

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Love, an intangible force, is a universal sentiment inherent in every individual across the globe. It transcends the realms of touch, existing solely in the realm of feelings. It is an emotion that binds humanity together, compelling each person on this Earth to experience and express love towards someone. The undeniable presence of love in our world is universally acknowledged. At times, individuals find themselves compelled to articulate the love they harbor for someone through words. Love is often symbolized by a heart (Putri, 2018). Since the inception of our planet, countless love stories have woven themselves into the fabric of human existence.

Passionate love stories between men and women have left an indelible mark on our literature, serving as cherished elements of our cultural legacy. Iconic tales such as Lancelot and Guinevere, Heloise and Abelard, and Romeo and Juliet endure as symbols of both physical passion and spiritual devotion. These narratives, often tragic, reveal profound truths about the complexities of love (Brandon, 1980). Love, in essence, is a narrative, with lovers serving as the architects of their own unique love stories. These stories can be inspired by romantic depictions in movies, television broadcasts, and romance novels (Sternberg, 2006).

Love can be expressed in a variety of ways. It can be communicated in a variety of ways, including words, touch, and other behaviors that indicate admiration and concern. Skolnick (1978) defined love as a constructed experience

built with feelings, ideas, and cultural symbols. When it comes to love, it is common for it to develop through time. constructed experience built with feelings, ideas, and cultural symbols. When it comes to love, it is common for it to develop through time.

The basic ingredients of love are pleasure, interest, and sexual desire-arousal (Levine, 1998). One of the most enjoyable aspects of life is the ability to love. Everyone has the power to love and needs to be loved (Rosyadi, 2015). However, the experiences of each of these individuals are of course different. Love with all its charms can bring goodness but also sadness. Love is a grand, culturally reinforced ambition energized by an arrangement that is made between two people who make a moral commitment to one another and then privately struggle with the vagaries of their perceptions of the partner and the growing dimensions of their previous commitment (Levine, 2011).

Love can be studied as a relationship, as an attitude, as an experience, and so on. (Fehr, B., & Russell, J. A. (1991). As a concept, love is an invisible thing that it is difficult to approach scientifically. Psychology itself as a scientific discipline that studies humans has long been interested in the concept of love (Tambunan, 2001). Regarding love in the history of psychology, Sternberg (1997) divides it into two areas of science, namely the clinical and social fields.

Sternberg (1997) in the realm of social dynamics presented The Triangular Theory of Love, conceptualizing love through a unique framework. This theory posits that love can be comprehended through three distinct components, forming the vertices of a metaphorical triangle (Sternberg, 1986). This triangular representation aids in a comprehensive understanding of love, delineating its multifaceted nature. The present study delves into an exploration of these love components as portrayed in Danielle Steel's novel, *Fine Things*.

According to Ben-Zeev, A. (1987), defining love is a difficult task. Love is a complex set of emotional and mental states. The components of love experienced by each individual are different in shape and different in terms of quality. According to Stenberg (1986) love includes three components; passion, intimacy, and decision/commitment. Each of these three terms can be used in many different ways.

Intimacy is often the innermost component within a loving relationship. It likely begins with self-disclosure and includes the sharing of emotions and stories with another. Passion involves an erotic interest in another and is largely the expression of desires and needs. Decision/commitment involves making a choice whether or not to stay with another and to suspend this type of relationship with others. It can be quite complicated to manage the intimacy component of love and extraordinarily difficult to control passion (Anderson. J. W., 2016).

In addition, the three components (intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment) are all important parts of loving relationships, although their importance differs from one relationship to another. Love often grows with time. Moreover, the importance of these components of love may differ over time within a relationship as well as across as relationships at a given time (Sternberg, 1986).

Love also is a force in nature that originally creates a unity out of two individuals. It casts our fates together, organizes reproduction, and remains vital to our adult growth and development and to the maturation of our children. This love is a framework, a structure a skeleton that supports the sexual and nonsexual processes of our lives (Lear, 1990). Love relationships may begin at a variety of psychological states (Levine, 2011). Rubin (1970) defined love as an attitude held by one person toward another, involving a predisposition to think, feel, and behave in certain ways toward that person.

