



**THE ASPECTS OF LOVE REFLECTED IN
ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S NOVEL
"A FAREWELL TO ARMS"**

A FINAL PROJECT

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

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ERNEST HEMINGWAY’S NOVEL “A FAREWELL TO ARMS””**

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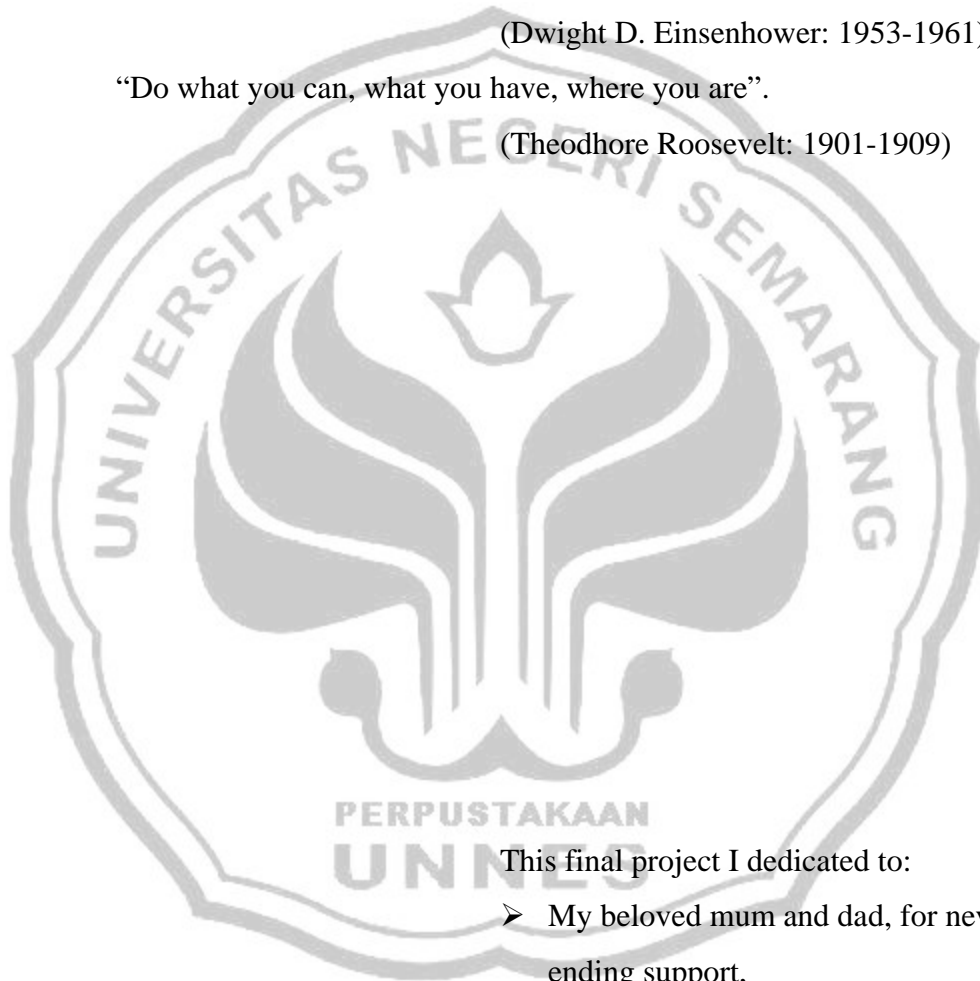
Motto:

“Pessimism never won any battle”.

(Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953-1961)

“Do what you can, what you have, where you are”.

(Theodore Roosevelt: 1901-1909)



This final project I dedicated to:

- My beloved mum and dad, for never ending support,
- My beloved husband and son,
- My close friends for their great friendship, and
- All my fiends.

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ABSTRACT

Werdiningsih, Iin Dyah. 2009. *The Aspects of Love Reflected in Ernest Hemingway's Novel "A farewell to Arms"*. Final Project. English Department. S1 Degree of English Literature.

Advisor: I. Dr. A. Faridi, Mpd II. Frimadhona Syafri, S.S, M. Hum

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Love is a topic that cannot be separated from human's life. It always becomes the most interesting topic for all people. Love in psychological context, is not only a way to feel the extraordinary joy but also experience self discovery. There are many literary works that use love as a topic for the novel. One of them is Ernest Hemingway's novel entitled "A Farewell to Arms".

There are two problems that the writer tries to solve in this study. The first problem, how is love expressed by the main character. And the second how are the aspects of love described in this novel. The purposes of the study are to describe love as expressed by the main characters in the novel, and describe aspects of love in the novel.

The writer uses Qualitative method in analyzing the novel. The data are in forms of sentences, dialogue and hidden meaning. There are some steps in collecting the data. They are reading, identifying, inventorying, listing, classifying, selecting, and reporting. All of the data are analyzed in term of psychological context. They are collected through appendices. There are four appendices in this study; they are appendices A, B1, B2 and B3. The collected data can be seen in appendix A. Appendix B1 contains the data to answer the first problem. The second problem can be seen in the appendix B2. And the third problem can be seen in appendix B3.

After doing some analysis the writer can see that aspects of love are described in the novel "A Farewell to Arms". The novel describes about romantic love that is love because of physical appearance. It is shown by Hendry. He loved Cathrine at the first sight he met her. He loved her because of her beauty at first but he finally loved her much. He expressed his loved not only by words but also attitude. The love expressions involves; the change of Henry's personality, Henry's sadness, and Cathrine's happiness. The aspects of love are described in the novel by Henry and Cathrine as the effort to maintain their love relationship. Those aspects are care, understanding/knowledge, respect, and responsibility. Henry loved Cathrine, so he was care to her in order to make her happy. Because they loved each other, they understood each other. Respect is shown by Cathrine when she received Henry as he was. And Henry showed his responsibility by realizing Cathrine's happiness that was living together with Henry.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Satisfaction and happiness are important things in human life. People are deserved to be loved and happy. They would do anything to achieve satisfaction and happiness. Satisfaction and happiness may come from many sources, such as love, wealth, friendship and respect, social status, or even position in such community.

Concerning with love, someone will be satisfied and happy if they have love. Love is something precious and very important for someone's life. In many aspects of human life, people always do everything they want based on their love. Someone will always need love in order to get companion and help each other. Besides, having love can make someone's peaceful. Someone would do anything to gain love.

As one of the aspect of life love has important role for human to make interaction in order to get happiness. Human being is a social creature who always needed someone else, need to make an interaction to each other in order make their life more valuable, variety, and more colorful. As quoted by Warga (1983: 336) Norman stated that love is the main sources of personal happiness. Everyone wants to love and be love.

The word “love” is universal to be defined because it can be interpreted to many different meanings. According to Fromm as quoted by Warga (1983: 314) love is considered as a set of creative relationship that includes four elements: Understanding, care, respect, and responsibility.

In ordinary use, love usually refers to interpersonal love, an experience felt by a person for another person. Love often involves caring for or identifying with a person or thing, including oneself. As cited from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/love#Overview> love is profound feeling of tender affection or intense attraction to another. It is considered a deep ineffable feeling shared in passionate or intimate interpersonal relationship.

The feeling of love between man and woman is the feeling of love coming from man to woman of vice versa based on the sympathy, which will continued with the wish to possess and share each other. Then they involve in a special relationship. If it takes some period of time they will be a couple of sweat heart. Love can play the emotions of person. According to Stenberg as quoted by Santroct (2002: 452) love includes three components; passion, intimacy, and commitment. *Passion* is a drive that leads a feeling of physical attraction. *Intimacy* is the emotional feeling that encompasses warmth, closeness, connectedness, bondedness, and sharing in a relationship. *Commitment* is a decision that one loves another in the long term, and the commitment to maintain that love.

