CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sumardjo and Saini (1997:3) state that literature is an expression of the human person in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of concrete images that evoke fascination with language tools. This statement is reinforced by the opinion of Saryono (2009:18) which states that literature also has the ability to record all empirical-natural as well as non-empirical-supernatural experiences, in other words literature is able to be a witness and commentary on human life.

Within the scope of literature, when viewed from its form, literary works are divided into three, namely romance or better known as novels, novelettes and short stories. Basically, the differences between the three forms of literary works lie in the length or shortness of the story content, the complexity of the storyline, and the number of actors who support the story. Tarigan (1991: 122) that fiction is also reality, while non-fiction is actuality. Fiction writers must be able to animate characters, events and stories so that readers pay attention and believe in the rights that occur. The various elements contained in works of fiction and the author's style in describing the storyline have similarities even though certain elements contain differences.

Novel is one of the literary works that is fun and useful. Novels are fun because readers will get pleasure or entertainment. While the novel is also useful because in the novel there are values of human life. With the novel, the author tries to convey the

message to his readers. However, the moral or security messages conveyed through stories certainly have a different impression compared to direct delivery.

Novels are part of the fiction literary work that is most enjoyed by readers. One of novels that many people are interested in is the novel written by Tess Wakefield entitled *Purple Hearts*. *Purple Hearts* is a romance genre novel builds on the simple premise of a debt-ridden soldier, *Luke Morrow*, and a bar musician with terminal diabetes, *Cassie Salazar*. The two meet when Luke visits the bar where Cassie works.

Their love affair started for a reason that was not like the relationship of couples in general. Both two struck a marriage contract to secure military insurance benefits for family members. Cassie and Luke agreed to have a contract marriage from the start. Luke's friends, including the military where he works, do not know Luke's motives for marrying Cassie. People think that the two of them married for love. However, over time, the story of the film purple hearts gradually revealed events when people began to discover the secret behind Luke and Cassie's marriage.

This novel is enjoyable because the premise presented is quite simple. However, there are things that can be developed in the novel, namely the impact of contract relationship contained in this novel by Tess Wakefield.

According to Sternberg (1986:119) fake love or fatuous love is a type of love that is not based on liking for a partner but commitment or passion remains. Fake love is characterized by unstable relationships in which passion motivates commitment without the stabilizing influence of intimacy.

Based on this background, this study will discuss the impact of fake marriage to the protagonists' life in the Tess Wakefield's novel *Purple Hearts* in terms of literary socialization.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The statement of the problem in this research focus based on the background of the study, the research questions are arranged as:

1. What are the impacts of fake marriage found in the Tess Wakefield's novel *Purple Hearts*?
2. How does fake marriage impact the protagonist's life in the Tess Wakefield's novel *Purple Hearts*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, there are two objectives that will be accepted in this research, namely as follows:

1. To find out the impacts of fake marriage in the Tess Wakefield's novel *Purple Hearts*.
2. To describe the impact of the fake marriage to the protagonist's life in the Tess Wakefield's novel *Purple Hearts.*

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is very important in a research. This will make each study more focused in discussion and can be more focused and not split into other discussions. The scope of study in this study focuses on finding out the impacts of fake marriage found in the Tess Wakefield's novel Purple Hearts and describing the impacts to the protagonists' life.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research has two significances of the study. Theoretically and practically.

a. Theoritically

The result of this research are expected to add insight and enrich scientific repertoire regarding the impact of fake marriage in the protagonist' life in the *Purple Hearts* novel.

b. Practically,

It is hoped that this research can be used as a means to evaluate ongoing programs, as well as the results of this study are expected to give additional insight, knowledge and experience for writers as well as for dear readers.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Character

Character is one of the most important elements that can be found in a literary novel or short story form. The problem of characterizations is one thing that presence in a very important and necessary fiction, because is not probably there is a literary work without the moving figures and eventually making a plot. Every character has different characterizations and it can cause a conflict. Character is the quality of the mind and soul that distinguishes one character to another.

