



The Romance Formula in John Green's

The Fault in Our Stars

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for The Sarjana Degrees Majoring
English Literature in English Department**

Faculty of Humanities of Diponegoro University

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DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY

SEMARANG

2015

PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications and someone else's paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 20 September 2015

Novindia Nurratnasari

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Indeed what is to come will be better for you than what has gone by.

Surah Ad- Duha (93:4)

Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts.

Winston Churchill

Do not pray for an easy life, pray for the strength to endure a difficult one.

Bruce Lee

*This thesis is dedicated to
my beloved family and fellows
who always give me endless love and support to accomplish this thesis.*

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The writer's deepest gratitude goes to Allah SWT who has given strength and faith so that this thesis entitled "The Romance Formulas in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars" came to a completion. On this occasion, the writer would like to thank all those people who have helped and contributed to the completion of this thesis.

The writer's deepest gratitude and appreciation are extended to Mrs Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed.,M.Hum., as her academic advisor who gave her continuous guidance, helpful correction, moral support, advice, and suggestion, without which it was doubtful that this thesis was able to come into completion.

The writer's deepest gratitude also goes to the following;

1. Dr. Redyanto M. Noor, M.Hum, as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University;
2. Sukarni Suryaningsih, S.S., M.Hum, as the Head of English Department of the Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University;
3. All lecturers of English Department;
4. My beloved mother and father, who always give her endless support, prayer, love and trust. A truly blessing that God has given to her;
5. My brother and sister, who always cheer her up and be her mood booster;
6. My boyfriend, Praditya Adi Nugroho, who always encourages and listens;

7. My best friends since ever, Fitriani Yahya Sugiyanti, Syifa Auliana Patricia Elle, Khairina Permatasari and Aprini Awalia for sharing the best laughter;
8. My best friends in college, Novieta Sinaga, Hestiana Larasati, Zeanitta Tiffany , Destari Puspa, Narishwari Ariandini, Lois Lasyana and Vinnie Nur Rizky for the loyal friendship;
9. All fellow friends in English Department 2011, especially Bayu Tedjo Ajie, Raditya Yoga, Nararyani Pramuditha, Ruth Lidya Sitorus, Sandra Glaudia and M. Rozak;
10. Crazy friends in Waterfall boarding house;
11. EDSA UNDIP members.

The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, she will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better.

Finally, the writer expects that this thesis will be useful to the readers.

Semarang, 20 September 2015

Novindia Nurratnasari

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ABSTRAK

Tesis ini menganalisis novel yang berjudul *The Fault in Our Star* karya John Green. Tujuan dari penulisan tesis ini adalah untuk menjabarkan formula-formula yang ada pada novel sastra populer. Dalam menganalisis tesis ini, proses pencarian data dan informasi yang mendukung penulisan, penulis menggunakan metode pencarian perpustakaan. Teori yang menjadi pedoman pengerjaan tesis ini adalah teori sastra populer (romansa) oleh John G. Cawelti.. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa novel tersebut mengandung unsur-unsur formula sastra populer yaitu karakter hero dan heroine dan alur kisah percintaan itu terbangun yang menjadi fokusnya dan karakter yang diumpamakan sebagai hero dalam kisah romansa.

Kata Kunci : Sastra populer, konflik, romansa, plot, karakter

ABSTRACT

This thesis analyzes John Green's *The Fault in Our Star*. The purpose of this thesis is to explain the formula for popular narrative. To analyze the novel, the writer gathered the data and information that support the analysis using a library research method. The theory that underlies this thesis is John Green's theory of popular narrative (romance). The result of the analysis shows that novel adopts popular narrative formula: hero and heroine characters and the development of love relationship between man and woman is the main focus of the plot.

Keywords : Popular narrative, conflict, romance, plot, character

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

In my opinion, literature can be simply defined as a creative activity, a work of art. Literature has a purpose to entertain the readers. Literary works can be divided into three kinds: drama, poetry, and prose. All of them have their own characteristics and different forms. Prose and drama commonly tell about the reflection of life and use connotative language. In contrast with drama and prose, poetry commonly uses denotative language.

The writer wants to analyze John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*. This novel can be classified as popular fiction. Popular fiction is a literary works that are arranged with the consideration to satisfy popular readers' tastes or market. It has a purpose to get more selling numbers. Radway in her book *Reading Romance*, states "The things that make serious novel and popular fiction different is serious novel seems failed to attract people attention and it made serious novel less income" (1984: 29). According to Cawelti in his book entitled *Adventure, Mystery and Romance*, literary formula in general is "A structure of a narrative or dramatic conventions employed in a great number of individual works" (1977: 5). A cultural stereotype and larger plot are commonly used in popular fiction. Cawelti creates formulas of each genre such as

Adventure, Mystery, Romance, Melodrama, Alien Beings or States. In this final paper, the writer only focuses on romance genre. Many people like to read romance because “It is relaxing release from the tension produced by daily problems and responsibilities” (Radway, 1984: 61). The purpose of this study is to define how the development of love relationship between a man and a woman is portrayed in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. It is about the love relationship between August and Hazel from the beginning they meet until they fall in love, after that come obstacles, and finally the story leads to a happy ending story. Although one of them dies, it does not mean that it is an unhappy ending because they have already shown and expressed their own feelings and ever been in love to each other. Besides, the writer wants to explain the characterization of hero and heroine in romance and romance plot.

1.2 Research problems:

- 1.2.1 What characterizes of *TFIOS* novel as a romance popular fiction?
- 1.2.2 How does the plot of *TFIOS* reflect the romance formula?

1.3 Objectives of study:

- 1.3.1 To analyze the characteristics of *TFIOS* as a romance popular fiction
- 1.3.2 To analyze the plot of *TFIOS* as a reflection of romance formula

1.4.Method of the Study

1.4.1 Method of Research

Every research needs data to support its contents in order to collect all the information that could support the validity of the data. The writer used a library research to analyze *The Fault in Our Star*. The library research adopts is theories not only from books, but also from other media such as, the internet by googling journals and electronic books. According to Wellek and Waren in their work entitled *Theory of Literature* that “Since the majority of students can find their source materials in libraries, knowledge is the most important libraries, and familiarity with their catalogues as well as other refences books “ (1963 : 73) .

1.4.2 Method of Approach

The writer applies a contextual approach to analyze the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements of John Green’s *The Fault in Our Stars*. Thus, the writer will explain several intrinsic elements such as character, conflict, and setting. Then for the extrinsic aspects, the writer will explain setting of time, romance plot and characterization of romance character.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WRITING

This paper is arranged in chapters and sub chapters as follows;

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

It contains Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Methods of the Study, and Organization of the Study.

CHAPTER II SUMMARY AND BIOGRAPHY

It contains the summary of *The Fault in Our Stars* as the main object for the research, which is reliable to the theme of the thesis. Hence this chapter is able to help the readers to understand the correlation between the story reflected in the novel and the content written in this thesis. The writer also writes the biography of John Green, the author of *The Fault in Our Stars*.

CHAPTER III THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

It contains the theoretical review which supports the study of the thesis. The theories deal with the definitions and explanations of both intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. The intrinsic elements include characters, romance plot, conflicts,

and settings. Meanwhile, the extrinsic elements include theory of myth and archetype of hero and heroine in romance.

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS

It contains the connection of the theoretical review explained in previous chapter to the reflected in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel as well as the relation of both the intrinsic and the extrinsic elements.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

It concludes the analysis explained in previous chapter.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER II

ABOUT AUTHOR AND SUMMARY

2.1 About Author

John Michael Green or known as John Green was born on August 24, 1977 from the couple named Mike and Sydney Green in Indianapolis. Green is a popular author in the American young adult fiction. He received his early education from Lake Highland Preparatory School and Indian Springs School. He graduated from Kenyon College in 2000 with double degrees English and Religious Studies. Post-college, Green intended to become an Episcopal priest after working as a student chaplain after graduation in a children's hospital. Many of his works are inspired by his own experience. ("John Green", 2015: Par.2).

In 2005 he wrote *Looking for Alaska*. The novel is inspired by Green's time in Alabama during his education at Indian Springs School. He got bullied by the dominant group in his school. His first novel got the American Library Association's Michael L. Printz Award in 2006. Later in 2006 he wrote *An Abundance of Katherines*. Once again he made it to a runner-up position for the Printz Award and Los Angeles Times Book Prize's finalist stand. ("John Green", 2015: Par.3). His third novel is entitled *Paper Town* and published in 2008. This novel was awarded as the Best Young Adult Novel in 2009 in Edgar Award. This summer (2015) the film

adaptation had been launched in the box office. (“John Green”, 2015: Par.4). In 2012 he wrote the most successful novel which leads him to be an award winning New York Times best-selling author. The novel is entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The novel is inspired by his experiences as a chaplain at a Nationwide Children's Hospital in Columbus. The time he spent among children with terminal-illness trigger him to write that novel. Green has one most important message from this novel. The message is about a hope. There is a hope in every circumstances of your life. He inserts some metaphors and many inspiring words which is very inspiring. *The Fault in Our Stars* had been launched for big-screen in June 2014. (“John Green”, 2015: Par.5). Another creation from John Green with his friends are novel entitled *Let It Snow: Three Holiday Romances* (2008) and *Will Grayson, Will Grayson* (2010). Currently he lives with his wife Sarah Urist Green and children Henry and Alice Green in Indianapolis, Indiana (“Biography of John Green”, 2015: Par.3).

2.2 Summary

The Fault in Our Stars tells about a sixteen-year-old girl named Hazel Grace Lancaster. She was a cancer survivor (final stage) who used a portable oxygen tank to help her breathe properly. One day, her mother asked her to join Support Group. It was a group of cancer survivor. Hazel hated Support Group until one day of the meetings she caught the eye of a teenage boy. His name was Augustus Waters. He was there because of his friend, Isaac. Isaac had retinoblastoma, there was a tumor in one eye that must be removed and now he had to have his other eye taken out as well.