In order to understand deeper about the meaning of love, the writer want to discuss the topic “The Aspects of Love” as the object of my study that can be found in Hemingway’s novel “A Farewell to Arms”.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

This study has been conducted on the basis of the following reasons:

- a. The writer chooses to analyze this novel since it is written by a famous author. This novel also has interesting theme to be discussed, that is about love.
- b. The topic is interesting to be discussed since love has a big relation with our life. Because as human being, people always experience love in their life whether in family or society.

1.3 Statements of the Problems

In this final project, the writer would like to analyze the aspects of love by representing and focusing the discussion on the following problems:

- a. How is love expressed by the main characters as reflected in the novel?
- b. How are aspects of love reflected in the novel?

1.4 Purposes of the Study

The purposes of the study are:

- a. to described love as expressed by the main character.
- b. to described aspects of love in the novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This final project is written in order:

- a. to help the readers in understanding the meaning of love,
- b. to improve the readers' knowledge about the meaning of love in real life, and
- c. to give the readers understanding about the classification of love emotions.

1.6 Outline of the Study

In order to present clear descriptions about the study to the readers, this study presents a systematic organization as follows:

Chapter I covers general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problems, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II talks about review of related literature. It contains the limitation of novel, description of psychology, relationship between literature and psychology, definition of emotion, and the last is description of love.

Chapter III discuss about the method of investigation which consists of object of the study, types of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the analysis. It contains the descriptions of the answer to the research problems.

Chapter V offers a conclusion and some suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Examining the psychology problems on an English novel is a challenge for English learners to abandon their knowledge. The understanding of psychology becomes an absolute requirement to catch the idea or message of the story. By regarding to the importance of that matter, the writer will explain the points stated in the first chapter. The writer used many sources to support the explanation of those matters.

In this review, it will be presented literature review to my study which is used at the framework of data analysis. It will be begun with the limitation of novel. Then, continued with description of psychology, relationship between literature and psychology, and definition of emotion. And the last of this chapter will concern about the description of love.

2.1 The Limitation of Novel

Novel is one of literary works which is the most popular form of literature. The subject matter of novel covers the whole range of human experience and imagination. Some novels portray true-to-life characters and events. The writer of such realistic novels tries to represent life as it is.

The term novel comes from an Italian word “novella” which means something new and small, a term applied to a newly story taking place in recent

times, and not in traditional story taking place long ago (Holland and Harmon; 1992).

In the Advance Learner's Dictionary of Current English the meaning of novel is story in prose, long enough to fill one or more volumes, about either imaginary or historical people (Hornby, 1974: 231).

Benton in Encyclopedia Britannica (1970:673) defines novel as a fictitious prose narrative or tale of a considerable length (now usually long enough to feel one of the real life of past or present time portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity).

Furthermore, Kennedy states that a novel is a book-length story in prose. Whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 1983: 231).

From the description of the novel above, the writer tends to say that novel is expanded fictitious work. There can be various events intertwined causing a more complex problems in a novel. The story of the novel cannot only from the author's experiences, but it can also be just the author's imagination, which means that it is not taken from the real events or something that really happens to someone's life. Although it is just an imaginary story, it can happen in our daily lives and may represent a real life which already happen or still goes on.

In general, a novel deals imaginatively with human experiences. The experience can be in the form of feeling, emotion, thinking or imagining. Thus, people can understand the human feeling or emotion by reading a novel, especially the expression of emotion felt by the characters in the novel.

The aforementioned feeling or emotion can be found in a science called psychology.

2.2 The Definition of Psychology

Psychology is one of many areas of science which are concerned with the study of behavioral organism. Its emphasis is on the overall adaptive behavior of human individual. As stated by Davidoff, psychology may be defined as the science that studies the behavior of man. (Davidoff. 1976: 2)

Psychology, the study of behavioral organism means the activities or process that can be observed objectively. It also interprets behavior that include internal processes (thinking, feeling, emotional reactions, and the like) which one person cannot observe directly in another, but which can be inferred from observation of external behavior. As cited in <http://www.gpc.edu/~bbrown/psyc1501/psychology/definition.htm>, psychology was to be established as a science, it should study observable processed. Studies of mental process usually involve drawing inferences about mental process based on observation of behavior.

According to Gene Zimmer, the word “psychology” is the combination of two terms-study (ology) and (soul), or mind. The word “psyche” is defined in sense of “mind”, thought, and emotion, while “soul” is related to man’s mental, moral or emotional nature. (http://www.sntp.net.psychology_definition.html)

Psychology is the study of an organism’s thoughts, feelings, behavior and how these processes are affected by the environment, physical states, and mental states.
(<http://www.alleydog.com/glossary/definition.cfm?term=psychology>)

In “the World Book Encyclopedia”, psychology means the scientific study of human and animal behavior (1996: 741). Psychologist try to understand why living being act, the way they do, how they grow up, how they learn and change, how they differ from one other, and even how they get into trouble or become disturbed. Psychology is sometimes classed with biology, sociology, and anthropology as one of the behavioral science.

Generally, psychology is defined as the science of behavioral and mental process. This definition contains three key words: scientific, behavior, and mental processes (Crider.1983:4-5).

Scientific refers to the fact that the study of psychology is based on information or data collected through a set of systematic procedures. *Behavior* is the activities that can be observed, recorded, and measured. This includes what living beings or organisms do. It also includes what people say or write,

and psychological or bodily changes. *Mental process* includes thought, feeling, emotion, motivation, perception, dreams and beliefs.

Psychology deals with the personality, emotion adjustment, and abnormality. Psychology also study subjects as development, learning, the psychological bases of behavioral, sensation, perception, mental processes, intelligence and creativity, motivation and social influences on behavior.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that psychology is the scientific study of behavior including thought, feeling and anything a person experiences. The word behavior should be interpreted as any human process or activity that can be objectively observed or measured.

2.3 The Relationship between Literature and Psychology

Literary study which uses psychology as an approach is a study to search and find the same concept of perception of psychological aspect in the characterization of the characters in the literary work with certain theory of psychology.

Psychology can be applied in analyzing literary work, since human's psyche has potential power of all knowledge and arts. Thereby literature and psychology are really inseparable. Psychology explains underlying reason character's behavior, elaborates the relationship between the conflict and psychological condition of characters and evaluates their behavior and motive in doing something.

The development of psychology theory has been much influenced by Sigmund Freud and Carl Gustav Jung's thought and idea. Even though, there are emerged numerous theories of contemporary psychology which developed their theory.

As Felman's statement (cited by Green: 1996) that we normally tend to see psychoanalysis as the active practice performed upon the passive text.

The other psychoanalytic theory in literary work according to Homey as written in "Theory of Literature" by Wellek and Warren (1997: 91), states that sometimes the novelist can teach us more over about human nature and psychologist with all of his imagination stated in words. Thus, he adds, it is intelligible that psychoanalysis is relevant to be used in appraising literary work.

Thereby, it is obvious that psychoanalytic keeps relevant to be used in analyzing literary works. Methodological relationship of literature and psychology enables any methods within psychology to be applied in analyzing of literary work which can give feedback toward development of psychology.

Therefore, literary work can be analyzed through psychological approach because it emphasizes on the vast realm of conscious human experience. The literary work contains the elements that represent the perfect story. In its elements there are some characters that build the story.