Abarms (1981: 2) says that the meaning of character is the persons presented in a dramatic or native work, which are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue and what they do the action. Minderop (2005: 2) says that character can also be a person, community, race, mental and moral attitude, the quality of reasoning, famous people and characters in literature.

Stanton (2012: 17) reveals that "the use of the term character itself suggests two different meanings, namely as a story character who is shown and as an attitude of interest, desire, emotion and moral principle possessed by the characters.

Nurgiyantoro (2015: 436) says character is "character, personality, self-identity, identity. Character is identity, personality, and character attached to a person related to the psychic and fictional dimensions. At the micro level, character is (i) the quality and quantity of reactions to oneself, other people, and certain situations, and (ii) character, morals and psychological characteristics.

According to Keraf (2010: 164), "a description of the character can also be achieved through other characters or characters who interact in the storytelling. The author must decide whether to use descriptions to present the character, or leave it to other characters in the narrative to talk about and stage other characters' characters.

Thus, it can be concluded that character is a description of personality, attitudes, emotions and interests related to story characters which are achieved through interaction in the storytelling shown.

2.1.1 Type of Characters

In the work of fiction, character can be interpreted as a representation of a human being. Through behavior, traits, and descriptions the author describes a character that deserves attention, love, and support. The main character in a story is generally known as the protagonist, the character who opposes it is the antagonist. Some types of characters contained in the novel are as follows.

a. Protagonist

Protagonist is the character who carries the behavior of the whole story. By determining the protagonist in detail, the other characters are easy to find. Protagonist is usually known as a good character, if the positive theme presented is true. However, if the theme presented is negative, the protagonist is not necessarily good. The reader likes the protagonist because of their likeable character. The main character is typically seen as a hero and has positive attitudes and thoughts. These traits reflect the reader's attitude and feelings.

Protagonist is typically seen as a hero and has positive attitudes and thoughts. These traits reflect the reader's attitude and feelings. The connection between who the

protagonist is and what he does serves as his personal definition. There are moments when the protagonist does not react correctly or admirably. He might even do nothing at all. Even a lack of a response will help us establish and realize the protagonist's character. According to Subhan (2003: 8), the protagonist is typically the hero who has a significant impact on the plot. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:178–179), the protagonist character demonstrates some traits that align with our beliefs. These characters are similar to us, have problems that are similar to ours, and approach those problems in ways that are similar to ours. The characters in a literary work are typically creation of the author's imagination, yet they play significant roles in the plot.

b.   Antagonist

Antagonist is always described as a character who can help the protagonist to develop their actions, it can be said that the antagonist is a character who opposes or opposes the protagonist. An antagonist is anyone or whatever is on the opposing side of the struggle from the protagonist, typically appearing in the shape of a different figure. The antagonist in some situations could be a character of society, the environment, or even a component of the protagonist. Sometimes there may be a complex of several factors at play that oppose the protagonist both internally and externally.

c.   Deuteragonist

Deuteragonist plays all the secondary roles, while the protagonist, or chief actor, plays the central role. Raj (1990: 47) and Cuddon (1998: 217) have similarity in their definitions. A deuteroganist is an actor that is often the same as the antagonist. So, it can be said that the deutragonist character is a character who can help or complicate the protagonist.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2015: 176-177), "story characters in a fiction can be distinguished into several types of naming based on the angle from which the naming is done. The distinction of these characters is as follows:

a. Main Characters and Additional Characters.

In terms of their roles, these characters have their respective roles. The main character is an important figure or central figure that is displayed by the author continuously in a literary work. Meanwhile, additional characters are shown only a few times as helpful characters from the main character.

a. Protagonist and Antagonist Figures.

In terms of function, the protagonist is a character who has good qualities in accordance with normal existence in society as the main point in literary works as seen from literary readers. On the other hand, the antagonist is the character that causes conflict and has opposition to the protagonist.

b. Simple Figures and Round Figures.

In terms of character, simple characters have only certain characters or only one character. On the other hand, a round character is a character that describes a variety of characters.

c. Static Figures and Developing Figures.