Augustus approached Hazel by the end of the class. He invited Hazel to his house to watch the movie and shared their experiences with cancer. Hazel revealed that she had thyroid cancer that had spread to her lungs. Augustus had osteosarcoma which made his right leg amputated. In his house they discussed about their hobbies and their favorite stuffs. Augustus favorite novel is entitled *The Price of Dawn*, and Hazel recommend novel entitled *An Imperial Affliction* by Peter Van Houten.

An Imperial Affliction was a novel about a girl named Anna who suffered cancer, and Hazel really obsessed with it. Unfortunately the ending of the book was still a question. Thus, it made her want to meet the author, Peter Van Houten. She had already mailed him many times, but there was no feedback. Augustus tracked down Van Houten's assistant, Lidewij, and through her he was managed to send an email correspondence with the reclusive author. Lidewij invited Hazel and August to meet in person with Peter but they had to pay a visit at their own leisure. Mrs. Lancaster, her mother, could not afford for it. Hazel's parents had no money for international travel. She was so sad and told August about that. Heroically, he used his one wish to made Hazel' dream come true. He manages it from Genies foundation. Every child who suffered cancer had his/her own wish for once. Hazel had already used it when she was thirteen so that she could not ask another. She was very happy to hear that she could go to Amsterdam and made her really like him. Over time she realized that she liked him a lot, but she knew she would hurt him when she dies. She often compared herself to a grenade that could explode anytime.

Several days later Hazel got a serious problem in which her lungs were filled with fluid and it forced her to the ICU. August never left the hospital's waiting room. Then, there was another problem. The doctors did not allow her to go. The situation seems worse until one of the doctors, Dr. Maria, convinced Hazel's parents that Hazel must travel because she needs to live her life. Finally, August, Hazel, and Hazel's mother went to Amsterdam. Their love was blooming in Amsterdam. Hazel and August were having romantic dinner before they meet Van Houten. The moment that they had been waiting for is coming. They went to Van Houten's home. He was not a friendly person and such a drunkard. He did not tell anything to Hazel's big question. They left the house with disappointment. Lidewij felt sorry about that and carried them to Anne Frank's house. At the top of the floor, Augustus and Hazel share their first romantic kiss which made the people in the museum gave applause. They went back to the hotel and made love for the first time of their life. Last day in Amsterdam, Augustus confessed that his cancer had returned and spread everywhere. Hazel felt terrible and questioned why the world is not a wish granting factory. Augustus's condition was getting worse. In his final days Augustus makes a prefuneral for himself, and Isaac and Hazel had to write eulogies. Hazel stole a line from Van Houten about larger and smaller infinities. She said how much she loves Augustus, and that she would not trade their short time together for anything in the world.

Augustus died eight days after his prefuneral. Unexpectedly, Van Houten came at the funeral. He explained that Gus, another name of August, asked him to come to his funeral and told the ending of the novel to Hazel. Van Houten revealed the fate of Anna's mother, but Hazel was not interested anymore. A few days later Isaac remembers that August was writing something for her. The novel concludes with Hazel reading Augustus's words. He said getting hurt in this world is inevitable, but we do get to choose who we allow to hurt us, and that he was happy with his choice. He hoped she likes her choice too. The final words of the novel came from Hazel, who said she did happy.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In analyzing the novel, the writer uses the theory from some books as references and quotes the statements of some experts. To support the analysis of this thesis the writer discusses intrinsic elements, which are the basic element of any kind of literary works. Since the object of this paper is a popular fiction, the writer also inserts the extrinsic element, which comes from the outside of literary works; that elements are theory of myth and archetype.

3.1 Intrinsic elements

3.1.1 Character

Character is the central element of the story. Character is not only a figure of people but also it is possibly an animal or even an organism. Reading a character is not that easy. It is more complex than plot, variable, and ambiguous (Perrine, 1988: 65). Many works succeed to steal the reader's attention by a figure of character, especially a sophisticated character.

According to Perrine in his book entitled *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*, character might be either a static or dynamic character (1988: 67). "A static character is the same sort of person at the end of the story and the beginning (1988: 69). For example, character Cinderella is a static character though she rises from

cinder girl to princess because from the beginning until the ending of the story, she is a protagonist character (1988: 69). The example from the novel *TFIOSis* character August because from the beginning until his last breath he always be a bright boy who spread joy to the people around him.

In contrast with static character, Perrineremarks “dynamic character undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality, or outlook” (Perrine, 1988: 69). Major character is usually the dynamic character because after having conflict the character will change. For example, character Dick Prosser in *The Child by Tiger*. He changes from a gentle, religious, and tender person into a crazy killer (Perrine, 1988: 69). The example from the novel *TFIOSis* character Hazel because since she met August the hero, she changes from introvert and loner into cheerful and humorist person.

3.1.2 Romance plot formula

The writer use the theory proposed by Cawelti from his book *Adventure, Mystery and Romance* which explains what the formulas of popular literature are. Cawelti classifies the formulas based on its genre such as: Adventure, Mystery, Romance, Melodrama, Alien Beings or States. In general, those formulas are commonly used in popular narrative. There is a correlation with each formula, such as, adventure, romance, and melodrama has the same formulas that explain about a stereotype character and hero, heroine character. Adventure and romance can be

distinguished by its plot. Mostly adventure formulas have male protagonists meanwhile most romances have female central characters.

“The crucial defining characteristic of romance than another genre of fiction is not that the central character is a female but its organizing action, the development of a love relationship usually between man and a woman” (Cawelti, 1977: 41). Adventure stories raise love interest but only a little to make the work seems more attractive, still it more focuses on the hero’s triumph over dangers and obstacles.

One might put it that in the adventure story the relation between hero and villain is really more important than hero’s involvement with a woman. Romance often contains elements of adventure, but the dangers function as a means of challenging and then cementing the love relationship (Cawelti, 1977: 41).

According to Cawelti, the general plot in romance contains the development of love story itself (1977: 5-6):

1. Their first meeting: It tells the beginning of a love story itself, the meeting of the hero and heroine characters. In this stage, the characters of hero and heroine start growing. It tells about their first impression, their feeling and it might be a story of love at the first sight. After that they frequently meet and showing their sense of love.
2. Boy wins the girl: In this stage the relationship between hero and heroine drives in a higher level. After going through the first stage, they can make a decision whether they take it more seriously or merely stop at the stage that we can call it as a friend zone. As a gentleman, a man will confess his feeling

and ask the woman to be his. Not only does he win over the girl but also does the boy win over her completely. Meaning that the woman usually allows the man to have sex with her if the man really loves her.

3. Conflict or obstacle: every story fiction or non-fiction has conflict. Conflict does not only happen in real life but also in the fiction in order to build a tension of the story. Usually in romance genre the conflict is about love affair or misunderstanding. These obstacles unintentionally lead them to keep their commitment. It is a process of going to a better relationship. In this stage we can see how the hero and heroine address it. They can be wise and calm to take a step or they just give up on it. So the conflict either makes their relationship mature or over.
4. The ending of the story: Every story has its ending. In every fiction there are two possibilities, happy or sad ending. In romance, it is crucial to have a happy ending.

Besides, there are favorite plots in romance; Cinderella formula, Pamela formula and Antiromantic formula. Cinderella formula is a favourite formulaic plot that tells about the poor girl who falls in love with a sharp-looking or wealthy man. Pamela formula, the heroine will sacrifice in pursuing her perfect love relationship. Antiromantic formula is another more contemporary formula which tells about the workaholic girl who ignores love for earning money or fame. She also thinks that being alone is fully satisfying (Cawelti, 1977: 42).

It is true that romance is created to entertain the reader because it is a light but affected story. Many of romance fictions succeed to steal the reader's heart because romance always ends happily. The meaning of being happy itself is not a perfect life through marriage but it can be a love-triumphant.

Though the usual outcome is a permanently happy marriage, more sophisticated types of love story sometimes end in the death of one or both of the lovers, but always in such a way as to suggest that the love relation has been of lasting and permanent impact. This characteristic differentiates the mimetic form of the romantic tragedy from the formulaic romance (Cawelti, 1977:42).

Cawelti creates the formulas because it relates to its function. Literary works are created to entertain the reader. They read literary works in order to escape from their frustrated life. The readers like to imagine if they are the character of the book and even more the readers become the big fans of a book because the character of the book is the one whom they adore or someone that they are dreaming about (1977: 30).

3.1.3 Conflict

Conflict is the part of the plot that makes the story more thrilling and growing. By adding conflict, the readers will be more curious about what will happen in the next and of course it will persuade the readers to keep reading. As well as in this life, it is impossible if someone never faces conflicts in his entire life. According to

Michael Meyer in his book *The Bedford Introduction to Literature*, there are two types of conflict; internal and external conflict.

Internal conflict is a conflict between man and himself or we usually say as an inner conflict. For example, the wife character in *A Sorrowful Woman*, she decides to isolate herself from the society even from her family. She does not like her roles as a wife and mother (Meyer, 1990: 45). The example from *TFIOS* novel is when Hazel doubts about her feeling toward August.

External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force. “External conflict may place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature, or society” (Meyer, 1990: 45). The first conflict is a conflict of man against another man. Man against man means a conflict that happens between a character and other character(s). For example, conflict between Tarzan and Jane in *Tarzan of Apes*. Tarzan loves Jane but he must let her go for the sake of her happiness and let her engaged to William Clayton. The second one is a conflict of man against environment and society which means that a character faces a problem because of society culture or natural condition for example, a young black man’s struggle with racism in Ralph Ellison’s *Battle Royal* (Meyer, 1990:45). The example from *TFIOS* novel is when Hazel and August forces Van Houten to answer their question regarding the ending of his novel entitled *An Imperial of Affliction*.

3.1.4 Setting

In the novel, setting will help to develop the plot of the novel. It also describes the place, the society and the culture at that time. By adding the setting, the reader can visualize and imagine where and when the story happens. “Setting can be used to evoke a mood or atmosphere that will prepare the reader for what is to come” (Meyer, 1990: 107). Holman said that setting is divided into four kinds; setting of place, time, social, and environment.

3.1.4.1 Setting of Place

Setting of place describes the location of events. According to Holman in his book entitled *A Handbook to Literature* setting of place means “The actual geographical location, its topography, scenery, and such physical arrangements as the location, for example, the location of the windows and the doors in a room” (1985: 413). It is believed that every fiction always inserts setting of place because setting of place can influence the content of the story itself, moreover in horror stories; scary places are the center point of the story. In *TFIOS* novel, the setting of place takes in Amsterdam and Indianapolis.