According to the explanation above, the writer finds the correlation between the theories and the topic of the study. The topic is the aspects of love,

ii is psychoanalysis study. So, psychology has a deeply correlation to literature. It helps us to get a deeply analysis and understanding to literary works.

2.4 The Definition of Emotion

Emotion is clearly one of the most vitally important phenomena to study psychology. Etymologically, the word emotion is a composite formed from two Latin Words ex/out, outward + movement, action, gesture. This classical formation refers to the immediate nature of emotion as experienced by all, indeed living organism.

In psychology and common use, emotion is an aspect of a person's mental state of being, normally based in or tied to the person internal (physical) and external (social) sensory feeling. Love, hate, courage, fear, joy, sadness, pleasure, and disgust can all be described in both psychological and physiological terms. Emotion is the realm where thought and psychology arc inextricably entwined and where the 'self' is inseparable from our individual perceptions of value and judgment toward our selves and others. Emotion is sometimes regarded as the antithesis of reason; as is suggested by phrases such as appeal to emotion or don't let you emotions take over. It must be recognized that emotional reaction often produce internal state and cognitive streams undesirable to the individual feeling, which she/he may control but often cannot, or at least produce consequences or thoughts which she/he may later regret or disagree with, but during the emotional state could not control with his/her other

principles. Thus one of the most distinctive and perhaps challenging facts about human being is the potential for both opposition and entanglement between will, emotion, and reason.

Much of what is said about emotions, as well as the history of what has been said about them, is conditioned by culture and even politics. That is to say specific emotional responses, as well as a group's interpretation of their significance, may be influenced by cultural norms of propriety. For instance, love hate, and the desire for vengeance are treated very differently in differing societies. This methodological relativity is entirely different from the question of emotions, whether emotions are universal or are culturally determined. Many researchers would agree that a vast proportion of human behavior, no matter how close to the lowest biological substrates - including sexual behavior, food consumption, feeling in response to psychological changes and responses to environmental conditions - are conditioned based on social surroundings and non-human environmental factors. Thus, it is not difficult to defend the position that emotion is, to a high degree dependent on social phenomena, expectations, norms, and conditioned behavior of the group in which and individual lives. Clearly, then, the influence of politics, religion, and socio-culture customs can be easily traced or hypothesized, or perhaps not. Among many pertinent examples: behaviors or activities considered highly cruel in some societies may

in fact provoke responses of enjoyment in others; or, sexual acts considered highly desirable in some cultures world provoke shame or disgust in other.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emotion>).

As a part of psychology, emotion is regarded as feeling to our experiences in life. Parkinson gives definition of emotion. He defines emotion as a relatively short-term, evaluative state focused on a particular intentional object (a person, an event, or a state of affairs). It consists of anger, fear, love, and hate (Parkinson and Colman, 1995: 19).

According to “The Encyclopedia of Knowledge” 1993: 22), emotions are biopsychological reactions of an individual to important events in his or her life. These reactions involve special kinds of feeling, widespread psychological changes, impulses to action, and sometimes overt behavior.

Crider and friends add that the meaning of emotion is categorized into the three meaning. Those meaning are a characteristic of feeling or subjective experience, a pattern of psychological arousal, and a pattern of overt expression (Crider, Goethas, Kavanaugh, Solomon, 1983: 144).

Emotion is the basic instruments of survival and adaptation. They give someone motive power to live, to move, and to strive that is essential in individual survival, in maintain of community, and in the development of ciilization. So, in general, emotion is aroused when a person or animal regards something as good or bad. They also help organized experienced, direct and

sustain action, and communicate action. They signal that something important is happening. An emotion needs not to be aroused by something in the outside world. Emotion can arise from biological, sensory, or cognitive sources of person.

The Encyclopedia Americana International (1997: 309) gives the following description of emotion:

“An emotion can be described as a person’s acute of relatively short-life reaction that is revealed in his behavior as well as felt in his conscious experience. An emotion is accompanied by widespread changes in psychological functioning — increased pulse and breathing rates, for examples. An emotion is usually initiated as reaction to factors outside the individual circumstances in his environment”.

Everyone has emotion. And it is very important in our lives. Actually people think of emotion as feeling which is experienced. They may experience specific feelings or emotions.

Emotion is a strong feeling state; such as excitement, distress, happiness, sadness, love, hate fear, or anger arising subjectively and directed toward a specific object, with psychological and behavioral components.

It is also supported by Davidoff’s description that defines an emotion as seemingly spontaneous and uncontrollable internal state characterized by subjective feelings and psychological arousal, which guide expressive gestures and subsequent behavior (Davidoff 1983: 307).

Emotion or feeling is a part of consciousness. Philosophers define feeling as the emotional effect that any mental or physical activity produced upon reason. A person might feel good or bad about something and the feeling might be pleasant or unpleasant. The term feeling is commonly used to mean 'experiencing', believing, or touching.

Furthermore, Lazarus as quoted by Parkinson (1995: 6) characterized emotion based on the different evaluation of the situation; there are positive emotions and negative emotions. Positive emotions such as happiness, pride and love are associated with primary appraisals that the situation is beneficial to personal concerns, whereas negative emotions such as anger, fear, and sadness suggest that the situation is being appraised as detrimental to the individual.

In general, emotion is another word feeling. Some common emotions are anger, fear, love, grief, jealousy, hurt, disappointed and joy. We may have these feelings or emotions in response to things that there are going on at the moment or when we remember something that happened in the past. Frequently, we also experience psychological changes, such as feeling hot; having or beat faster; changes in our breathing; knotting in our stomach; etc when we feel emotions.

The description emotion above gives clearer explanation about the dimension as the stream of psychological study. And from the categorizing of emotion will be focus only love that is concluded as the beneficial to personal concerns.

2.5 The Description of Love

The word “love” comes from the Old English ‘lufu’, connected Sanskrit lubh, ‘to desire’ and Latin ‘lubere’, ‘to please’. Love has several meanings in the English language, from something gives a little pleasure to something one would be die for (patriotism). It can be described an intense feeling of affection, an emotion or emotional state. In ordinary use, it usually refers to interpersonal love (www.explorelove.co.uk). Here some definition of love:

Dictionary’s definition of love: love is a strong liking for someone. It is a strong passionate affection for another person. Love is patient and kind; love is not jealous; it is not arrogant or rude; love does not insist on its own way; it is irritable or resentful; it doesn’t rejoice at wrong, but rejoice in the right. Love bears all things; believe all things; hopes all things; endure all things. (www.explorelove.co.uk).

Sometime people use the word love differently. Many people believe that love is a feeling or kind of attractions. It means that love represent a magnetic attraction between two persons. Love is a feeling of high emotional affiliation, which sends a person’s ego to dizzying heights. In other words, love is the physical and mental compatibility of two people. It is the end result of mature union of two compatible personalities. Love is helping the other person whenever he needs. It is also doing things together and liking it.

Beside, in term of “giving”, love means giving time, understanding. Love is to give one self to another. Love is giving trust. Love is a give and take relationship. Meanwhile, in term of ‘security’, love is having security in being

wanted and knowing you have someone to rely on. When a person is in love, the world is right and a person has security.

Furthermore, Warga on his book *Personal Awareness* give definition of love as follows:

Love is an intense of feeling of passive regard toward another person in which the needs and desire of that person are put above those of the one who loves. Love not only an emotion, although it is common defined as such. Love is much more. It includes such attitude as trust, positive power approval, helpful criticism, positive acceptance, and a wish for the well-being of the loved one. It also includes behaviors that accompany these attitudes. Love runs the gamut of emotion: joy, sexual desire, anger, respect, sympathy, and empathy. (Warga, 1993: 313)

As one of human being, the greatest desire to achieve is a really and long lasting love relationship. And that what Fromm has written in his book *the Art of Loving*. Fromm considers love to be a set of creative relationship that includes four elements: understanding, care, respect and responsibility. By understanding, Fromm means that people in love must know each other. He disparages the idea of love at the first sight, considering such attractions to be a product of factors like sexual arousal, fantasy, fascination, admiration, appreciation, attraction, identification, and good feeling.

