partner's attitude and behavior in romantic relationships. When individuals in a relationship do not trust each other, the relationship may tilt toward a series of emotional problems, which may lead to a breakup. (Abdulgaffar, 2021:3).

2. Lying

Lying is a deviation from the truth, and lies hurt. Lies are commonly used as tactics to mislead the other person away from shame, guilt, blame, and conflict. While some lies may be told in attempts to protect, others can be used as an avenue for control and manipulation. Lies are common in everyday life, but the reasonings for dishonesty vary in their complexity of intent and application. Lying in a relationship may be used to avoid pain, punishment, humiliation, or arguments. A partner may lie to save another's feelings, lean into the safety of self-delusions, or protect themselves from losing credibility. Lying can also stem from mental health issues. If you discover lying in your relationship, considering exactly what or who the lie is attempting to protect or conceal can help you decide if you can forgive or not. Lying in relationships is used as an attempt to preserve peace. By withholding, denying, or falsifying, the lying partner may feel that they are preventing pain and arguments. Lying may be considered as a form of deception. When someone deceives in a relationship, someone creates the opportunity for others to get hurt. You've probably heard the saying "a little white lie never hurt anyone." That statement itself could be considered a lie. It can also be a dangerous belief to have

when it comes to love. Even small white lies can ruin a relationship. And yet many couples are living with serious lies between them. (Anchor, 2021:2)

3. Possessiveness

Possessiveness can occur at the time of a person is in a position of always being curious about his partner and limiting each the wiggle room of the couple because of fear loss or having a feeling of 'belonging' which is too high (Fitriani, 2013: 1). Negative sides of relationships that have possessiveness i.e. has an impact on psychological health and leads to the end of a relationship or the failure of love. Possessiveness means controlling or owning something. You can't really own a person, of course, but someone can try. Love means caring for someone and wanting the best for them. Love can be passionate, but it should also be kind and nurturing. Love without possession means wanting your partner to be happy even if you aren't the one making them happy. A relationship can't be a person's only source of joy. You need more layers and nuances in your life. Your personal goals, hobbies and other relationships can wither when you focus all your attention on one person. Possession can feel a lot like addiction. You might come to feel like you rely on the other person for your self-worth, looking to them for validation because you have no one else in your life. In reality, having many supportive people involved in your life is much healthier (Katherine,2020:2).

4. Jealousy

Jealousy is a complex emotion. It occurs when there's a real or perceived threat to an interpersonal relationship. An individual may resent a third person for taking away or appearing to take away the affections of their loved one. Feelings that

typically accompany the emotion include resentment, anger, hostility, and bitterness. Everyone experiences jealousy at some point in their lives, but the emotion can become unhealthy and negatively impact your relationships. It can range in intensity. When it's severe, irrational jealousy can lead to distrust, paranoia, abuse, or even physical violence. Jealousy can be difficult to understand and process. Depending on the situation, you may feel embarrassed, threatened, insecure, or abandoned. You may choose to say something to your loved one, notifying them of your feelings, concerns or fears, or you may react more irrationally by yelling, taking away their phone, making demands, placing blame, accusing them of something that didn't happen, or storming off. Even if a real threat presents itself, jealousy can lead to extreme behaviors, especially if you're feeling insecure about yourself or the relationship. For your own mental health, you'll want to find healthy ways to handle your jealousy. Negative sides of jealousy is the end of the relationship or the failure of love. (Sarah, 2021:2)

5. Infidelity

If you suspect your partner is being unfaithful, you may feel like the cornerstone of what you built together has been destroyed. You might not trust this person anymore. Are they even who you thought they were? Relationships centered on lack of trust, filled with lying, jealousy, and infidelity, will likely not endure. Tips for Rebuilding Trust in Your Marriage