3.1.4.2 Setting of time

Setting of time is a crucial element if the story focuses on the time. Setting of time describes the period of time in which the action takes place. For instances, epoch in history or season of the year (Holman, 1985: 413). Another example comes from

Kennedy in his book entitled *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*, historical novel like *The Scarlet Letter* which happens in nineteenth-century tells about Puritan community in Boston. At that time, there are some historical events which help us to understand what happens in the novel (Kennedy, 1991: 80). the example from *TFIOS* novel is the time when Hazel, August, and Hazel's mother travel to Amsterdam on May during spring.

3.1.4.3 Setting of Social Environment

Holman said that setting of social is "The occupation and daily manner of living" (1985: 413). It explains the social systems that exist in that story which is parallel with the custom. For example, in Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily* the changes in her southern town serve as a foil for Emily's tenacious hold on a lost past. She is regarded as a "fallen monument", as old-fashioned and peculiar as the "stubborn and coquettish decay" of her house. Neither she nor her house fits into the modern changes that are paving and transforming the town (Meyer, 1990: 108).

3.2 Extrinsic Elements

3.2.1 Theory of Myth

Different from setting of time in intrinsic elements, this myth theory has its main focus on myth of seasons. Northrop Frye in his book *Anatomy of Criticism Four Essays* remarks about the myths concerning seasons. Summer fits to a romance genre; spring is for comedy, autumn for tragedy and winter for irony and satire. He

analogizes the story genres into four seasons in this world. He believes that every season has its myth. Season is like a life cycle “The fundamental form of process is cyclical movement, the alteration of success and decline, effort and repose, life and death which is the rhythm of process” (1971: 158).

This novel shows four seasons such as summer, spring, autumn and winter. Summer is identical with cheerfulness. It is said so because summer is a perfect season, the sky is clear and warm. The myths of summer is a perfect weather for romance, it is the birth of hero and heroine. “If we are reading the story as critics, we shall make the association, because the solar analogy explains why the hero's act is an effective and conventional incident” (Frye, 1971: 188).

Spring's myth is comedy because spring symbolizes the defeat of winter and darkness. In this stage, comedy has a correlation with romance. Comedy ranges from the violence to the full of romance fantasy (Frye, 1971:177). Autumn is the dying stage of the seasonal calendar. “The vegetable world supplies us of course with the annual cycle of seasons, represented by a divine figure which dies in the autumn, disappears in winter, and revives in spring” (Frye, 1971: 160). The last one is winter. Winter's myth is satire. It is said so because of its darkness, disappointment, and the defeat of heroic figure (Frye, 1971: 237). As we can see, in winter we feel cold, freeze, numb, and many plants are dead. Summer, spring and winter are found in *TFIOS* novel.

3.2.3 Archetype of Romance Character

Cawelti says that popular fiction always inserts archetypes. Archetypes help developing the emotional themes in a particular case. It also helps the narrator to determine how to tell the story from the perspective of each of the myriad characters in the case. In romance there are hero (man) and heroine (women) characters as the stereotype characters. Hero helps and protects the heroine and eventually wins the heroine.

Western culture also influences literary works. Western culture stereotype is closely related to a hero character; meanwhile heroine character is usually the narrator of the romance fiction (Radway, 1984: 70). Hero character in romance describes a character that has power, strong figure, and fiery appearance. However, there is a heroine character that makes the hero falls in love with her and then they love each other. According to Radway in her book *Reading Romance*, she states that a hero character is created because most of romance readers are woman. They imagine and adore a man who is powerful, helpful, loving, handsome, rich and so forth (Cawelti, 1977: 65).

Tami D. Cowden states in her website tamicowden.com entitled *The Eight Hero Archetypes* based on her book *The Hero and Heroine Archetypes* that there are eight hero and heroine archetypes. The eight archetypes of hero are:

1. The Chief: This hero character is workaholic, he is a good leader, goal-oriented, and he seriously strives upon his goal. Usually this character is a CEO of an enterprise or a prince. For examples, characters William Shatner in *Star Trek*; Harrison Ford in *Sabrina*, or Marlon Brando in *The Godfather*.
2. The Bad Boy: This hero represents a rebel one who easily gets angry. He is brave, wild and strong, usually comes from broken family, street guy and tough life. For examples, characters James Dean in *Rebel without a Cause*, Matt Damon in *Good Will Hunting*, and Patrick Swayze in *Dirty Dancing*.
3. The Best Friend: He is a Mr. nice guy who always helps people around him. He is a lovable person and a great listener. This hero will be very determined because he is responsible for the heroine. Getting his lady and himself out of tough situation will be a real confidence booster for him too. For examples, characters Jimmy Stewart in *It are a Wonderful Life*, Adam Sandler in *The Wedding Singer*, Hugh Grant in *Four Weddings & a Funeral*, and Kevin Spacey in *American Beauty*.
4. The Charmer: He is a fun person but not too responsible and dependable. There is a tendency for him to become a playboy because he does not commit to a woman easily. For examples, characters Leonardo DiCaprio in *Titanic*, James Garner/Mel Gibson in *Maverick*, Don Johnson in *Nash Bridges*, and Dustin Hoffman in *Midnight Cowboy*.
5. The Lost Soul: He is a loner because he is an outcast from the society. Tortured or cursed, mysterious and introvert but he is also a vulnerable

person. For examples, characters Mel Gibson in *Lethal Weapon*, David Duchovny in *The X-Files*, and Beast in *Beauty and the Beast*.

6. The Professor: The first impression is beyond smart and inflexible guy that might not be your idea of a hero, but in the other side he is sincere about his feelings. He is also honest and faithful. For examples, characters Leonard Nimoy in *Star Trek*, Robin Williams in *Flubber*, Kelsey Grammer in *Frasier*, and Russell Crowe in *A Beautiful Mind*.
7. The Swashbuckler: A person who takes the flamboyant part in daring adventures. He enjoys doing dangerous things. In romance he is a perfect pirate. For examples, characters Antonio Banderas in *The Mask of Zorro*, Michael Douglas in *Romancing the Stone*, and Harrison Ford in *Raiders of the Lost Ark*.
8. The Warrior: This hero is a protector. His focus is getting out from conflict. The Warrior will hunt the villain to the ends of the earth. For examples, characters Clint Eastwood in *Dirty Harry*, Russell Crowe in *Gladiator*, and Mel Gibson in *Brave heart*. (Cowden: 2010).

In *TFIOS* novel, August (hero) fits in the best friend and charmer type of hero because he does take a good care towards Hazel the heroine. August is well known as a helpful and playful boy. August is also a good listener and trustworthy person.

In the same thought, Cowden also remarks the eight heroine stereotypes:

1. The Boss: The important thing of this heroine is reaching goal is the most important thing in her life. She is independent, smart and workaholic. She does not easily give up on something. For examples, characters Annette Bening in *American Beauty*, Candice Bergen in *Murphy Brown*, and Cate Blanchett in *Elizabeth*.
2. The Seductress: This is a heroine who can draw attention from the society. Sometimes she looks mysterious and manipulative. Her tough sense of survival gives her the means to do whatever necessary to come out ahead. For examples, characters Liz Taylor in *Cleopatra*, Sharon Stone in *Basic Instinct*, Vivian Leigh in *Gone with the Wind*, and Madonna in *Evita*.
3. The Spunky Kid: This heroine is a loyal person. She is a favorite of many writers for good reason. She is not an ambitious woman like a boss but she is a good player in team. For examples, characters Meg Ryan in *Sleepless in Seattle*, Melanie Griffith in *Working Girl*, Mary Tyler Moore in *The Mary Tyler Moore Show*, Whoopi Goldberg in *Sister Act*, and Fiona in *Shrek*.
4. The Free Spirit: This heroine loves to travel a lot and such a great adventurer. Smelling a scent of sea or admiring the beauty of sunset is a must for her. She is an eternal optimist, good spirited and fun-loving person. She dances to unheard tunes and she rather follows her heart than her head. For

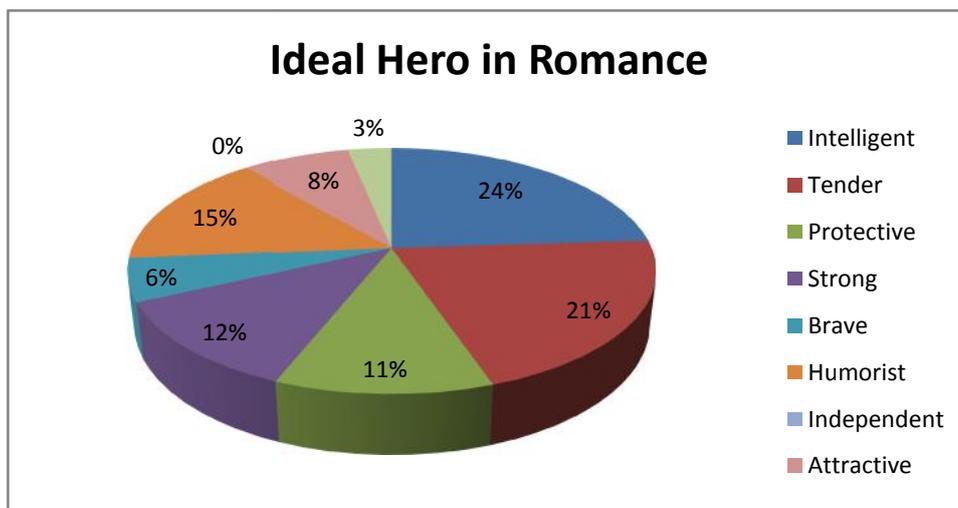
examples, characters Jenna Elfman in *Dharma & Greg*, Lucille Ball in *I Love Lucy*, and Alicia Silverstone in *Clueless*.