*Fine Things* is a romance novel by American Danielle Steel, published on February 1, 1987. The entire novel is written in the form of letters, emails, instant messaging, and newspaper articles in an epistolary structure. The book was a bestselling book internationally.

The writer chose love as the object because love is the main theme found in the novel *Fine Things*. Love always has its ways to entertain readers for centuries. Love is analyzed as an element of social action and therefore of social structure (Goode, 1959). This novel can be classified as a popular fiction. Popular fiction is a literary works that are arranged with the consideration to satisfy popular readers' tastes or market.

Danielle Fernandes Dominique Schuelein-Steel (born August 14, 1947) is an American writer, best known for her romance novels. She is the bestselling living author and the fourth-bestselling fiction author of all time, with over 800 million copies sold. As of 2021, she has written 190 books, including over 140 novels.

Based in California for most of her career, Steel has produced several books a year, often juggling up to five projects at once. All of her novels have been bestsellers, including those issued in hardback, despite "a resounding lack of critical acclaim" (Publishers Weekly). Her books often involve rich families facing a crisis, threatened by dark elements such as prison, fraud, blackmail, and suicide. Steel has also published children's fiction and poetry, as well as creating a foundation that funds mental illness related organizations. Her books have been translated into 43 languages, with 22 adapted for television, including two that have received Golden Globe nominations.

There are three reasons of choosing the topics of love in this novel. First, the study of any human problems in a novel is always so interesting. Novel is normally

a prose work of quite some length and complexity which attempts to reflect and express something of the equality or value of human experience or conduct (Taylor, 1981). Novel is a work of art specially made and formed by the author. A novel exists because the author has been determined to take its elements inside a certain way (Keeney, 1966). Second, the plot of the novel has elements that reflect our life. These elements commonly concern with emotion, feeling, problems, etc. This novel focuses on love in the social life. Love has an important role in the life of mankind because love is very influential for anyone. Love is so amazing and can change everything (Reynold A. Nicholson, 1995). Indeed, because love is associated with individuals' personal happiness, personality, feelings of security, and perhaps even different aspects of mental and physical illness, the act of defining love has gained greater importance in the literature (Bausmer, 2006). The third reason is because the novel reached number one in Ireland and UK and best seller internationally. In 1990, the novel was adapted into a film titled *Fine Things*. This work is a combination of the author's actual experiences and her ideas.

To analyze the components of love in the novel *Fine Things* by Danielle Steel, the writer applied Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love. Love is so intensely celebrated in culture that few people can grow up without longing to realize it (Levine, 1998). Love is expected to combine mutual respect, behavioral reliability, enjoyment of one another, sexual fidelity, psychological intimacy, sexual pleasure, and a comfortable balance of individuality and couple-hood (Levine, 2011). Sternberg (1986; 1998; 2006) proposed that love could be understood in terms of three underlying components that form the vertices of a triangle: intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment. Each facet of the triangle designates a distinctive but strongly interrelated component of love.

The intimacy component encapsulates the emotions within a relationship that foster closeness, bonding, and a sense of connection. The passion component of love encompasses motivational factors and other sources of arousal that culminate in the experience of passion. The decision/commitment component of love is comprised of two dimensions, one focusing on the short-term and the other on the long-term aspects (Sternberg, 1986).

In alignment with Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love, the chosen title for this exploration is "THE ROLES OF LOVE COMPONENTS IN DANIELLE STEEL'S NOVEL FINE THINGS." This title aptly reflects the focus on the various facets of love as defined by Sternberg's comprehensive theory.

### **1.1 Problem Identification**

Based on the background and focus on study above, the writer formulates the problem by making the research question below:

1. What are the components of Triangular Theory of love in the novel *Fine Things* by Danielle Steel?
2. How are the components of Triangular Theory of love depicted in the novel under the discussion?

### **1.2 Objectives**

Related to the problems of the study, the objectives the writer wants to reach are:

1. To find out the components of love reflected in the novel *Fine Things* by Danielle Steel.
2. To reveal how the components of love are reflected in the novel under the discussion.