6. Poor Communication

If you're both reduced to only speaking about the kids' schedules or the chore list for the weekend, your communication has become merely transactional. Healthy

communications should be about lots of different topics. Even if you communicate well, it's OK to disagree. Conflicts are inevitable and there are ways to manage conflicts with effective communication skills. Communication should be filled with empathy, understanding, and active listening. Unfortunately, many couples find it hard to communicate this way. Although it sounds counterintuitive, when a couple brags that they never argue at all, that's not a good thing. It often reflects the fact that both people are conflict avoidant. They'd rather not rock the boat or bring up difficult issues. It's actually better for couples to express their frustrations and find a way to talk through them rather than not argue at all. In one recent study, scientists analyzed a demand/withdraw style of communication among couples. This style describes what happens when one partner demands or nags about something and the other person avoids the confrontation and pulls away. The study found that when under increased financial distress, this demand/withdraw style also increased. Moreover, it was correlated with lower marital satisfaction, too. But what was surprising was this interesting finding: couples who exhibited signs of gratitude and appreciation overcame this communication problem.

7. Lack of Respect

Couples often disagree about various issues, but financial issues are often a source of disagreement. Maybe one is a spender and one is a saver. The problem isn't so much that they view spending and saving in polar opposite ways; it's more about how they handle discussions about money. So, it's important to identify how one treats the other during a conflict about money or any issue. Is your partner respectful? Do they joke with you about it? Or does your partner put you down, roll their eyes and treat you with utter contempt? These are signs of a lack of respect for

one another. Dr. John Gottman, a renowned psychologist and expert on marriage stability and divorce probability, views contempt as the biggest destroyer of relationships. He says contempt is the biggest predictor of divorce, too. If your partner mocks you, sneers, or is hostile, it's a sign of disgust. This lack of fondness and respect can cause an irreparable rift in a relationship.

8. Different Relationship Goals and Life Goals

Sometimes you have different priorities for the relationship itself. For example, after a month of dating, a recently widowed person might want to book a fun getaway trip with you and keep a no-strings-attached relationship. You, however, may be ready to introduce your family to your love during the upcoming holidays and embark on a more serious path. Maybe you both have different long-term goals for the future. If you haven't made time to discuss this, it can be upsetting to find out that your partner's dreams and goals differ from yours. For instance, you may want to continue ambitiously pursuing a career in the city for another five years. Meanwhile, your partner is ready to settle down next year and start a family in the suburbs. Having differing goals doesn't always mean your relationship is doomed. For example, it's possible that your goals can influence those of the person you're with. However, don't rely on influencing the other as a solution. If one of you wants kids and the other absolutely does not, or one of you wants to live as a digital nomad and the other wants to remain in his childhood neighborhood until they are old and gray, this isn't a fit. A better match might be out there for you.

9. Little Intimacy

Oxytocin is sometimes called the "love hormone" or "cuddle chemical". Our bodies produce the hormone oxytocin when we hug, touch, kiss, and show affection toward another person. Increased oxytocin is also associated with reduced levels of stress and feelings of happiness. When couples are not touching much, and the lack of touch is exacerbated by communicating in a style that is not intimate and close, relationships often deteriorate. When your partner is uninterested in sex, sometimes relationships end up strained. The mismatch of sexual desires can erode a relationship along with other factors and ultimately contribute to a split. Sex is very important for relationships. According to a recent study, the average adult has sex once a week. There are many benefits to having sex more often. These include emotional, psychological, and physical benefits

2.4.2 Effects of Love Failure

A study conducted by Bercheid and Fei is found on psychic factors especially that the failure of love is one of the causes of a person experiencing depression compared to the problem with friend. Failing in love of course affects daily life someone, even some research mention that failing love can be destructive the functioning of the individual in social life. Heartache for failing in love is the cause of the occurrence of depression. If feelings are useless or that depression hits someone in a few weeks, months, years, maybe people aforementioned suffering from clinical depression. Its characteristics such as changes in appetite or weight body, lack of energy, disruption of sleep patterns, unable to enjoy everyday sktifitas, feeling helpless or absent hope. These symptoms occur each time. (Prawono Hadi 2004:22).