5. The Waif: A miserable damsel. Her childhood is far from happiness. For examples, characters Judy Garland in *The Wizard of Oz*, Marilyn Monroe in *The Misfits*, Peta Wilson in *La Femme Nikita*, Demi Moore in *Ghost*, and Halle Barry in *Monster's Ball*.
6. The Librarian: Well-organized and clever yet shy heroine. Being prim and proper is a must for her, but underneath that tight bun lurks a passionate woman. A woman with nerdy look who wears glasses and simple outfit is one of the main characteristics. For examples, characters Kathleen Turner in *Romancing the Stone*, Ellen Barkin in *The Big Easy*, Shelley Long in *Cheers*, and Gillian Anderson in *The X-Files*.
7. The Crusader: The commitment of this heroine is to become a loyal fighter. If this lady is on a mission, then she will march right over anyone in her way. She is dauntless and stubborn. For examples, characters Diana Rigg in *The Avengers*, Sigourney Weaver in *Alien*, Sarah Michelle Gellar in *Buffy, the Vampire Slayer*, and Lucy Lawless in *Xena*.
8. The Nurturer: She is a favorable listener who merges in society. This heroine is capable to take care of everyone and often spread a good vibes around her. For examples characters, Michelle Pfeiffer in *Ladyhawke*, Alicia Nash in *A Beautiful Mind*, and Julie Andrews in *Mary Poppins*.

Hazel the heroine considers as the spunky and nurturer type of heroine because she is a brave girl and often spread a good vibes around her.

Radway in her book *Reading the Romance* says that there are nine ideal characteristics of hero; intelligent, tender, protective, strong, brave, humorist, independent, attractive and athletic (1984: 82). As for the ideal heroine are; extraordinary beauty, intelligent, spunky, independent woman who has a few contacts with men, usually compassionate, kind, and understanding person (1984: 124-127).

Diagram 1.1



(Radway, 1984: 82)

Based on the diagram above, the most favorite hero is an intelligent and a tender hero, because an intelligent yet tender hero can be a superior without degrading the heroine. This kind of hero often shows his tenderness and gentleness, and concern for her pleasure. A hero also has to be a great protector and strong person

because the heroine needs a masculine man who can take care of her. Having a good taste of a humor also can attract a heroine's attention, especially in the moment of their first meeting. Independency is not the primary factor for the ideal hero because a man becomes independent habitually. Having a good body is the lowest factor, because as long as the hero can take care of her, an athletic body is just a complement factor (1984: 81-84).

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

4.1 Intrinsic Elements

4.1.1 Character

In the *TFIOS* novel, there are two main characters named Hazel and August the star-cross lover whose relationship end tragically. Hazel (heroine) is dynamic in running her life meanwhile August (hero) is the static one because from the first until the end of the novel he is still the charming and light-hearted boy.

4.1.1.1 Hazel Grace Lancaster

Hazel Grace is classified as the dynamic character because there are some factors that change her. The changing of her character can be influenced by people around them, on how they treat her. For example, before meeting August, Hazel seems depressed, bored, and flat.

My mother decided I was depressed, presumably because I rarely left the house, spent quite a lot of time in bed, read the same book over and over, ate infrequently, and devoted quite a bit of my abundant free time to thinking about death (Green, 2012: 1).

Soon after she meets August, gradually and naturally she turns into a funny, pleasant and spunky person. August is her first crush in her life; she has never felt that way before. It seems like August is the survivor of her boring life. Physically, he is also a hot-type of boy and a charming person. But after August passed away, Hazel is desperately sad. She really loses him; she changes from a cheerful, funny and lovely

girl into a desperate, lonely girl, and she often cries. Her personality and habit is back to the first time when the story begins.

After a while, I went out into the living room to sit with my parents and watch TV. I couldn't tell you what the show was, but at some point, my mom said, "Hazel, what can we do for you?" And I just shook my head. I started crying again. "What can we do?" Mom asked again.
"Just some antioxidant recipes.

....

Ready for BiPAP and America's Next Top Model?" she asked.
"I'm just going to lie down for a minute".
"Are you okay?"
"Yeah, just tired."
"Well, you've gotta eat before you-"
"Mom, I am aggressively unhungry." I took a step toward the door but she cut me off.
"Hazel, you have to eat. Just some ch-"
"No, I'm going to bed."
"No, "Mom said. "You're not." I glanced at my dad, who shrugged.
"It's my life," I said.
"You're not going to starve yourself to death just because August died. You're going to eat dinner" (Green, 2012: 295-296).

From the quotation above it can be seen that Hazel turns back into a desperate girl who rarely left the house, eat frequently, and watching reality shows on TV. That condition makes her parents feel so bad and sorry of her lost. It is like she is tortured herself and out of from society. However, her parents still give her a motivation to live and still give her an endless affection.

4.1.1.2 Augustus Waters

Augustus or August is the major male character in this novel. He suffers from cancer; particularly osteosarcoma which makes him lost his right leg and uses a fake leg. Hazel falls for him because of his charming personality. Psychologically, he is the static character because from his first appearance until his funeral he is still the same person though having ordeal. The author creates the perfect hero, he is far from the heroic icons like Superman, Batman, or Ironman but he is stronger than them. It is said so because August can survive from his illness and be brave to suffer from terminal cancer. Hazel says “He wasn't perfect or anything. He wasn't your fairytale Prince Charming or whatever. He tried to be like that sometimes, but I liked him best when that stuff fell away” (Green, 2012: 302).

He is described as the good-looking and warm person. August never shows his pain, he never shares it to his friends. He has one best friend named Isaac who had eye cancer known as retinoblastoma. August knows that medically he is dying so that he wants to leave a good mark upon the world so that the people will remember him. He wants to share happiness to people. He often says that he is the roller coaster that only goes up. It means that he is always positive and optimist about his life. The good personality of August can be seen in the conversation between the leader of the support group named Patrick and August.

“My name is Augustus Waters,” he said. “I’m seventeen. I had a little touch of osteosarcoma a year and a half ago, but I’m just here today at Isaac’s request.”
“And how are you feeling?” asked Patrick.

“Oh, I’m grand. ”I’m on a roller coaster that only goes up, my friend” (Green, 2012: 11).

During his relationship with Hazel, he never leaves Hazel and always protects her. He also conceals the fact that he is dying in order not to make Hazel worried about him. Until the day he falls and finally passes away he is always the charming August who always brings happiness to people around him.

“The world,” he said. “is not a wish-granting factory,” and then he broke down, just for one moment, his sob roaring impotent like a clap of thunder unaccompanied by lightning, the terrible ferocity that amateurs in the field of suffering might mistake for weakness. Then he pulled me to him and, his face inches from mine, resolved,” “I’ll fight it. I’ll fight it for you. Don’t you worry about me, Hazel Grace. I’m okay. I’ll find a way to hang around and annoy you for a long time”. I was crying. But even then he was strong, holding me tight so that I could see the sinewy muscles of his arms wrapped around me as he said, “I’m sorry. You’ll be okay. It will be okay. I promise,” and smiled his crooked smile (Green, 2012: 215).

From the quotation above it can be seen that even in his dying stage, August still optimist and positive for Hazel sake. August knows that Hazel needs him so that he managed himself to be strong. He never shows his pain in front of her. He promises that he will be okay so that she does not need to worry about him.

4.1.2 Romance Plot

4.1.2.1 First meeting

August meets Hazel in a support group in an unexpected yet not so romantic place. August keeps staring at her, Hazel realizes it and she stares at him back until they introduce themselves in front of the group. After the class is over, immediately

August approaches Hazel who is waiting for her mother. He asks her to go out with him, at first she doubts about it because they have just met, but it seems like love at the first sight. Even though she has just met August, the good vibes of him is undeniable. However, she still presumes that it is just a puppy-love and she thinks that maybe she is not the first for him. She says “The fact that Augustus made me *feel* special did not necessarily indicate that I *was* special. Maybe he brought home a different girl every night to show the movies and feel her up” (Green, 2012: 27). This first meeting means that both of Hazel and August have the same feeling toward each other. Not only did they have same hobbies but also they have same interests. However, Hazel still doubt about her feeling. She thinks maybe August has another girl that he treats as well as her.

4.1.2.2 Boy wins over Girl

In this stage, the core development of love story is growing. Hazel and August often hang out together, share stories of their life, share their hobbies even their favorite things. *An Imperial Affliction* is Hazel’s favorite novel so far, and she is obsessed for it. The book is about cancer. She likes it because it is a book that understands her in weird and impossible ways. She says “Peter Van Houten was the only person I’d ever come across who seemed to (a) understand what it’s like to be dying, and (b) not have died” (Green, 2012: 13).

Actually, the book is like the ticket to win Hazel’s heart. August tries to read the book for Hazel. They often discuss about the book. Hazel is frequently busy with

his phone because of chats from August. He often tells some jokes and light-flirt which is the new things for Hazel. August strives upon Hazel's dream to meet Peter Van Houten in person. Gradually, August is successful in making Hazel falls for him. For the first time of her life she finally can feel the vibration of love. In her small heart she is bottling up her feelings.

I liked August Waters. I really, really, really liked him. I liked the way his story ended with someone else. I liked his voice. I liked that he took existentially fraught free throws. I liked that he was a tenured professor in the Department of Slightly Crooked Smiles with a dual appointment in the Department of Having a Voice That Made My Skin Feel More Like Skin. And I liked that he had two names. I've always liked people with two names (Green, 2012: 31).

August really knows how to treats Hazel in a good way, the climax is when August helps Hazel to actualize her biggest dream to go to Amsterdam in order to meet her favorite book writer named Peter Van Houten. She says to August "Really, I was surprise that August was wish-eligible" (Green, 2012: 89).

Shortly before they fly to Amsterdam he expresses his feeling towards her that he loves her. After several months and they do many things together, it strengthens his feelings. For the first time, he tells it to Hazel literally. Their love is not a puppy love, it is proven from the way he treats Hazel, the way he looks at her, and the way they argue. Both of them are intelligent. They often share their argument towards each other. August confesses it when they are in the plane heading to Amsterdam.