### 1.3 Scope

To simplify the analysis and narrow the focus, this study delves into the components of love—specifically, intimacy, passion, and commitment. The character chosen for examination is Bernard Fine from Danielle Steel's novel, *Fine Things* (1987). Within the realm of intimacy, the analysis explores Bernard Fine's Physical, Emotional, Intellectual, Experimental, and Spiritual Intimacy. The scrutiny extends to his passion, encompassing his dedication to work and his approach to love. Furthermore, the examination delves into his commitment, considering both personal and moral aspects. Sternberg's personality theory provides the analytical framework to dissect the dynamics of love components among Bernard Fine, Elizabeth O'Reilly, and Megan Jones within the narrative of *Fine Things* by Danielle Steel (1987).

### 1.4 Significance

This research aims to deliver both theoretical and practical benefits to its readers. Theoretical benefits include the implementation of various methods and theories, particularly Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love, to identify the components of love within Danielle Steel's novel, "Fine Things." Utilizing Sternberg's theory (1986), this study offers a pattern that can assist other researchers in addressing social issues. Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love, which conceptualizes love through the components of intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment, provides valuable insights into understanding the complexities of human relationships. By employing this theory, researchers gain a framework that extends beyond a metaphorical triangle to comprehensively analyze the diverse facets of love, offering a reference point for further exploration.

On a practical level, the research anticipates that scholars worldwide will build upon these findings, applying the Triangular Theory of Love to various literary works. This study serves as an invitation for researchers to delve deeper into the application of Sternberg's theory in diverse contexts, thereby contributing to the expansion of knowledge in literature assessment, particularly in the evaluation of novels.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter consists of two parts. First, review of related theories consisting of psychology of literature and components of love covering intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment, and second, reviews of previous researches consisting of some journal articles related to this research.

#### **2.1 Related Theory**

##### **2.1.1 Psychology of Literature**

Aras (2015) says 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.

To Noam Chomsky, literature is one of the most significant means to obtain knowledge, concerning man and his life, his unique experiences, and the idiosyncratic values: “We will always learn more about human life and personality from novels than from scientific psychology” (Lodge, 2002). Kagan & Havemann (1968) describe psychology as the science that systematically studies and attempts to explain observable behavior and its relationship to the unseen mental processes that go on inside the organism and to external events in the environment. The meaning of

psychology in literature is explained by Wellek and Warren (1963) as ‘psychology of literature’, we may mean the psychological study of the writer, as type and as individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology).

In *Theory of Literature* Wellek and Warren (1977: 81) 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 an author 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 case 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.

Psychology and the study of art will always have to turn to one another for help, and the one will not invalidate the other. Both principles are valid in spite of their relativity (Jung, 1990).

Gultom & Astarini (2018) claim that one of the major tasks for a scientific psychology of traits is to distinguish internal properties of the person from overt

behaviors, and to investigate the casual relationships between them. Wellek & Warren (1963) assert that to avoid circularity, it is essential to seek to identify the underlying physiological and social bases of traits, which are the true causal influences on behavior. In the psychological approach, the author's perceptions, dreams, conscious or unconscious mind, the differences between the personality of the author and the author in the text are also taken into consideration.

Problem complexity can be streamlined by applying psychological theory. People's minds can be molded through psychology so that they see the issue as a challenge rather than as their fate. The difficulties that people encounter are not as difficult as they think. If people approach issues positively, they can find solutions to every issue. In this situation, psychology plays a significant part in developing a positive way of thinking. Psychology can be used to understand more deeply about message, characterization and other elements of the novel. Psychology can help reveal the reasons for character behavior (Guerin, 1979: 1).

Personality is the key element in both psychology and literature might be described as the total pattern of characteristic ways of behaving and thinking that constitute the individual's unique and distinctive method of adjusting to his environment (Kagan & Havemann, 1968). As psychology is actually related to psychoanalysis in literature, in addition to the characters, the author and the writing process, are also subjected to psychoanalytical approaches. To reveal the relationship between literature and psychology, it is widely held that psychology enriches the power of creation and production process (Wellek & Warren, 1963).

In this research, the researcher refers to Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love. Psychologist Robert Sternberg's theory describes components of love based on three different components: intimacy, passion, and commitment.