Caring involves concern about the love's one health, growth, stability, and welfare. It sharing the loved one's feeling; joy in the loved one joy; paid when the loved one feel hurt.

By respect, Fromm means the mutual acceptance of loved ones they are, as unique person, as selves in their own right. Respect does not mean fear or deference. It does not involve a reshaping of the loved one to fit a certain image, but leaves his or her personality.

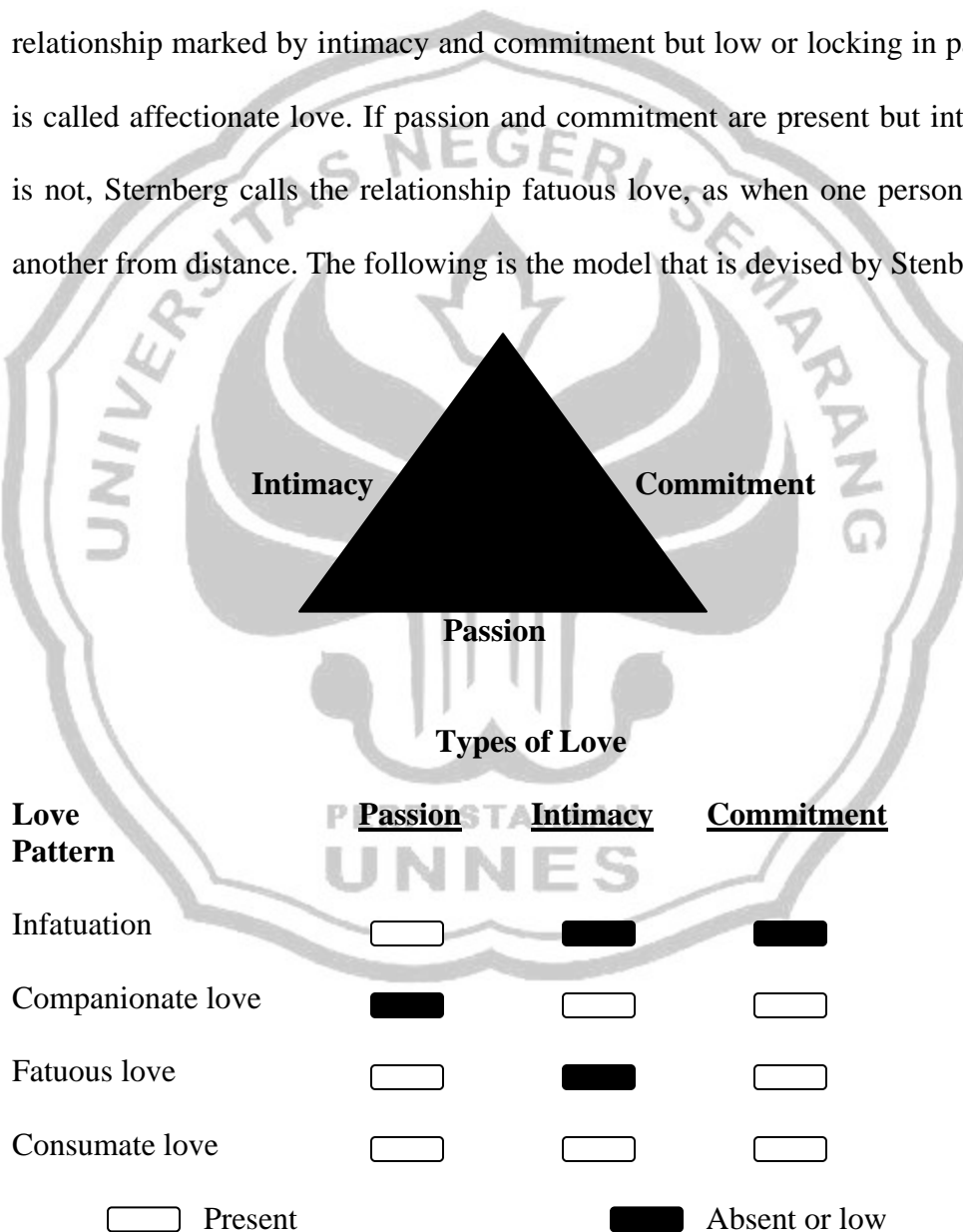
While responsibility, according Fromm, really means responding to the loved one person's need, particularly emotional needs.

Thus love, as Fromm explained. It is a relationship of giving and taking of mutual responding and reciprocal interaction. Love involves a sharing and returning.

The other psychologist Robert Sternberg as quoted by Santrox (2002: 452) proposed the Triangular Theory of Love; that love includes three components; intimacy, passion and commitment. Intimacy is the first component. It is the feeling that encompasses closeness, connectedness, and bondedness. The second component is passion. Passion is a drive that leads to romance, physical attraction, and sexual consummation. The last component is commitment. It is a decision that one loves another, and in long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

The "amount" of love one experiences depends on the absolute strength of the three components; the kind one experiences depends on his/her strong relations each other. The three components, pictorially labeled on the vertices of triangle, interact with each other and with the action they produce them.

Depending on which type of love, present different of love result. For example, if passion the only ingredients, we are merely infatuated. This may happen in an affair in which there is a little intimacy and even less commitment. A relationship marked by intimacy and commitment but low or lacking in passion is called affectionate love. If passion and commitment are present but intimacy is not, Sternberg calls the relationship fatuous love, as when one person loves another from distance. The following is the model that is devised by Sternberg:



Based on description of love above the writer can draw some conclusion that love, as an affectionate behavior to other, it is a strong liking or attraction experienced to the other person. Besides, the aspects of love are important dealing with love relationship. As reflected in Hemingway's novel entitled "A Farewell to Arms", the main character, Henry and Cathrine experience love and show it by take and give: care, understanding, respect and responsibility.

After we know about what love is, the writer will discuss about love styles.

2.5.1 Love Styles

Susan Henrick and Clyde Hendrick develop a love attitude scale based on John Alan Lee's theory called Love style. Lee identifies six basic theories that people use in their interpersonal relationship. They are *eros*, *ludus*, *store*, *pragma*, *mania* and *egape*. *Eros* (romantic love) is a passionate physical love based on physical appearance and beauty. *Ludus* (game playing) is a love that is played as a game; love is playful; often involves a little or no commitment and thrives on "conquests". *Storge* (companionate love) is an affectionate love that slowly develops, based on similarity and friendship. *Pragme* (pragmatic love) is an inclination to select a partner based on practical and rational criteria where both will benefit from the partnership. *Mania* (possessive love) is a highly emotional love; unstable; the stereotype of romantic love; its characteristic include jealousy and conflict. *Egape* (altruistic love) is a selfless altruistic love;

and a spiritual one. From the description of love styles above, the writer conclude that everyone has their own love styles. It depends on their personality. Love styles influence someone to select the best partner for his/her own life.



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

The method of investigation used in analyzing the novel consists of five parts, namely:

3.1 The Object of the Study

The object of this final project is a novel entitled “A Farewell to Arms” by Ernest Hemingway. This novel is published by Peacock Books, New Delhi. This work contains 315 pages and 41 chapters.