"I'm in love with you," he said quietly. "Augustus," I said. "I am," he said. He was staring at me, and I could see the corners of his eyes crinkling. "I'm in

love with you, and I'm not in the business of denying myself the simple pleasure of saying true things. I'm in love with you, and I know that love is just a shout into the void, and that oblivion is inevitable, and that we're all doomed and that there will come a day when all our labor has been returned to dust, and I know the sun will swallow the only earth we'll ever have, and I am in love with you." "Augustus," I said again, not knowing what else to say. It felt like everything was rising up in me, like I was drowning in this weirdly painful joy, but I couldn't say it back (Hazel, 2012: 153).

Hazel and August have many romantic moments in Amsterdam. They have romantic and fancy dinner, enjoy the beauty of Amsterdam and visit Anne Frank Museum which is the place where they had their first kiss. Finally Hazel get her first kiss, something that she really wants to have from the first meeting.

"Augustus Waters," I said, looking up at him, thinking that you cannot kiss anyone in the Anne Frank House...., after all, kissed someone in the Anne Frank House, and that she would probably like nothing more than for her home to have become a place where the young and irreparably broken sink into love. "I must say," Otto Frank said on the video in his accented English, "I was very much surprised by the deep thoughts Anne had." And then we were kissing. My hand let go of the oxygen cart and I reached up for his neck, and he pulled me up by my waist onto my tiptoes. As his parted lips met mine, I started to feel breathless in a new and fascinating way. The space around us evaporated, and for a weird moment I really liked my body; this cancer-ruined thing I'd spent years dragging around suddenly seemed worth the struggle, worth the chest tubes and the PICC lines and the ceaseless bodily betrayal of the tumors (Green, 2012: 202-203).

Moreover just like any other romance novel, sex is the crucial part. Many of romance fictions stress the tension of the story by inserting sex scene. In this stage Hazel and August are not virgins anymore because they have had sex to each other without having much to talking but spending their private time together.

We crawled into the bed, my freedom circumscribed some by the oxygen, but even so I could get on top of him and take his shirt off and taste the sweat on the skin below his collarbone as I whispered into his skin, "I love you, August

Waters,” his body relaxing beneath mine as he heard me say it. He reached down and tried to pull my shirt off, but it got tangled in the tube. I laughed. He flipped himself onto his side and kissed me, “You’re so hot,” I said, my hand still on his leg. “I’m starting to think you have an amputee fetish,” he answered, still kissing me. I laughed (Green, 2012: 207).

From the quotation above it can be seen that they enjoys their private time together. It is the first time for them to make love. Both of them are still virgin before they made it happen. Hazel says that she love August and so does August.

4.1.2.3 Conflict

Actually it is hard to find the conflict between this lovely love birds. They both are caring for each other and it is not a puppy love so that they are more mature in facing problems that happen in their life. One conflict that happens between them is when August tells his real condition that his health is getting worse. He does not tell Hazel at first, but finally he tells her because if there is something happens to him, she will not be surprised. Hazel feels so bad when she knows what really happens, but August wants Hazel to be ready for everything and be a tough woman like usual.

He flashed his crooked smile, then said, ”I lit up like a Christmas tree, Hazel Grace. The lining of my chest, my left hip, my liver, everywhere”.Everywhere. That word hung in the air awhile. We both knew what it meant. I got up, dragging my body and the cart across carpet that was older than Augustus would ever be, and I knelt at the base of the chair and put my head in his lap and hugged him by the waist. He was stroking my hair. “I’m sorry,” I said. “I’m sorry I didn’t tell you,” he said, his voice calm (Green, 2012: 214).

From the statement above it can be seen that August hides the truth of his condition. Actually he is dying when in Amsterdam. He hides the truth because he does not

want Hazel feels sad and cancel their trip to Amsterdam. Hazel feels so sad when she heard the truth. Having August is the greatest joy of her life.

4.1.2.4 Ending

The medical condition of August is getting worse day by day, Hazel says “A week after our dinner, Gus ended up in the ER with chest pain, and they admitted him overnight, so I drove over to Memorial the next morning and visited him on the fourth floor” (Green, 2012: 231). Realizing that he will die soon he asks Hazel and Isaac to write a eulogy in his funeral, but he wants to hear that before he dies. At this moment, Hazel reads her eulogy to him. It is very emotional for her. She bursts into tears when she reads it. She delivers it miserably and beautifully. It is a wise yet brilliant eulogy, no doubt that August really loves her.

I took a few breaths and went back to the page. “I can’t talk about our love story, so I will talk about math. I am not a mathematician, but I know this: There are infinite numbers between 0 and 1. There’s .1 and .12 and .112 and an infinite collection of others. Of course, there is a bigger infinite set of numbers between 0 and 2, or between 0 and a million. Some infinities are bigger than other infinities. A writer we used to like taught us that. There are days, many of them, when I resent the size of my unbounded set. I want more numbers than I’m likely to get, and God, I want more numbers for Augustus Waters than he got. But, Gus, my love, I cannot tell you how thankful I am for our little infinity. I wouldn’t trade it for the world. You gave me a forever within the numbered days, and I’m grateful” (Green, 2012: 260).

Exactly eight days after his pre-funeral, Augustus Water is passes away. Hazel knows that either he or she will die first. This is probably the most emotional part of this novel. It is sad to know that this lovely couple has to be separated by the fate.

Whenever she is in emergency room, she rates pain on a scale from one to ten. Even when it really hurts she does not scale it ten because she keeps her ten. Losing August is the most hurtful feeling so that she scales it ten. After a week from his funeral, Hazel finds a letter written by August addressed to Peter Van Houten. In his letter, he talks about how he adores Hazel a lot, and he insists Van Houten to tell the ending of the novel to Hazel and gives the letter to her so that she will be happy to hear it. However, one thing that has to be remembered although one of them has gone first is at least their love is eternal. That is the important point of romance. It is always a happy ending.

4.1.3 Conflicts

In this romance novel there are two kinds of conflict that appear in the story. The first one is internal conflicts and the second one is external conflicts. Different from the conflict in romance plot which is conflict between the hero and heroine character, in this part, the writer will discuss the internal conflicts of the main characters and the external conflicts that happen between the main characters and the minor characters.

4.1.3.1 Internal Conflicts

The internal conflicts in this story are more experienced by Hazel and August. The first one is the conflict between Hazel with herself. Just like any other romance story, every girl likes to get more attention and she is wondering why August never

kisses her. Actually it is not a big deal for her, but as a young girl, she is still curious and dreaming about kissing with the charming guy of her crush, August Waters. She thinks that August does not really love her because he never kisses her.

But then again, he hadn't tried to kiss me; he'd only touched my face, which is not even sexual. It was not a move designed to elicit arousal, but it was certainly a designed move, because Augustus Waters was no improviser. So what had he been trying to convey? And why hadn't I wanted to accept it?"(Green, 2012: 93).

Hazel's primary internal conflict is a conflict between her and her cancer. No one wants to get a touch of cancer because it is a dangerous disease. It makes her isolated and cannot do many things like any other normal teenager who likes to get drunk, go to the clubs, and have party. She says to her mom "If you want me to be a teenager, don't send me to Support Group. Buy me a fake ID so I can go to clubs, drink vodka, and take a pot" (Green, 2012: 7).

In this novel, the hero's internal conflict is also found. August's internal conflict happens when he feels so sick and tired of being unhealthy person. This is the climax condition of August's disgust. At that time he went to the Speedway to buy a cigarette but unfortunately there is a malfunction of his G-tube. G-tube stands for Gastronomy Tube. It is a tube that is inserted through the abdomen that delivers nutrition directly to the stomach.

He hit the steering wheel weakly, the car honking as he cried. He leaned his head back, looking up. "I hate myself I hate myself I hate this I hate this I disgust myself I hate it I hate it I hate it just let me fucking die" (Green, 2012: 245).

From the statement above it can be seen that August really hate the condition of himself. His emotion is rising in this moment. He feels so bad until he cries. He wants to be like a normal person who can do anything without depending on tools and aids.

4.1.3.2 External Conflicts

Hazel's external conflict happens when she fights against her parents. Sometimes she is very sensitive about her health. She does not want to make her parents sad about her illness. One day, she is mad at her mom because her mom says that she will be no longer a mom anymore. It hurts her because her mom is cynical about her recovery.

My dad started crying a little. I didn't look over at him, but no one said anything for a long time, so his hiccuping cry was the only sound in the room. I hated hurting him. Most of the time, I could forget about it, but the inexorable truth is this: They might be glad to have me around, but I was the alpha and the omega of my parents' suffering. Just before the Miracle, when I was in the ICU and it looked like I was going to die and Mom was telling me it was okay to let go, and I was trying to let go but my lungs kept searching for air, Mom sobbed something into Dad's chest that I wish I hadn't heard, and that I hope she never finds out that I did hear. She said, "I won't be a mom anymore." It gutted me pretty badly (Green, 2012: 116).

Another example of Hazel's external conflict is when she mad at her mom and being emotional towards her because she annoyed her. Her parents are happy to see August and Hazel going on dates. Apparently Hazel has a different thought. She does happy with August, but she does not want to hurt him because one day she will die which makes him hurt. She analogies herself with a grenade, that can explode one day. She says those words to her mother and this makes her mother sad to hear that.

Her mother is happy to see her daughter can find her love, but Hazel is not ready for it.

“You’re being very teenagery today,” Mom said. She seemed annoyed about it.

“Isn’t this what you wanted, Mom? For me to be teenagery?”

“Well, not necessarily this kindateenagery, but of course your father and I are excited to see you become a young woman, making friends, going on dates.”

“I’m not going on dates,” I said. “I don’t want to go on dates with anyone. It’s a terrible idea and a huge waste of time and—”

“Honey,” my mom said. “What’s wrong?”

“I’m like. Like. I’m like a grenade, Mom. I’m a grenade and at some point I’m going to blow up and I would like to minimize the casualties, okay?”

My dad tilted his head a little to the side, like a scolded puppy.

“I’m a grenade,” I said again. “I just want to stay away from people and read books and think and be with you guys because there’s nothing I can do about hurting you; you’re too invested, so just please let me do that, okay? I’m not depressed. I don’t need to get out more.

And I can’t be a regular teenager, because I’m a grenade”(Green, 2012: 99).