In changing the character of a static character is a character who does not have a change in character from the beginning of the story and the end of the story does not have a changing character, while a developing character has a very fast character change.

d. Typical Figures and Neutral Figures.

In terms of occupational class, a typical figure is an upper class figure. In literary works it is often called the nobility or knights. On the other hand, neutral figures are figures that describe the common people.

2.2 Marriage

2.2.1 True Marriage

Marriage is a marriage vow binding ceremony that is celebrated or carried out by two people with the intention of formalizing the marriage bond according to religious norms, legal norms, and social norms. Wedding ceremonies have many varieties and variations according to ethnic, religious, cultural and social class traditions.

The use of certain customs or rules is sometimes related to certain religious rules or laws as well. The legal validation of a marriage usually occurs when the written document that records the marriage is signed. The wedding ceremony itself is usually an event that is held to carry out ceremonies based on applicable customs, and an opportunity to celebrate with friends and family. Women and men who are getting married are called brides, and after the ceremony is finished, they are called husband and wife in marriage. Marriage can be said as an agreement between a man and a woman to form a happy family which is carried out by making promises before God Almighty.

2.2.2 Fake Marriage

Fake marriage or contract marriage is a form of modern, materialistic society. In this kind of social structure, economic motives play a very large role in determining

the marriage process. This marriage is often commercialized as a business that can provide economic benefits (Kartono 2006: 211).

Contract marriages or fake marriage is a marriage accompanied by an agreement or conditions that have been arranged by both parties, either the prospective wife or the prospective husband and is usually related with the duration or length of the validity period of the marriage as well as the compensation given by one of the parties as well as the obligations of the party being compensated to carry out their obligations and also several matters regarding the obligations and rights of the two parties of the bride and groom.

Al-Musayyar (2008: 141) defines contract marriages as religiously valid marriages because they fulfill the requirements and pillars of a marriage and require the husband and wife to fulfill each other's rights and obligations according to the contents of the contract.

Susanto (2007: 24-26) mentions several reasons regarding contract marriages, there are several things that underlie the contract marriages, including:

a. Economic Difficulties

This reason is the most basic reason for women or brides to want to carry out contract marriages, with the compensation from contract marriages they think they will get money and be able to improve their economic level and fulfil the needs of daily life.

b. Avoiding Adultery

As explained in the history of contract marriages, some Arabs carry out contract marriages with the aim of fulfilling their biological needs without having to commit adultery, namely through legal marriage according to religious law.

c. Cultural and Environmental Factors

The culture of contract marriage nowadays has considered normal and has become a business community, especially in certain areas that have large industrial areas or advanced tourisms and are also supported by the surrounding communities for their aims to improve welfare.

2.2.2.1 Impact of Fake Marriage

Fake marriage creates some impacts for those who commit it. In addition, fake marriage is a serious crime in some countries in the world. Meanwhile for the family, this kind of marriage is also considered a betrayal to the family for in the name of love. Besides, fake marriage also might give a psychological damage for those who commit as they feel uneasy for telling a lie to everyone and the possibility of being scolded by relatives when their fake marriage revealed out, it might lead to stress and depressions as well.

According Abrams (2012: 1-67), There are some impact of fake marriage. Fake marriage can have legal, financial, and emotional consequences.

a. Legal Consequences

Marriage fraud or fake marriage is a federal crime in most countries in the world especially in the United States. Faking a marriage is considered a federal offense punishable by law. If caught, individuals involved in marriage fraud can face criminal charges and deportation (for immigrant). In addition, fake marriages can be annulled,

which means that the marriage is declared null and void, and the parties are treated as if they were never married.

b. Financial Consequences

Fake marriage can have financial Consequences for both parties involved. For example, if one party is using the marriage to obtain some benefits, the other party may be financially exploited. In addition, if the marriage is annulled, the parties may have to divide their assets and debts as if they were never married.

c. Emotional Consequences

Fake marriage can have emotional consequences for both parties involved. For example, if one party is using the marriage to obtain immigration benefits, the other party may feel betrayed and hurt. When the marriage is annulled, there will be a chance that both the parties experience emotional distress due to the breakdown of the relationship.