3.2 Kinds of Data

Since the object of this final project is a written works, the data will be in form of words, sentences, dialogues, and utterances derived from the novel which has correlation with the topic.

3.3 Procedures of Collecting Data

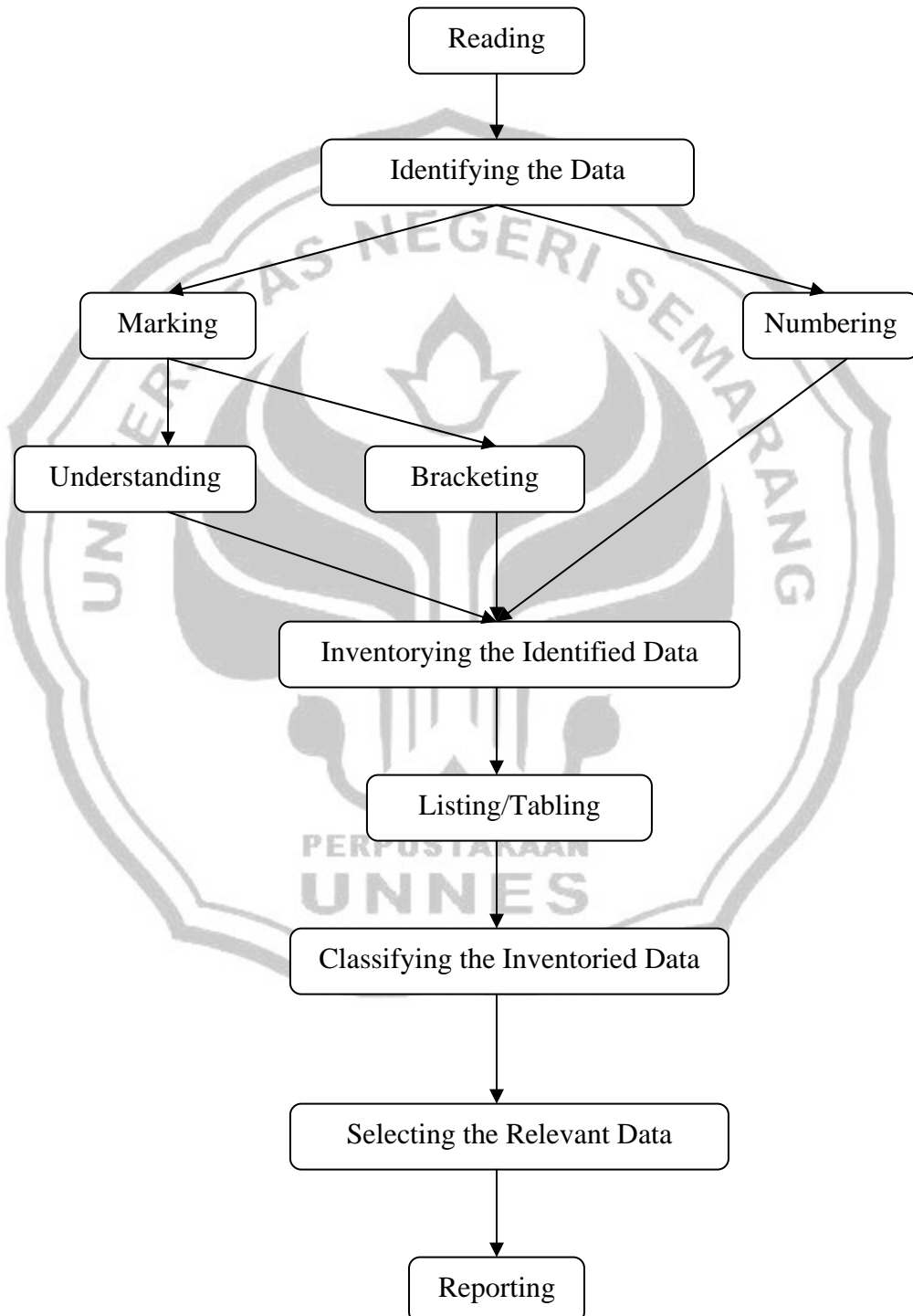
The procedures of collecting data are as follows:

- 1) Reading the novel carefully at least twice in order get deep understanding of the content related to the topic.
- 2) Identifying the data. Here the words identifying means the activity of separating data and non-data by marking (underlining, and bracketing) the suspecting data in the novel and then numbering them. To make it clear, if a datum is a form of a written dialogue, it uses bracketing and numbering, but

if it is in row sentences, only parts of sentences use underlining and numbering are needed.

- 3) Inventorying the identified hints. Here means the writer will classify the overall data in several appendixes.
- 4) Listing the identified data by putting them into a table. The first column is number of data. It can be specified into five parts including form of data chapter, paragraph, and line. The form of data covering words phrases sentences, hidden meaning and dialogue.
- 5) Classifying the inventoried data into groups. Each of which will support answer each question.
- 6) Selecting the relevant data. From the classified data, the writer selects all of the listed data that would be related to the topic of analysis using relevancy technique, and
- 7) Reporting all the types of data in appendices

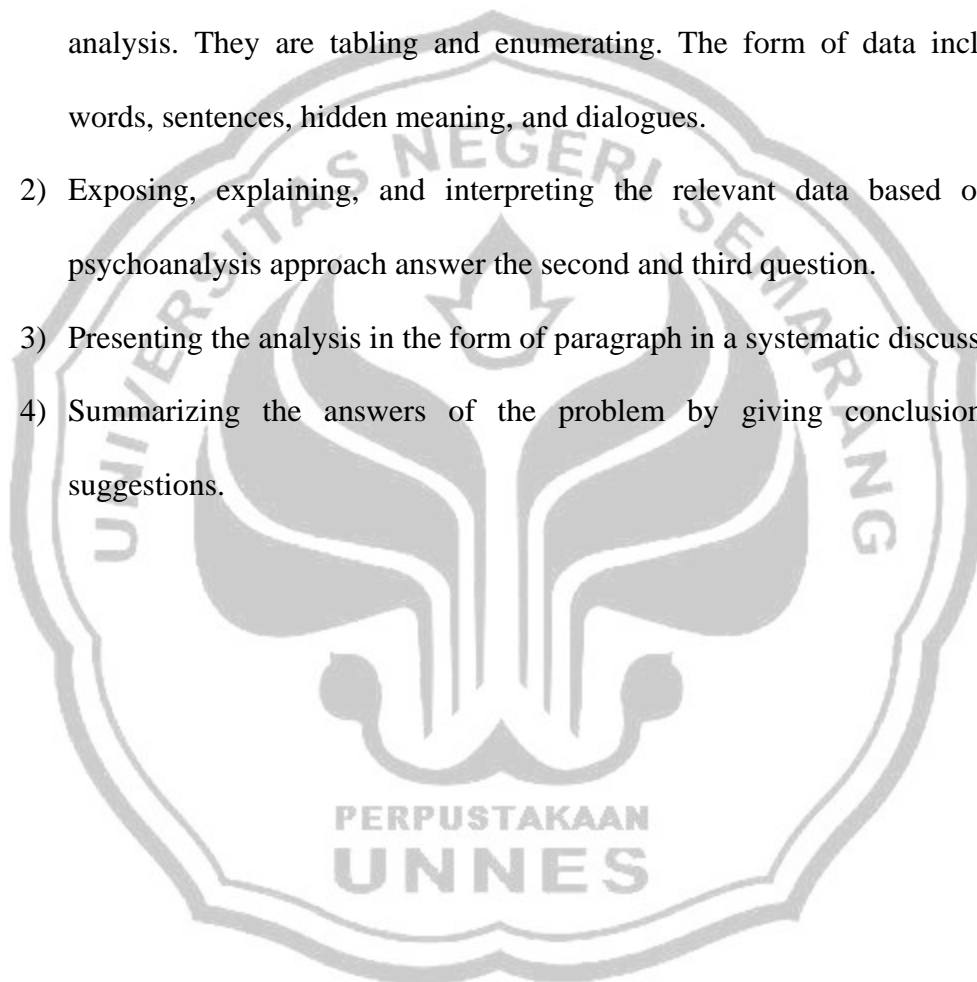
Procedures of Collecting Data



3.4 Procedures of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer using several steps as follows:

- 1) To answer the question number one, the writer uses two techniques of analysis. They are tabling and enumerating. The form of data including words, sentences, hidden meaning, and dialogues.
- 2) Exposing, explaining, and interpreting the relevant data based on the psychoanalysis approach answer the second and third question.
- 3) Presenting the analysis in the form of paragraph in a systematic discussion.
- 4) Summarizing the answers of the problem by giving conclusion and suggestions.



CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF ANALYSIS

The main problems of the study are: how is love expressed by the main characters and how its aspects reflected by the main characters. This chapter will present the analysis of love and its aspects that will be shown by the main characters in the novel 'A Farewell to Arms'. There are two main characters in this novel. They are Frederic Hendry and Cathrine Barkley.

In order to present the findings systematically, the analysis will be divided into two subchapters. The subchapters will be preceded describing about love expression reflected by the main characters in the novel. Then continued by the second subchapter that will describe the aspects of love that reflected by the main characters.

4.1 Love Expression Reflected by the Main Characters in the novel

4.1.1 The Change of Henry's Personality

Henry is the main character in the novel. He often gets experience in his life, especially about woman. He was a play boy and never knew about love. He was always proud of his experience to his friend.

- (1) 'You're dirty,' he said. 'You ought to wash. Where did you go and what did you do? Tell me everything at once.'
'I went everywhere. Milan, Florence, Rome, Naples, Villa San Giovanni, Messina, Taormina-- '
'You talk like time-table. Did you have any beautiful adventures?'

‘Yes.’
‘Where?’
‘Milano, Firenze, Rome, Napoli--’
‘That’s enough. Tell me really what was the best.’
‘In Milano’
‘That was because it was first. Where did you meet her? In the cova?
Where did you go? How did you feel? Tell me everything at once. Did
you stay all night?’
(p. 9)

The quotation above is the dialogue between Henry and Rinaldy, Henry’s friend. Based on the dialogue above the writer can see that Henry had many experience with a woman. It can be proven by Rinaldy’s question; ‘*Did you have any beautiful adventures?*’ Here, beautiful adventures mean Henry’s adventures with many women. And Henry experienced it in many places. The other proof that shows if it is Henry’s woman adventures is when Rinaldy asked him; ‘*Where did you meet her? In the cova? Where did you go? How did you feel? Tell me everything at once. Did you stay all night?*’ From the quotation above can be seen that Henry was a playboy. But after he met Cathrine he was change.

One day, he was introduced to Cathrine by Rinaldy. Henry admired Cathrine’s beauty. He thought that he had never seen a woman as beautiful as her. He really admired her, that’s way he fallen in love with her.

- (2) ‘.....’ She looked fresh and young and very beautiful. I thought that I had never seen any one so beautiful.
‘.....’ When I saw her I was in love with her.
(p. 87)

From quotation above can be seen that his admiration to Cathrine's beauty had made him fallen in love.

From that time, he was fallen in love with Cathrine, whereas he didn't want to fallen in love with any women. But with Cathrine he could felt love. It can be shown by the following quotation:

- (3) She went out. God knows I had not wanted to fall in love with her. I had not wanted to fall in love with any-one. But God knows I had and I lay on the bed in the room of the hospital in Milan and all sorts of things went through my head but I felt wonderful and finally Miss Gage came in. (p. 89)

Based on the quotation above the writer can see who Henry really has become. Henry finally found some one to admire and love. That after he met Cathrine, he could feel in love. It also proves that Henry had changed from a playboy to a person that really admire woman and love her. It was happed after he met Cathrine.

4.1.2 Henry's Sadness

Love is difficult to be defined because it can play someone emotion. Sometime, someone was late to realize if he was not just falling in love but he really loves his couple. He realized it if he has felt that there is a different with his feeling. Love can change someone's feeling. Someone can be sad because of love. This situation is shown by Henry since he met Cathrine.

Day by day after Henry made relationship with a Cathrine he realized that he loved her much. He really missed her if he could not see her. It is shown when Henry came to visit her but he could not see her because she was still on duty. Cathrine only sent a message by Miss Ferguson. Suddenly, Henry was really sad because he couldn't meet her. His sadness can be seen by the following quotation.

- (4) I sat in the reception hall of the villa, waiting for Cathrine Barkley to come down. Someone was coming down the hallway. I stood up, but it was not Cathrine. It was Miss Ferguson.

.....
.....
'I went out the door and suddenly felt lonely and empty. I had treated seeing Cathrine very lightly, I had gotten somewhat drunk and had nearly forgotten to come but when I could not see her I was feeling lonely and hollow.

(p. 39)

From quotation above the writer can see that Henry really sad because he could not see her. It is proved by the words; *lonely, empty, and hollow*. Those are felt by Henry because he was disappointed that he could not see her. From that time he realized that he really loved her.

The other sadness that Henry was felt when Cathrine was sick. His love to her became stronger. He realized that she was very important to his life. That's way he didn't want to lose her.

- (5) I sat outside in the hall. Everything was gone inside of me. I did not think. I could not think. I knew she was going to die and I prayed that she would not. Don't let her die. Oh god, please don't let her die. I'll do anything for you if you won't let her die. Please, please, please, dear

God, don't let her die. Dear God don't let her die. Please, please, please don't let her die. God please make her not die. I'll do anything you say if you don't let her die. That was all right but don't let her die. Please, please, dear God, don't let her die.

(p. 314)

Quotation above obviously seen that Henry was really sad with what Cathrine had happened. So, again and again he prayed and pleased for God in order to make her not die. And he would do anything if God not let her die. He did it because he loved her much.

4.1.3 Cathrine's Happiness

Cathrine was an English volunteer nurse stationed in Italy. She had not felt happy for long time because she had a tragic experience about love. She had lost his fiancé in the war.

- (6) 'It belonged to a boy who was killed last year. '
'I'm awfully sorry.'
'He was a very nice boy. Who was going to marry me and he was killed in the Somme.'
It was a ghastly show.'

(p. 10)

Quotation above shows about the cause of Cathrine's sadness, that she had lost her fiancé. But after he met Henry, she could feel happiness again. She really loved him and so was Henry. Her happiness can be seen by the following quotation:

- (7) 'We won't thing about that until you go. You see I'm happy, darling, and we have a long time. I haven't happy for a long time and when I met you perhapss I was nearly crazy. Perhaps I was crazy. But know we are

happy and we love each other. Do let's please just be happy. You're happy aren't you?

(p. 110)

From quotation above the writer can see that love can make Cathrine happy. She really happy that could love Henry. Because he had given what she had not get for a long time that was love and happiness. It also proves that Henry's love had make Cathrine happy.

4.2 The Aspects of Love Reflected in the Novel

As stated in chapter II that the greatest desire to achieve is a really and long lasting love relationship. There are some aspects to share our love in order to the loved one believes if we really love her/him. It is important to maintain our love relationship. As stated by Fromm (quoted by Warga. 1983), love to be a set of creative relationship that include care, respect, understanding and responsibility.