Hazel and August’s external conflict happens when both Augustus and Hazel are upset with Van Houten, the author of their favorite novel entitled *An Imperial of Affliction*. Actually he is a good writer, but an arrogant person. One day they arranged to meet in his house in Amsterdam, but out of Hazel and August’s expectation, Van Houten was not a warm and friendly person. He was such an alcoholic person that made him an emotional person. He refuses to tell the ending of his novel to them which make them upset and disappointed because he already promises to tell it if they can meet in person with him. Van Houten also says rude words to Hazel and August. At that time he cannot control himself and his assistant Lidewij warns him not to be impudent towards August and Hazel.

Van Houten pursed his lips. “I regret that I cannot indulge your childish whims, but I refuse to pity you in the manner to which you are well accustomed.”

“I don’t want your pity,” I said. “Like all sick children,” he answered dispassionately, “you say you don’t want pity, but your very existence depends upon it.”

“Peter,” Lidewij said, but he continued as he reclined there, his words getting rounder in his drunken mouth. “Sick children inevitably become arrested: You are fated to live out your days as the child you were when diagnosed, the child who believes there is life after a novel ends. And we, as adults, we pity this, so we pay for your treatments, for your oxygen machines. We give you food and water though you are unlikely to live long enough—” (Green, 2012: 192).

Hazel still forces him to tell the ending of the novel because she gets his promise. She is very disappointed because she sacrifices many things to make it happen. She has never been that mad towards anyone. She is also sick of his rude attitude. Van Houten is such a drunkard after he lost his daughter which motivates him to write *An Imperial Affliction*. So basically, the book is inspired by his real experience. His daughter is also a cancer survivor, she suffers from leukemia.

“BULLSHIT! That’s bullshit. Just tell me! Make something up!”

“No, and I’ll thank you not to curse in my house. It isn’t becoming of a lady.” I still wasn’t angry, exactly, but I was very focused on getting the thing I’d been promised. Something inside me welled up and I reached down and smacked the swollen hand that held the glass of Scotch (Green, 2012: 193).

From the quotation above it can be seen that Hazel is out of control and yells at him. She forces Van Houten to tell the ending of the novel. She asks to make it now. She is not mad but she is very disappointed because Van Houten already promised to tell it if she is able to meet him in person. However, Van Houten does not give the answer even she forces him.

4.1.4 Setting

4.1.4.1 Setting of Place

There are two major settings of place in this novel. The first one is Indianapolis, America, the city where they live, and Amsterdam, Holland, where the romantic moments happen. There are many beautiful places that they visit and are beautifully described by Green. Just like any romance story, a romantic scene can make the stories more alive and sweet. In Indiana, there are three dominant places that are often visited by Hazel and August. The first one is the Support Group. Support Group is a place where cancer survivors gather to share their problems and support each other. This place is important because in this place Hazel and August meet for the first time and it is frequently described in the novel.

I didn't want to take the elevator because taking the elevator is a Last Days kind of activity at Support Group, so I took the stairs. I grabbed cookie and poured some lemon into a Dixie cup and then turn around.

A boy was staring at me. I was quite sure I'd never seen him before. Long and leanly muscular, he dwarfed the molded plastic elementary school chair he was sitting in. mahogany hair, straight and short. He looked my age, maybe a year older, and he sat with his tailbone against the edge of the chair, his posture aggressively poor, one hand half in a pocket of dark jeans (Green, 2012: 9).

The second place is Hazel and August's home. Both of them have the same interest in reading, watching movie and TV together. August has a very nice bedroom and there are many motivational quotes hanging on the wall of his house. The last place is the hospital. Because both of them are cancer survivors, the hospital is the important place to describe. Frequently they go to the hospital whenever their

condition are getting worse or just for medical check-up and PET scan. A positron emission tomography (PET) scan is a diagnostic tool which can detect cancer and find out the cancer's stage. PET describes where the cancer is located, where it has spread, and whether it affects the functions of other organs of the body.

I woke up in the ICU. I could tell I was in the ICU because I didn't have my own room, and because there was so much beeping, and because I was alone: They don't let your family stay with you 24/7 in the ICU at Children's because it's an infection risk. There was wailing down the hall. Somebody's kid had died. I was alone. I hit the red call button (Green, 2012: 106).

Meanwhile in Amsterdam, the lovely place for the lovely couple, there are three places that are described in this novel. The first one is a romantic yet luxurious restaurant named Oranje, "Oranje was just steps from the tram. The restaurant was on one side of the street; the outdoor seating on the other, on a concrete outcropping right at the edge of the canal" (Green, 2012: 161). In Oranje they are very satisfied with the food and the wine. Both of them also look stunning and for the first time, Hazel wears a beautiful blue dress meanwhile August wears a black tuxedo. The second place is of course Van Houten's house. It is the place when Van Houten meets August and Hazel for the first time and the one place that brings them to Amsterdam. "Peter Van Houten's white row house was just around the corner from the hotel, on the Vondelstraat, facing the park number 158" (Green, 2012: 179).

The last one is Anna Frank Museum, Peter's assistant; Lidewij brings them to this place. Anne Frank Museum is a famous museum in Amsterdam. Anne Frank is a cancer survivor. At first Lidewij is worried about Hazel because there is no elevator

available, and they have to use stairs that Hazel hates. However, Hazel forces herself and makes it until the top. This place is important because in this place Hazel and August make their first kiss and their kissing moment is watched by many people.

4.1.4.2 Setting of Time

Hazel, August, and Hazel's mother, Mrs. Lancaster, finally can go to Amsterdam after getting permission from the doctors, on one condition that they only may leave for a week at maximum. Genies, the foundation that makes that dream come true says "Amsterdam is lovely in the beginning of May. They proposed leaving May third and returning May seventh" (Green, 2012: 89).

The fall of hero or the moment when the main character dies is the important time to be noticed. In this novel, unfortunately the hero has to leave the world. August knows that he will die soon so that he asks his friend Isaac and Hazel to read their eulogy in his funeral later. He calls it pre-funeral. This is the most emotional part of this novel where the good person has to die in a very young age. Augustus Water dies at the age of seventeen.

Augustus Waters died eight days after his pre-funeral, at Memorial, in the ICU, when the cancer, which was made of him, finally stopped his heart, which was also made of him. He was with his mom and dad and sisters. His mom called me at three thirty in the morning. I'd known, of course, that he was going. I'd talked to his dad before going to bed, and he told me, "It could be tonight," but still, when I grabbed the phone from the bedside table and saw Gus's Mom on the caller ID, everything inside of me collapsed. She was just crying on the other end of the line, and she told me she was sorry, and I said I was sorry, too, and she told me that he was unconscious for a couple hours before he died (Green, 2012: 261).

From the quotation above it can be seen that August shortly died after his prefuneral. His heart is stop working. At that time he was in the hospital with his parents and sisters. His dad tells Hazel that maybe August is no longer to survive. At three thirty in the morning August's mother calls Hazel. Hazel knows that it must be a bad news. It is true that August cannot survive.

4.1.4.3 Setting of Social Environment

Lancaster family comes from upper-middle class. It is proven by how much and how far they can afford the cost of medical treatment for Hazel. Cancer treatment is very expensive. There are radiation, chemotherapy, surgeries, medicines and *et cetera*. Moreover, Hazel needs an oxygen tank to support her life and help her to breathe. Although Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster can afford her treatment, a leisure time or vacation is out of their list. It is because much of their money is spent on the treatment. An economic problem also the main reason why Hazel cannot travel to Amsterdam. Her mother says "Hazel, I love you, and you know I'd do anything for you, but we don't have the money for international travel, and the expense of getting equipment over there love, it's just not" (Green, 2012: 79).

Meanwhile, August family can also be considered as an upper class family. Just like Lancaster's, Waters' family can afford his cancer treatment. Moreover August is the third child of the family. He has two older sister and both of them are married to a rich man. Waters house is described in the first chapter when Hazel came

to his house for the first time. August has a big and amazing bedroom where all of boys' stuffs are there. Hazel says "I followed him down carpeted stairs to a huge basement bedroom...He walked toward the TV, where a huge pile of DVDs and video games were arranged into a vague pyramid shape" (Green, 2012: 29).

4.2 External Elements

4.2.1 Myth of Season

In this novel there are several seasons that are described by the author. Those seasons are winter (Indianapolis), spring (Amsterdam) and summer (Indianapolis). The first one is winter. Based on the myth, winter describes an irony. In winter we feel cold and many plants are dead. It is the first chapter, in winter, when Hazel's mother thinks that Hazel is depressed. Hazel says "Late in the winter of my seventeenth year, my mother decided I was depressed" (Green, 2012: 1). Her mother thinks that Hazel is depressed because she eats infrequently, rarely leaves the house and thinks about death. The second one is spring. It happens in Amsterdam. Based on the myth, spring describes happiness, and much of laughter happens during this season. This is a perfect season for the hero and heroine who just starts a relationship. In spring, the scene is lovely, the atmosphere is mild, the flowers are blooming, and the bird is singing.

There were elm trees everywhere along the canals, and these seeds were blowing out of them. But they didn't look like seeds. They looked for all the world like miniaturized rose petals drained of their color. These pale petals

were gathering in the wind like flocking birds— thousands of them, like a spring snowstorm.

The old man who'd given up his seat saw us noticing and said, in English, "Amsterdam's spring snow. The *iepen* (A tall deciduous tree with rough serrated leaves) throw confetti to greet the spring" (Green, 2012: 161).

Summer is found in this novel. Mostly the events take in summer. Summer myth is a romance. Summer is the perfect season for romantic story when the sky is clear, warm and bright. In summer many people do activities outside their house and they even go to a vacation because in United States of America the school is off during summer time. The proof that this novel happens in summer is when Hazel and her parents go outside.

On Saturday, my parents and I went down to the farmers' market in Broad Ripple. It was sunny; a rarity for Indiana in April, and everyone at the farmers' market was wearing short sleeves even though the temperature didn't quite justify it. We Hoosiers are excessively optimistic about summer (Green, 2012: 81).

Another example that indicates it is summer is when Hazel and August go on picnic together. They go to a park then eat dry sandwiches and orange juice. There are some kids playing on the bones because the name of the park is *Funky Bones*. The children and the park are typical portrayal of summer, in summer many kids play in the park.