### 2.1.2 Components of Triangular Theory of Love

The Triangular Theory of Love was introduced by Robert Sternberg in 1986. Love is a universal human phenomenon; yet love is not universally experienced and expressed in the same way in all cultures (Beall & Sternberg, 1995). According to Sternberg (1996), some people see love as a fantasy and expect to marry a prince and live happily ever after. Some see love as an art and love the partner based on his/her physical attractiveness. Others see love as a game or sport. Some believe love should be a mystery and a person can't let much to be known about him or herself. Others see love as a series of battles in a devastating but continuing war.

Love is a core psychological and physiological human need whether one realizes it or not. Love is a matter of human survival (Ornish, 1998). Love involves emotion, cognition, motivation and volition. Over the past four decades, love has emerged as an important research topic in social psychology (Hendrick & Hendrick, 1986; Sternberg, 1986/97/98; Sternberg & Grajek, 1984). Sternberg, (1986) states the triangular theory of love holds that love can be understood in terms of three components that together can be viewed as forming the vertices of a triangle. These three components are intimacy (the top vertex of the triangle), passion (the left-hand vertex of the triangle), and decision/commitment (the right-hand vertex of the triangle).

The three components above must be balanced and equally strong in order to achieve a satisfactory and ever-lasting love relationship, which is called ideal love (Baron & Byrne, 2003). Sternberg (1996) explained that almost all of us are exposed to large number of diverse stories that convey different conceptions of how love can be understood, as there are so many different people in the world with many different stories. Sternberg (1986, 1997, 2006) reported that together these three components

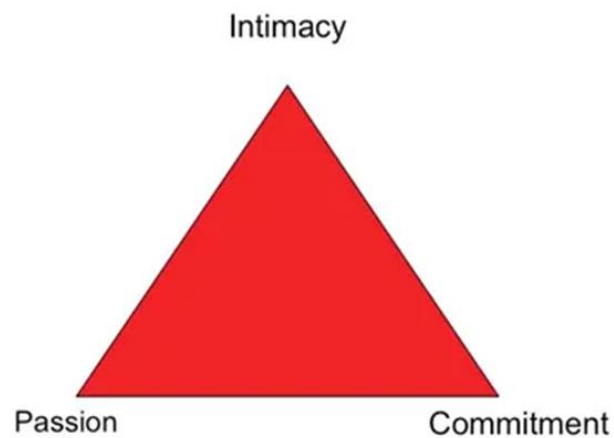
can explain love in a given close relationship. The type of love each partner experiences in the close relationship depends on the strength presented of each component. When all three components are present at the same time consummate love exists; however, this hardly ever happens consistently.

The Triangular Theory of Love has also been validated as a useful scale in measuring adolescent love, finding a positive correlation between componential (intimacy, passion, and commitment) stability and establishing relationship satisfaction and duration (Overbeek, 2007).

The components are separate in “function” but influence each other through combinations which formulate seven types of love. The components can be analyzed individually and interactively (Sternberg, 1986: 119). Sternberg (1998) identifies seven kinds of love- plus one other category called “non-love” which is the absence of all three components of love.

The three components of love also differ in their commonality across loving relationships. The intimacy component appears to be at the core of many loving relationships (Sternberg & Grajek, 1984), whether that relationship is toward a parent, a sibling, a lover, or a close friend. The passion component tends to be limited to just certain kinds of loving relationships, especially romantic ones, whereas the decision/commitment component can be highly variable across the different kinds of loving relationships (Sternberg, 1986: 120).

According to Sternberg, these components are fundamental to what love is and interact in different ways to create various kinds of love (Sternberg, 1986):



The following further Triangular Theory of Love discussed by Sternberg are:

#### **2.1.2.1 Intimacy**

First, Sternberg defines the intimacy component of love as "feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bondedness in loving relationships", including "those feelings that give rise, essentially, to the experience of warmth in a loving relationship" and "largely, but not exclusively, deriving from emotional investment in the relationship" (Sternberg, 1986, p. 119).

The word intimacy is derived from the Latin word "intimus," which means 'inner' or 'innermost.' In most romance languages, the word for intimate refers to a person's innermost qualities. Intimacy allows people to bond with each other on many levels. Therefore, it is a necessary component of healthy relationships.

The intimacy component of love typically remains stable over time, is somewhat able to be controlled, and people's awareness of it tends to fluctuate, meaning that sometimes people are aware of these types of feelings towards others

but sometimes they are not aware that they are experiencing intimate feelings (Sternberg, 1986).