2.4.2.1. Depression

Depression is a mood disorder characterized by deep feelings of sadness and loss of interest in things to like. A person is declared depressed if they have been feeling sad for two weeks, hopeless, or worthless. Depression that is allowed to continue and does not get treatment can cause a decrease in work productivity, social relationship disorders, to the emergence of suicidal ideation. A depressed person generally shows certain psychological and physical features. The psychological features of depressed people are excessive anxiety and worry, unstable emotions, as well as a sense of hopelessness or frustration. Meanwhile, the physical characteristics in a depressed person are always feeling tired and unpowered, dizziness and pain without a clear cause, as well as a decrease in appetite (Pittara,2022:2).

According to Iyus Yosep (2007), depression is one of the forms of mental disorders in the emotional realm (affective, mood) which is characterized by melancholy, sadness, lethargy, loss passion, no spirit, and feeling helpless, feelings of guilt or sinfulness, uselessness and hopelessness. Depressed individuals in general showing physical symptom and psychic symptoms. The symptoms and common signs of depression are as follows :

A. Physical Symptoms

1. Disruption of sleep patterns; Difficulty sleeping (insomnia) or sleeping excessive (hypersomnia).
2. Decreased level of activity, for example loss of interest, pleasure over previous hobbies or activities preferred.

3. Difficulty eating or overeating (can be thin or overweight).
4. Symptoms of physical diseases that do not disappear such as headaches, digestive problems (diarrhea, difficult defecation etc.), stomach pain and chronic pain.
5. Sometimes feel heavy in the hands and feet
6. Weak energy, fatigue, being sluggish
7. Difficulty concentrating, remembering, deciding

B. Psychic Symptoms

1. Constant feeling of sadness, anxiety, or emptiness.
2. A sense of hopelessness and pessimism
3. Guilt, worthlessness, feeling burdened and not empowered/useless
4. Not calm and easily offended
5. Thinking of wanting to die or commit suicide
6. Sensitive
7. Loss of self-confidence

2.5 Review of Related Researches

These previous researches have become some of the references in conducting research so that the theory used in examining this research as well as the research findings can be compared. From previous research, there was no research with the same title as the title of this study. The following are previous researches in the related to the research conducted.

1. Sri M, Agus AA. (2014). *Relationship Between the Incidence of Failure in Love With the Occure of Depression in Adolescents (A Study Eleventh Grade at SMAN 3 Bojonegoro 2014)* : LPPM AKES Rajekwesi Bojonegoro. This research dicussed about The Incidence of Failure in Love with the Occure of Depression in Adolescents. Romance is considered very complicated when a person faces failure in love. When the self-less compensation will cause depression. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of love with the failure of the incidence of depression in adolescents eleventh grade. Design research with analytical, cross-sectional approach. The study population of 240 adolescents, 150 samples making simple random sampling technique. Love is the independent variable and the dependent variable failure is the incidence of depression in adolescents. Methods of data collection using questionnaires then the data processing is done by editing, coding, scoring, and analysis of data using statistical spearmen's rho test. Results reveal that of the 150 respondents eleventh grade adolescents mostly is 108 have mild failure, for most of the depression mild depression 81. Results of Spearman's rho statistical test $P (0.000) < \alpha (0.05)$. It means there is a relationship between the incidence of failure in love with the occurrence of depression in adolescents eleventh grade at SMAN 3 Bojonegoro 2014. Prevention of depression in adolescents can be done with a lot of approaches from parents, teachers, and returned to the adolescent in individual coping when there are problems so that the incidence of depression in adolescents can be minimized.
2. Adi Sucipto (2015). *Love Failure in Hamka's Novel Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijk* : Universitas Islam Labuhan Batu. This research is concerned with love failure in the novel Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck written by HAMKA.

The analysis is concern with the causes and effect of love failure of the main character in the novel, Zainuddin and Hayati because of the local custom which prevails in Batipuh village, Zainuddin is not allowed to get married with Hayati. He becomes very sad and disappointed. The causes of love failure which are analyzed include local custom and the appearance of the third person, whereas the effect of love failure is a deep disappointment in the heart of Zainuddin. The method used in this study is a qualitative research method which is supported by the procedures of collecting data and the techniques of analyzing the data.