We walked down what passes for a hill in Indianapolis to this clearing where kids were climbing all over this huge oversize skeleton sculpture. The bones were each about waist high, and the thighbone was longer than me. It looked like a child's drawing of a skeleton rising up out of the ground (Green, 2012: 86).

From the statement above it can be seen that many of kids are playing in the park during summer. In summer, school is off so that many of kids are playing out from their house. The name of the park is Funky Bones where there is a giant skeleton sculpture and those kids are enjoy playing on it.

4.2.2 Characteristics of Romance Character

4.2.2.1 Hero character

In romance, a hero character is a must. The hero character is usually a figure of a strong, loving, caring, good looking and charming person who can make the heroine character of the story fall in love with him. August Waters is the hero character in this novel. August is obsessed about something heroic. He likes to read a book about heroism and save the world. He has a goal in life, which is he wants to leave a mark upon the world so that everyone will remember him. Based on his personality he is categorized as having the characteristics of a Best Friend and a Charmer hero based on Tami Cowden's theory about hero archetypes. The more depth analysis of his character will be explained below.

4.2.2.1.1 August Waters is Intelligent:

Just like any other romance stories, a handsome hero will get a special attention from the readers. However an intelligent man is the most favorite hero in this era. A smart man will lead the girl. A man must be smarter than a woman because soon they will be the head of family. That is why many women take an interest in smart men. In romance fiction a smart man often appear as the hero of the novel to impress the heroine. Intelligence of someone is not only measured by how high their IQ or how high their education but it also measured by how they can be charismatic when they speak in front of people.

“That’s what I believe. I believe the universe wants to be noticed. I think the universe is improbably biased toward consciousness, that it rewards intelligence in part because the universe enjoys its elegance being observed. And who am I, living in the middle of history, to tell the universe that it—or my observation of it—is temporary?”

“You are fairly smart,” I said after a while.

“You are fairly good at compliments,” he answered (Green, 2012: 223).

From the quotation above, it can be seen from the conversation between Hazel and August that they often share their argument, and both of their arguments are brilliant. They always discuss about ideas and the world instead of gossiping people.

4.2.2.1.2 August Waters is Tender:

August likes to tease and admire Hazel. He really knows how to treat a girl and make her comfortable. He says to Hazel “August half smile, because you’re beautiful. I enjoy looking at beautiful people” (Green, 2012: 30). He never yells or gets mad at her. From other women’s characters point of view such as Lidewij and Mrs. Lancaster, they say that August is a lovely boy. No wonder if Hazel’s mother, Mrs. Lancaster, gives her trust on him because she knows that August is a good man.

Because of August grants the wish, Hazel can travel to Amsterdam. Actually he only has one wish to Genies, a foundation for cancer survivor who can grant a wish. Hazel already uses her wish to go to Disney land when she was thirteen so that she cannot ask anymore. Augustus uses his only wish to travel to Amsterdam with Hazel which makes Hazel beyond happy. He says “Maybe you’ll realize that your one true Wish is to visit the brilliant Peter Van Houten in his Amsterdamian exile,

and you will be glad indeed to have saved your wish... but I saved mine” (Green, 2012: 89).

4.2.2.1.3 August Waters is Protective:

August is always beside Hazel whenever she needs him. Hazel needs extra protection because she is a cancer survivor. Even when he is not beside her, he will always help her if needed. One day Hazel disappears from him; she does not answer the phone calls, messages, and emails from him. It is because she is sad and mad that she cannot go to Amsterdam. Although Hazel keeps a distance from him, he will always find and wait for her to come. In their conversation, August says “You realized that trying to keep your distance from me will not lessen my affection on you” (Green, 2012: 122).

August is a good protector for Hazel. Before Hazel meets August, Mrs. Lancaster always used to accompany her whenever she goes out but after August comes to the desperate Hazel, he can protect her as well as Hazel’s mother, but of course in his own way.

4.2.2.1.4 August Waters is Strong:

Technically August is a cancer survivor but he never complains or shows his pain. He manages himself to be strong in order to protect and give spirit to Hazel. One day he checked up to the doctor, and they got PET scan in his body, which meant that he was actually dying, but he managed to be strong in front of Hazel, because he had to protect and accompany her dream trip to Amsterdam. Even in his funeral, the minister admits that he is truly a survivor “A minister walked up and

stood behind, and talked a little bit about how Augustus had a courageous battle and how his heroism in the face of illness was an inspiration to us all” (Green, 2012: 271).

4.2.2.1.5 August Waters is Brave:

He is brave not because he is unafraid of someone or something. He is brave because he dares to face the truth of being a cancer survivor. He does not give up on his ailment. He is also brave in facing his dying stage of his life and is brave to face his death and his loss. This is not an easy thing to do. When he sees Hazel collapsed, he thinks that she is going to die before he tells her that he is going to die too. He is ready for everything, either living or missing.

After my PET scan lit up, I snuck into the ICU and saw her while she was unconscious. I just walked in behind a nurse with a badge and I got to sit next to her for like ten minutes before I got caught. I really thought she was going to die before I could tell her that I was going to die, too. It was brutal: the incessant mechanized haranguing of intensive care (Green, 2012: 312).

From the statement above it can be seen that August is brave in facing the worse moment. He is so sad when he sees Hazel’s condition. He might be missed her at that time. Actually, he was dying too at that time. He feels so bad if he could not say the truth about his health to Hazel.

4.2.2.1.6 August Waters is humorist:

He often makes Hazel laugh because of his light-joke and his personality. August is the real charmer, he is a lovable person and he can be a roller coaster that only goes up for his friends. He never tells a joke that can hurt people such as physical jokes. He is funny because of his warm personality. He is a person that

wants to forget about his illness. He diverts his pain and sometimes uses it as jokes. It can be seen from the conversation between him and Hazel's dad, Mr. Lancaster.

Dad: "So you met Hazel at Support Group."

Augustus: "Yes, sir. This is a lovely house you've got. I like your artwork."

Mom: "Thank you, Augustus."

Dad: "You're a survivor yourself, then?"

Augustus: "I am. I didn't cut this fella off for the sheer unadulterated pleasure of it, although it is an excellent weight-loss strategy. Legs are heavy!" (Green, 2012: 83).

From the conversation between August and Mr. Lancaster (Hazel's dad), it can be seen the funny thing is when he said that his legs are heavy so that he can reduce his weight. Mr. Lancaster seems serious when he asked about the legs, but August answers it jokingly. August does not want the people in the same boat with him feel sad and sob of being dying. By giving them some jokes 'therapy' he will help them to forget their pain and cheer them up again. He is also a person that does not like to share a cancer story. He says to Hazel "No, not cancer story. *Your* story, interest, hobbies, passion, weird fetishes, etcetera" (Green, 2012: 32). Her best friend Isaac, who needs an extra support after having his eyes taken, ever did a silly thing to release his emotion towards Monica, his ex-girlfriend.

"Yes. Excellent. And throw hard." Gus handed him another egg, and Isaac hurled it, the egg arcing over the car and smashing against the slow-sloping roof of the house. "Bull's-eye!" Gus said.

"Really?" Isaac asked excitedly.

"No, you threw it like twenty feet over the car. Just, throw hard, but keep it low. And a little right of where you were last time." Isaac reached over and found an egg himself from the carton Gus cradled. He tossed it, hitting a taillight. "Yes!" Gus said. "Yes! TAILLIGHT!" (Green, 2012: 228).

From the conversation between August and Isaac, it can be seen that August is humorist and has a unique way to entertain the broken hearted Isaac. August dispatches him to throw a dozen of eggs right in front of Monica's house so that he will feel released. At first, the blind Isaac cannot make it targeted but August asks him to do it again and finally he can make it targeted. Isaac feels happy and satisfied.

4.2.2.1.7 August Waters is Independent:

Although he has lost his left leg, he never depends on someone else. He just depends on a fake-leg that helps him to keep walking normally. He also likes to do things by himself. He can drive although it is terrible because he cannot feel his leg. One day, he lost his packs of cigarette, he wanted to buy a cigarette and drove to Speedway but unfortunately he got a little accident and then Hazel came. He says "I wanted to buy a pack of cigarettes," he mumbled. "I lost my pack... I don't know. They said they'd get me another one, but I wanted to do it myself. Do one little thing myself" (Green, 2012: 244). The independence of August can also be seen in Hazel's thought when August just came back from the hospital. She says "He was still well enough to push his own wheelchair, pulling miniature wheelies to get the front wheels over the bump in the doorway" (Green, 2012: 235). It means that although his health is getting worse but he is still the same August who can do anything by himself. He does not turn into a weak and pampered person.

4.2.2.1.8 August Waters is Well-Built:

He used to be a basketball player so that he gets athletic, tall, and muscular body. August says “I used to play basketball, I wasn’t bad, but all the shoes and balls are Cancer Perks” (Green, 2012: 30). Having a good body is a plus point for a hero, because a girl in Hazel’s age must be attracted with that kind of boy. Even when he has to use a wheelchair Hazel still describes him athletic appearance she says “He was still well enough to push his own wheelchair... Still athletic, in spite of it all, blessed with balance and quick reflexes that even the abundant narcotics could not fully mask” (Green, 2012: 235).

4.2.2.2 Heroine character

Heroine (female hero) character in the romance fiction is commonly a figure that can make the hero falls over the heroine. In this novel Hazel Grace is the heroine character. In general she is a Spunky-kid and a Nurturer heroine based on the characteristics of heroine archetypes by Cowden. The more depth analysis of her personality will be explained below:

4.2.2.2.1 Hazel Grace is Beautiful:

Although she is a cancer survivor and she looks boyish, her natural beauty is undeniable. Her physical appearance is far from the princess look. Hazel describes herself “I had this pageboy haircut, and I hadn’t even bothered to, like, brush it. Furthermore, I had ridiculously fat chipmunked cheeks, a side effect of

treatment”(Green, 2012: 9). Hazel must carry an oxygen tank which she calls Philip and nasal cannulas wherever she goes. She is beautiful without wearing any make up and doing some beauty treatment. She is beautiful just like being Hazel. In August’s eyes Hazel is extremely beautiful because of the reflection of her heart. The first time they meet, he says that Hazel is like his favorite actress Natalie Portman.