4.2.1 Care

Care, one of the aspects of love is regarded as the important thing because it is include the way to share our love. If someone care to the lover, it means that she/he really love her/him. Someone will be happy if she/he can give or receive care from the lover. As small as someone gives her/his care, it will be treated as a special person. In this novel, Henry shows his care by find time to visit her. After he was away from his duty, he hurried to see Cathrine. Nearly everyday he visited her just to know about her.

- (8) 'We were off the drive way, walking under the trees. I took her hands, then stopped and kissed her.
'Isn't there anywhere we can go?'
'No,' she said we have to just walk here. You've been away a long time.
'This is the third day. But I'm back now.'
She looked at me, 'And you do love me?'
'Yes.'
'You did say you love me, didn't you?'
'Yes, I love you.'
'And you call me Cathrine.'
'Cathrine.' We walked on a way and stopped under a tree.
'Say, "I've come back to Cathrine in the night."' "
'I've come back to Cathrine in the night.'
'Oh, darling, you have come back, haven't you?'
'Yes.'
'I love you so and it's been awful. You won't go away.'
'No. I'll always come back.'
'Oh I love you so. Please put your hand there again.'
- (p. 28)

From the quotation above the writer can see how Henry behaved her. To show his care he had often seen her. And he promised to Cathrine that he would be come back to see her again.

The other care had shown when Henry went out for a walk. He remembered about Cathrine and by something for giving to her. It can be show by the following quotation;

- (9) I went on up the street. I wanted to by something at the Cova to take to Catrine.
- (p. 113)

Henry loved Cathrine, so he cared for her. He did it in order to make her comfortable and safe during with him. His attitude can be seen when he comforted her because of her fear to the rain. She was afraid of the rain because

sometime she saw her and his dead in it. But he convinced her that he can make her safe. As shown by the following quotation

- (10) 'That's more likely'.
'No, it's not, darling. Because I can keep you safe. I know I can. But nobody can help themselves.
.....
.....
'It's all nonsense. It's only nonsense. I'm not afraid of the rain. I'm not afraid of the rain. Oh, oh, God, I wish I wasn't.' she was crying. I comforted her and she stopped crying. But outside it kept on raining.
(p. 120)

Based on the quotation above the writer can see how Henry's care to Cathrine. He really loved her so he care for herself. It is proven by his attitude as shown by the underlining sentences above.

4.2.2 Understanding

Care implicates another aspect of love that is understanding. This second aspect is important because in love relationship it is needed to have mutual understanding to each other. As stated by Fromm that people in love must know each other. This is can be show by giving empathy to the lover or know what the lover feeling. As proven by Henry when he saw Cathrine was hiding something from him. He saw anxiety seemed in her face, so he knew that she was hiding something from him. Seeing that, he was not just quiet. Affectionately, he asked her to tell what she was happening. He convinced that he would be right heard whatever she wanted to tell. What Henry done can be shown by the following quotation:

- (11) 'She seemed upset and taut.'
'What's the matter, Cathrine?'
'Nothing, nothing's the matter.'
'Yes there is.'
'No nothing. Really nothing.'
'I know there is. Tell me darling. You can tell me.'
'It's nothing.'
'Tell me.'
'I don't want to. I'm afraid I'll make you unhappy or worry you.'
'It won't if it doesn't worry you.'
'I don't want to tell.'
'Tell it.'
'Do I have to?'
'Yes.'

(p. 131)

From quotation above the writer can see that Henry had understood about Catharine's feeling. It is proven by his attitude that he directly asked to her when he saw strange in her face.

After Henry knew the truth that Cathrine was pregnant, he really knew that it would be a problem for them, because they were still on duty, beside the war had not been over yet. That's why Cathrine didn't want to tell him. She knew that it would worry him. The other way, Henry was not worried about that. He just worried about herself. He tried to be patient in order to make her not more worried. Gentlemanly he said to her that he will be all right. By saying that, he hoped that he could understand about her feeling. As shown by the following quotation:

- (12) 'Is it allright.'
'Of course.'
'I did everything. I took everything, but I didn't make any difference.'

‘I’m not worried.’
‘I couldn’t help it, darling, and I haven’t worried about it. You mustn’t worry or feel badly.’
‘I only worry about you.’

(p. 132)

From quotation above, it can be seen how Henry’s attitude in facing a problem about Cathrine’s pregnancy. He was still being patient and made her sure if he would be right. It proves that he understood her feeling.

Same as Henry, Cathrine also understood about him. She knew what thing that could make him feel better if he was facing a problem. As shown by Cathrine, she knew that exactly Henry also worried, so she took a glass of cognac for him in order to make him feel good.

(13) ‘We’re splendid people,’ Cathrine said. She went over to armoire and brought me a cognac and a glass. ‘Have a drink, darling,’ she said. ‘You’ve been awfully good.’

(p. 134)

Henry’s love was serious, didn’t like what he had ever felt before. So in his relationship with Cathrine he tried to understand her. He tried to understand his feeling. Therefore he always behaved her gently. Because he knew that what a woman wanted. And each time he saw if there was a different with her behavior or seemed strange, he knew it and asked her. As shown by the following quotation:

(14) I went to the window and looked out, then pulled a cord that shut thy plush curtains. Cathrine was sitting on the bed, looking at the cut glass chandelier. She had taken her hat off and her hair shone under the light.

She saw herself in one of the mirrors and put her hands to her hair. I saw her in three mirrors. She did not look happy. She let her cape fall on the bed.

‘What’s the matter, darling?’

‘I never felt like a whore before, she said. I went over to the window and pulled the curtain aside and looked out. I had not thought it would be like this.

‘You’re not a whore.’

‘I know it, darling. But it isn’t nice to feel like one.’ Her voice was dry and flat.

(p. 146)

(15) I went over and sat on the bed and kissed her.

‘You’re my good girl.’

‘I’m certainly yours,’ she said

‘You’re a lovely girl.’

(p. 147)

Based on the quotation above the writer can see how Henry behaved her. He loved her, so he understood her feeling. He knew why she was sad by asking her. And know how made her happy by kissing her and saying softly. He made her sure that she was a good woman for him. Therefore, Cathrine believed that only him who understood about her; what she had done and what kind of woman she was. That she was not like women which he had ever known. It was proven, when she said to Henry; ‘I’m a simple girl. No one ever understood it except you.’ (p. 148). That’s why she loved him much.

4.2.3 Respect

In chapter 2, the writer mentioned that there are four aspects of love, and one of them is respect. As one of the element of four elements in love, respect

means the mutual acceptance of the loved ones as they are. Respect does not mean fear or difference. It shows by Cathrine as can be seen by the quotation below:

- (16) 'You know I don't love anyone but you. You shouldn't mind because someone else loved me.'
'I do.'
'You shouldn't be jealous of someone who's dead. When you have everything.'
'No, but I don't want to hear about it.'
'Poor darling. And I know you've been with all kind of girls and it doesn't matter to me.'
- (p. 109)

From quotation above can be seen that Cathrine ignored about how Henry's past. She knew that Henry had many experience with many women but she didn't care about that. She was happy and loved him as what he was. She would love him and to be faithful.

- (17) 'But you want ever leave me for someone else.'
'No, darling. I wan't ever leave you for some one else. I suppose all sort of dreadfull thing will happen to us. But you don't worry about that.'
- (p. 110)

It is obviously seen that Cathrine had really placed Henry in her heart. She would not turn away to the other man. It means that she had accepted him. She would love him forever. It is proven when she said to Henry "I want't ever leave you for someone else".