The intimacy component plays a medium role in short-term relationships but plays a larger role in long-term relationships (Sternberg, 1986). This component of love also tends to cause a moderate psychophysiological response in people (Sternberg, 1986)

Lewis (1978) defines intimacy as having three main dimensions. First, intimacy involves the mutual disclosure of personal information resulting in an empathic, sympathetic mutual understanding that enables each person to feel that the other understands him or her. This disclosure extends beyond telling the person about oneself, Second, it includes having a strong favorable attitude toward the other, which is manifested in positive, warm feelings as well as in a motivation to benefit the other.

The element of intimacy refers to the feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bonding in a loving relationship. Therefore, in its scope, it includes those feelings that, in essence, give rise to the experience of warmth in a love relationship. Sternberg suggests that it includes, among other things, feelings of (a) desire to promote welfare of loved ones, (b) feeling happiness with loved ones, (c) high respect for loved ones, (d) being able to rely on loved ones in times of need, (e) mutual understanding with loved ones, (f) sharing oneself and possessions with loved ones, (g) receiving emotional support from loved ones, (h) providing emotional support to loved ones, (i) intimate communication with loved ones, and (j) appreciate the people you love in your life.

The Intimacy involves the communication of affection (whether verbally, through acts that express concern, through touching and attention, or sexually). These feelings form only a subset of the possible ones that can be experienced in the

intimacy component of love, and moreover, it is not necessary to experience all of these feelings in order to experience love (Sternberg, 1986). However, intimacy is not what lasts longer in a relationship. There is also passion and commitment. For many couples, the most intimate they feel is when they are making love. Sexual activity involves trust and the risk of being vulnerable with each other. Intimacy and sex are not the same thing, but they are closely connected. Sex is only one part of intimacy. The closer the couple are in ways other than sex, the more rewarding their sex life often becomes. When you can share common experiences as well as feelings of anger, hurt, sadness, happiness and excitement, you are helping to create intimacy. Sharing emotions and feelings can be particularly difficult for some men who may have been brought up to believe that real men don't show their feelings.

#### **2.1.2.2 Passion**

Next, Sternberg defines the passion component of love as "the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena in loving relationships", including "those sources of motivational and other forms of arousal that lead to the experience of passion in a loving relationship" and "deriving largely, although not exclusively, from motivational involvement in the relationship" (Sternberg, 1986, p. 119).

Aspects of the passion component of love are usually unstable and change often (Sternberg, 1986). People are usually not able to control whether or not these feelings are present in a relationship, but they tend to be aware of whether or not they are experiencing these types of feelings towards someone (Sternberg, 1986).



The passion component of love tends to have a large role in short-term relationships and only a medium role in long-term relationships (Sternberg, 1986). This component tends to cause a high psychophysiological response in people (Sternberg, 1986). This psychophysiological response tends to be more short-term, as our bodies cannot sustain a heightened psychophysiological state for extended periods of time.

Passionate love, involving strong feelings of attraction for the other person. These feelings are typically characterized by physiological arousal and the desire to be united with the other person in multiple senses. These sources of arousal are said to arise from any number of needs being fulfilled by a romantic partner; in many cases these could be sexual needs, but it is equally possible that other needs, such as those of self-esteem, succorance, nurturance, affiliation, dominance, submission, and self-actualization, can be sources of motivational arousal that lead to passion (Carswell & Impett, 2021).

If the person is an eligible sexual partner, then passionate love would also include sexual attraction and desire, but clearly people may have passionate attraction and even love toward certain others (such as parents, children, or people of the wrong gender) without acknowledging any feelings of sexual desire (Baumeister and Bratslavsky, 1999) and with sex, the matter is more complicated. We have acknowledged that one may have love without sex or have sex without love.

However, passion is not what lasts longer in a relationship. There is also commitment.

### 2.1.2.3 Commitment

Finally, Sternberg defines the decision/commitment component of love as "in the short term, the decision that one loves someone else, and in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love".

Commitment includes "the cognitive elements that are involved in decision making about the existence of and potential long-term commitment to a loving relationship" and "deriving largely, although not exclusively, from cognitive decision in and commitment to the relationship" (Sternberg, 1986, p. 119).