“You’re like a millennial Natalie Portman. Like V for Vendetta Natalie Portman.”

“Never seen it,” I said”.

“Really? He asked. “Pixie-haired gorgeous girl dislikes authority and can’t help but fall for a boy she knows is trouble” (Green, 2012: 17).

From the conversation between Hazel and August it can be seen that August has a classy way to give a compliment to a girl. He says that Hazel is as beautiful as Natalie Portman who is his favorite actress. Both of them have the same gorgeous haircut.

4.2.2.2 Hazel Grace is Intelligent:

Although suffering from cancer, sixteen years old Hazel still pursues her education by taking some classes so that she can increase her knowledge. She often questions everything. She likes to express her ideas and likes to criticize the world. She also likes to read books so that she knows many things. She is a truly smart girl.

“So now you gotta go back to school,” he said.

“I actually *can’t*,” I explained, “because I already got my GED. So I’m taking classes at MCC,” which was our community college.

“A college girl,” he said, nodding. “That explains the aura of sophistication” (Green, 2012: 26).

August also admits that Hazel is smarter than him. He says it to the author of Hazel’s favorite book, Peter Van Houten in his mail “You never worry if she is smarter than

you: You know she is” (Green, 2012: 313).The smart thought of Hazel is also shown in the first chapter when Hazel and August first meet in the support group. Patrick, the leader of the support group who has a testis cancer, asks what is Gus’s biggest fear and then Gus answer he fears of oblivion. He has a goal in his life. He wants to be remembered by leaving a good mark upon the world. Unexpectedly Hazel gives her comment toward it which makes August impressed and attracted to her.

There will come a time when all of us are dead. All of us. There will come a time when there are no human being remaining to remember that anyone ever existed or that our species ever did anything. There will be no one left to remember Aristotle or Cleopatra, let alone you. Everything that we did and built and wrote and thought and discovered will be forgotten, and all of this will have been for naught. Maybe that time is coming soon and maybe it is millions of years away, but even we survive the collapse of our sun, we will not survive forever. There was a time before organisms experienced consciousness, and there will be time after. And if the inevitability of human oblivion worries you, I encourage you to ignore it. God knows that’s what everyone else does (Green, 2012: 12-13).

Hearing the incredible thought of Hazel successfully makes August wonder. That is a really smart thought because she does not only say her argument but also insert the example of some world figures which is proved that she likes to read. And at the end of her thought she suggests a wise opinion. It also proves that Hazel likes to discuss about life and death.

4.2.2.2.3 Hazel Grace is Spunky:

The spunky Hazel is maybe the right title for her. She is diagnosed of stage IV thyroid cancer in a very young age, at thirteen. She is spunky because she is not afraid of her death. She is always ready to undergo surgeries. She does not surrender

to her ailment. She tells her story to August. The first time they go out together. *Phalanxifor* is the drug that keeps her alive, this molecule is designed to attach itself to cancer cells and slow their growth. Actually the drug is not one hundred percent can work on the patient, the probability is only thirty percent patients can succeed, but it works one hundred percent on Hazel which is a truly miracle.

I had a surgery called radical neck dissection, which is about as pleasant as it sounds. Then radiation. Then they tried some chemo for my lung tumors. The tumors shrank, then grew. By then, I was fourteen. My lungs started to fill up with water. I was looking pretty dead— my hands and feet ballooned; my skin cracked; my lips were perpetually blue. They've got this drug that makes you not feel so completely terrified about the fact that you can't breathe, and I had a lot of it flowing into me through a PICC line, and more than a dozen other drugs besides. But even so, there's a certain unpleasantness to drowning, particularly when it occurs over the course of several months. I finally ended up in the ICU with pneumonia, and my mom knelt by the side of my bed and said, "Are you ready, sweetie?" and I told her I was ready, and my dad just kept telling me he loved me in this voice that was not breaking so much as already broken, and I kept telling him that I loved him, too, and everyone was holding hands, and I couldn't catch my breath, and my lungs were acting desperate, gasping, pulling me out of the bed trying to find a position that could get them air, and I was embarrassed by their desperation, disgusted that they wouldn't just let go, and I remember my mom telling me it was okay, that I was okay, that I would be okay, and my father was trying so hard not to sob that when he did, which was regularly, it was an earthquake. And I remember wanting not to be awake (Green, 2012: 24).

Some friends of her in support group salute to Hazel. Lida one of her friends in the support group says "Hazel is such an inspiration to me; she really is. She just keep fighting the battle, waking up every morning and going to war without complaint. She's so strong" (Green, 2012: 131). Besides that, although she has lost August, it does not make her depressed and give up on her life. Once she did but after she read August's eulogy, she realizes that she has to survive.

4.2.2.2.4 Hazel Grace is Independent:

She has few friends. Her parents are her best friends. That condition makes Hazel used to live more independent and not pampered by others. Her Oxygen-tank and medicines are the things that she depends on. Although having cancer, Hazel still can do the things that may be impossible to do. For example, she can drive a car well, even better than August. The proof that she can drive can be seen in the dialog between Hazel and August. Hazel says “I drove. August rode shotgun. Isaac sat in the back. We drop at a grocery store”(Green, 2012: 227).

4.2.2.2.5 Hazel Grace is Introvert with a Man:

August is her first love but once she falls in love, it will be eternal. She says “I liked August Waters; I really, really, really liked him. I liked the way his story ended with someone else. I liked his voice. I liked that he took existentially fraught free throws” (Green, 2012: 31). The environment also makes her isolated from common teenager’s life. Her parents prevent her to go out without them. The only friend that she had is Katlyn, a sixteen socialite girl who becomes her best friend since they were in the school.

4.2.2.2.6 Hazel Grace is Compassionate:

Hazel understands that being a cancer survivor is a disaster but she thinks about her mother’s feeling of having a child like her. She imagines if she were her mother she would be depressed. She says “I wanted to make my parents happy. There

is only one thing in this world shittier than biting it from cancer when you're sixteen and that's having a kid who bites it from cancer" (Green, 2012: 8). Living in the same boat makes Hazel very close with August and Isaac; whenever one of them collapses she will help them and cheer them up. For example when Isaac loses his eyes and is blind, she comes to support him and helps August to set a little revenge to Monica, Isaac's ex-girlfriend, who abandons him.

4.2.2.2.7 Hazel Grace is Kind:

Hazel likes to help people around her. When Isaac or August needs her help she conveniently always listens and helps them. August says that Hazel never hurts anyone "She is funny without ever being mean. I love her. I am so lucky to love her" (Green, 2012: 313). The kindness of Hazel can be seen in the dialogue between her and Isaac when Isaac loses his eyes that make him cannot see anymore.

He took my arm, and I walked with him to the elevator, grateful to have an excuse to avoid the stairs. I'd almost made it all the way to the elevator when I saw his mom standing in a corner of the Literal Heart. "I'm here," she said to Isaac, and he switched from my arm to hers before asking, "You want to come over?" "Sure," I said. I felt bad for him. Even though I hated the sympathy people felt toward me, I couldn't help but feel it toward him (Green, 2012: 132).

From the conversation between Hazel and Isaac it can be seen that Hazel like to help people around her. Isaac is a blind man. She helps him to walk and guide him until Isaac finds his mom. Hazel feels bad about him, but she hates if the people take pity toward her.

4.2.2.2.8 Hazel Grace is Understanding:

Hazel is craving for her dream to go to Amsterdam in order to meet her favorite author named Peter Van Houten, but her parents cannot afford it. Hazel is sad but she understands it. She has a dilemma, on side she is dying for going to Amsterdam, but on the other side, she has to bury her desire because they cannot afford for the trip. She realizes as a daughter she has already made her parent sacrifice many things so that she does not make them feel burdened for her desire.

“Hazel, I love you, and you know I’d do anything for you, but we don’t—we don’t have the money for international travel, and the expense of getting equipment over there—love, it’s just not—” “Yeah,” I said, cutting her off. I realized I’d been silly even to consider it. “Don’t worry about it.” But she looked worried. “It’s really important to you, yeah?” she asked, sitting down, a hand on my calf. “It would be pretty amazing,” I said, “to be the only person who knows what happens besides him.” “That would be amazing,” she said. “I’ll talk to your father.” “No, don’t,” I said. “Just, seriously, don’t spend any money on it please. I’ll think of something” (Green, 2012: 79).

From the conversation between Hazel and her mother it can be seen that Hazel quite understands that an international travel is unaffordable for her family. Much of Lancaster’s family is spent on Hazel’s cancer treatments. As a mother, Mrs.Lancaster wants to make her daughter happy. Mrs. Lancaster feels so terrible that she cannot grant Hazel’s wish. However, Hazel understands and tries to bury her desire to go to Amsterdam.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis on intrinsic and extrinsic elements in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*, it can be concluded that August Waters and Hazel Grace Lancaster are the main characters who build the plot. August is the static character meanwhile Hazel is the dynamic one. There are two kinds of conflicts in this novel. The internal conflict of Hazel is when she doubts about her feeling toward August. Then, August's internal conflict is when he is tired of being sick and dying. Hazel and August's external conflict happens when both Augustus and Hazel are upset with Van Houten because he refuses to tell the ending of his novel. The settings of place are taken in Indianapolis, America, and Amsterdam. Summer, spring and winter are described in this novel. Waters family comes from upper class family meanwhile Lancaster is considered as an upper-middle class. August Waters is the best friend and charmer type of hero. He is an ideal hero who is well-build, humorist, protective, intelligent, brave, strong, independent, tender, and attractive. Meanwhile, Hazel, the heroine is the nurturer and spunky type of heroine. She is introvert with a man, an extraordinary beauty, intelligent, spunky, independent, compassionate, kind, and understanding. There are four-stage plot of this novel. The first one is their first meeting in the Support Group, the second one is when August and Hazel confess their feeling and have sex. The third one is conflict between Hazel and August because August is hiding the truth that his condition is getting worse. The last one is

the ending of the novel when August dies and leaves Hazel. At the end, although the hero character dies, at least they already loved each other and that is the point of romance fiction. It is always a happy ending.

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