4.2.4 Responsibility

The last aspect of love is responsibility. Responsibility is an effort to care for the beloved one. As stated by Fromm that responsibility means responding to the loved person's need. When someone makes love relationship he/she should be responsible to his/her lover, if he/she not responsible it means that he/she not truly in love with you. Responsibility also includes the effort to maintain relationship. In this story, Henry had shown his responsibility by trying to give her happiness. He shared it by giving care and understanding as described above. But his big effort to maintain his relationship with Cathrine was when he tried to escape from German front. He did it because had planed and promised to Cathrine to go out from Milan and went to another place. As shown by the following quotation:

- (18) 'I should thing it might be hard to manage.'
'No it won't, darling. If it is necessary I'll simply to leave. But it won't come to that.'
'Where should we go?'
'I don't care. Anywhere you want. Anywhere we don't know people.'
'Don't you care where we go?'
'No. I'll like any place.'

(p. 131)

Therefore, to fulfill her wish, he tried hard to escape and find out her. It was proved by his back in Milan. He had hurried to go to hospital for seeing

Cathrine, but she was there. Knew if she was away he still kept going to find her for the sake of his love. He did it because he must be responsible with what he had said to her. That he wanted ask her to go and life together. Finally, in the middle of his way, unfortunately he met Cathrine.

- (19) Cathrine and Helen Ferguson were at supper when I came to the hotel. Standing in the hallway I saw them at table. Cathrine's face was away from me and I saw the line of her hair and heer cheek and her lovely neck and shoulders. She stop when I came in.
'My God.' She said
'Hello.' I said.
'Why it's you!' Cathrine said. Her fased lighted up she looked too happy to believe it. I kissed her. Cathrine blushed and I sat down at the table. (p. 235-236)

Quotation above shows that Henry had back for her. It can be shown by Cathrine that she had surprised with what she had seen in front of her. It is proved by the words; 'My God' said by Cathrine. It means that unbelievable to see him back from the war. Therefore, she was very happy saw he had back from the war and trying to find her. She was very happy and proud that he had back just for her. Because she thought that she would not see him again. Her happiness also can be seen by the underlining sentences bellow:

- (20) The girl who was serving the meal came in and I told her to bring a plate for me. Cathrine looked at me all the time, her eyes happy. (p. 236)

After he found Cathrine, he found commitment. He decided to go to the other place where there was no one know them and spent his life with her. They

went to Switzerland and lived happily there. Their happiness can be seen by the following quotation:

- (21) We had a fine live. We lived through the month of January and February and the winter was very fine and we were very happy. (p. 290)

Here, we can see that Henry had shown his responsibility to Cathrine. It was proved that he had success maintain his relationship with her and make her happy.

Based on the explanation above the writer can see that love not only expressed by words but also by attitude. Someone can change his self because of love. Love can make someone happy. Beside, it can make someone sad, but love is still needed in life because it is important to reach happiness. Love can be shown by some attitude. And this attitude will proves someone's love. To show whether love is truth can proved by care, understanding, respect and responsibility. As described in the novel "A Farewell to Arms" by the main character, Henry and Cathrine.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Here the writer would like to conclude and provide some suggestions related to the result of analysis that has been discussed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

As to the first purpose of the study, the writer described the expression of love by dividing into sub-sub chapters. Then, the writer explained love expression reflected by the main characters based on the data. There are three expression of love that was expressed by the main characters. *First, the change of Henry's personality*, Henry expressed his love not only by words but also attitude. To express his love, he was change from a playboy to a person who understood about woman. Previously, he had never fallen in love with a woman but after he met Cathrine he could felt love. *Second, Henry's Sadness*, the other attitude is shown by his sadness when Cathrine was sick. Henry realized that she was very important to his life. He expressed his sadness by his serious pray that he sent up to God. He prayed to God in order to make her not die, because he really loved her. *And the third is Cathrine's Happiness*. Cathrine expressed his love by his happiness. Because she thought that Henry had given what she had not gotten for a long time that was love. That's why she really loved him.

To answer the second purpose of the study, the writer also described the aspects of love reflected in the novel by dividing into sub-sub chapters and explained those aspects based on the data. There are four aspects of love reflected in the novel. They are *care, understanding, respect, and responsibility*. Those aspects are important for them in order to maintain their relationship. Henry and Cathrine loved each other, so they wanted to do the best for their relationship in order to prove their love. The aspects of love are also needed in their relationship in order to realize their happiness.

5.2 Suggestions

The following are some suggestions that be drawn from the study.

1. To help in understanding the meaning of love, it will be better for the readers to read the novel “A farewell to Arms”. This novel leads them to know more about love.
2. To improve the reader’s knowledge about the meaning of love in real life, it will be better for the readers to read as much as possible. It can encourage them to know about human’s character and emotions including the expression of love in real life. They know what they should do when they love someone else.
3. To give the readers understanding about the classification of love emotions, the writer hopes that by reading this novel, they can express love as the main characters in the novel. It can help them to understand their love emotion.

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www.explorelove.co.uk



APPENDIX A

List of Collected Data

Number of Data	Form of Data	Found			
		In Chapter	In Paragraph	On Page	On line
1.	Dialogue	3	2	9	17-27
2.	Sentences	4	19	16	1-4
3.	Sentences	5	18	24	1-2
4.	Sentences	6	3	27	1-3
5.	Dialogue	6	6	28	5-10
6.	Sentences	7	35	39	1-4
7.	Sentences	14	19	87	1-3
8.	Dialogue	14	7	88	3-4
9.	Dialogue	18	6	109	20-26
10.	Dialogue	18	6	110	11-15
11.	Sentences	18	6	110	22 -29
12.	Sentences	19	3	113	20-21
13.	Dialogue	19	5	120	2-6
14.	Sentences	19	19	120	19-29
15.	Dialogue	21	3	131	13-28
16.	Dialogue	21	3	131	7-13
17.	Dialogue	21	3	132	4-11
18.	Hidden meaning	21	4	134	25-27
19.	Hidden meaning	23	24	146	15-25
20.	Hidden meaning	23	28	147	5-7

21.	Sentences	34	9	235-236	27-31
22.	Sentences	34	11	236	8-10
23.	Sentences	40	1	290	1-3
24	Sentences	41	50	314	21-30



APPENDIX B1

List of Selected Data: Answering Question Number One

Number of Data	Form of Data	Found			
		In Chapter	In Paragraph	On Page	On Line
1.	Dialogue	3	2	9	17-27
2.	Dialogue	4	19	16	1-4
3.	Sentences	7	35	39	1-4
4.	Sentences	14	19	87	1-3
5.	Sentences	14	16	89	5-8
6.	Sentences	7	6	110	23-30
7.	Sentences	41	50	314	21-30

APPENDIX B2

List of Selected Data: Answering Question Number Two

Number of Data	Form of Data	Found			
		In Chapter	In Paragraph	On Page	On Line
1.	Dialogue	6	6	28	5-10
2.	Dialogue	18	6	109	20-26
3.	Dialogue	18	6	110	11-15
4.	Dialogue	19	4	113	22-23
5.	Sentences	19	19	120	29-30
6.	Dialogue	21	3	131	7-13
7.	Dialogue	21	3	131	13-28
8.	Dialogue	21	3	132	4-11
9.	Hidden meaning	21	4	134	25-27
10.	Hidden meaning	23	24	146	15-25
11.	Hidden meaning	23	28	147	5-7
12.	Hidden Meaning	34	9	235	27-31
13.	Sentences	34	11	236	8-10
14.	Sentences	40	1	290	1-3