Like the intimacy component of love, the decision/commitment component also typically remains stable over time and people's awareness of it tends to fluctuate throughout time (Sternberg, 1986).

Weigel & Ballard-Reisch (2014) state Commitment is developed throughout a relationship based on how one partner expresses his or her commitment and how the other partner receives and interprets those expressions and vice. These expressions of commitment come in different forms and are communicated in every day acts such as: being supportive, leaving reminders or notes, creating future plans as a couple, or working on the relationship.

Rowen (2018) defines choice and commitment are combined under this one theme because in order to be committed to someone, you have to choose to be committed: commitment takes work and involves the choice to stay with that person. This theme, love is a choice, represents the intentionality being love. The level of commitment within a relationship is contingents on the expressions of commitment and just as importantly, the perceptions of the expressions. Intimacy, passion, and commitment are pillars of Sternberg's triangular theory of love and have proven to be

useful in understanding love through these three characteristics. Sternberg's theory has been used and continues to be used through much research on love.

However, the decision/commitment component of love is more easily controlled than the intimacy component (Sternberg, 1986). The decision/commitment component tends to play a very small part, if any part, in short-term relationships and a large part in long-term relationships (Sternberg, 1986). This makes sense, as it would be difficult to continue a relationship for a significant period of time without some sort of subconscious commitment to that person and the relationship overall.

## **2.2 Review of Related Research**

Reviews of previous studies, some studies are reviewing here, such as journal articles, international journal articles, research reports, and thesis related to the topic and problems in this research. They are classified into some groups based on the focus of discussion and followed by the conclusion.

1. Distania Santoso, Imam Basuki, L. Dyah Purwita Wardani (2019). Journal. *The Romance Formula in Cecelia Ahern's Love Rosie*. The romance formula revealed by using John G. Cawelti's formula theory and also supported by Radway's theory of romance. It has been proved that the novel *Love, Rosie* represents romance story between Alex and Rosie as best friend. Everyone surrounds them know that someday they will end up together. Rosie and Alex realizes that as they grow older, the feelings become stronger. It can be noticed when they are sixteen, they start to explore the feelings. At first, they do not realize that the love they feel to each other is not an affection that friends usually give, as they have always been just best friends. The love relationship between Rosie and Alex ends happily, although it takes them so long to be together. They finally get together at the age of fifty.

Building upon the aforementioned study, the present investigation shares a commonality in its focus on the analysis of love. Nevertheless, distinctions between the two studies arise in the following aspects: (1) The utilization of distinct novels authored by different writers, and (2) The adoption of varied theories, with Santoso, D., Basuki, I., & Wardani, L. D. P. employing John G. Cawelti's theory in contrast to the previous study.

2. Shabrina Rasyid Munthe (2018). Journal. *Components of Love in Ika Natassa's Novel Critical Eleven*. The research presents the components of love that consists of intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment by using the Triangular Theory of Love. The main characters Anya and Ale have become intimate lovers after their first sight at the airplane when they are by chance in the same plane to Jakarta. They cherish their relationship until finally they get married and build a new family.

In accordance with the study above, there is a similarity of the present study with the study above, that is, both studies use novel as the object research. Next, both of the study analyze love. The differences between the two studies are: (1) Shabrina Rasyid Munthe uses the Triangular Theory of Love that focuses on the components of love : intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment.

3. Iin Almeina Loebis, and Fairus Aini Pane (2020). Journal. *Components of Love In Asma Nadia's Novel Assalamualaikum Beijing*. The research presents the components of love that consists of intimacy, passion, and commitment. The component of love which was called intimacy shown to each other by the main characters of the novel, they are Dewa, Zhongwen and Asma. The component of love called passion was undergone by Dewa and Anita, and this causes the pregnancy of Anita and the cancellation of the marriage party between Dewa and

Ra. Zhongwen, one of the main characters of the novel proves his commitment to a girl he loves at the first sight even though it is only about his promise to finish telling a story about Ashima.

In accordance with the study above, there is a similarity of the present study with the study above, that are, both studies use novel as the object research. Next, both of the study analyze love by using the theory of Robert J Sternberg. The differences between the two studies are: This research uses different novel with different author too.