

THE POSITIVITY OF FACING CANCER IN *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*

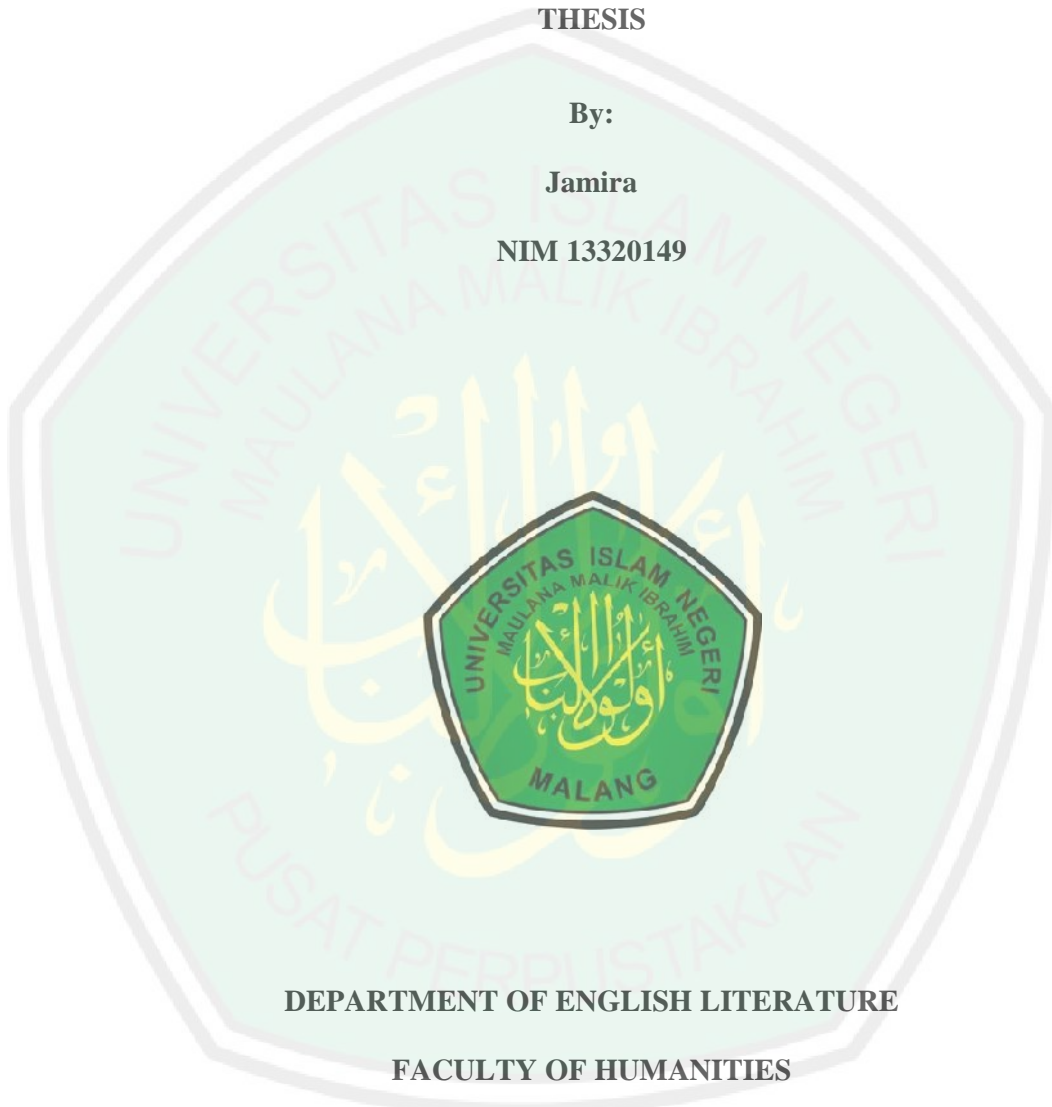
BY JOHN GREEN

THESIS

By:

Jamira

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2017

**THE POSITIVITY OF FACING CANCER IN *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS*
BY JOHN GREEN**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in partial to fulfillment of the requirements for degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)

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2017

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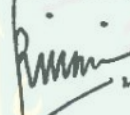
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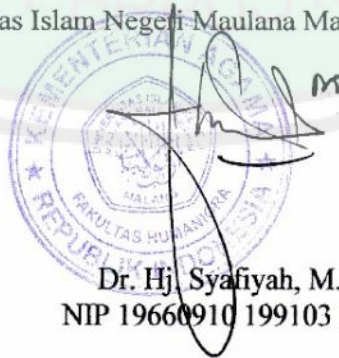
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I declare that the thesis I wrote entitled *The Positivity of Facing Cancer in The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green is truthfully my original work and did not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another author or writer except those indicated in quotations, paraphrasing method and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, December 28, 2017

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MOTTO

"Life's too mysterious to take too seriously."

- Mary Engelbreit-



DEDICATION

Alhamdulillahirabbil 'alamin, all praises and thanks to Allah

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved mom,

Thank you for your support, love, and everything.

My best dad,

I wish heaven had a Skype, so I could talk to you over and over again, Dad.

This is also dedicated to my brothers Sani, Kamli, and Algi.



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Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah SWT for His mercy and blessing guiding the researcher to accomplish this thesis entitled *The Positivity of Facing Cancer in “The Fault in Our Stars” by John Green* as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*. *Shalawat* and *salam* are always granted to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought Islam as *Rohmatan lil-alam* religion.

First of all, my gratitude goes to the Rector of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Abd Haris, M.Ag.; the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.; and the Head of Department of English Literature, Rina Sari M.Pd. Big special thanks to my advisor Dra. Andarwati, M.A. who always gives me guidance, correction, and suggestion on arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, I want to express my deepest thanks to my beloved family for their endless love, material support, attention, and prayers. My ever lasting thanks are presented to my beloved parents: to my mother, Hadmah, who always gives me prays, supports and motivation, both materials and spirituals, during my study until I complete this thesis, and to my father, Bunawi, there is a place somewhere within my heart that only you can own and May Allah grant you *Jannah*. Also, to my brothers who always remind and support me to graduate as soon as possible.

For my bestfriends who always support me, Niswa, Nafis, Yaniar, Lia, Maya, Khusnul, and Azra, I would like to extend my thanks for happiness, joy,

laughter, anxiety, and nice friendship experience together. I always remember that we ever smile together. I want to give them a massive thanks because of their contribution to this thesis and always remind me to complete my thesis as soon as possible. Thankyou for your support and you give me advice when I give up and I feel lazy to complete my thesis.

Finally, as a human being, I cannot avoid making mistakes in writing the thesis. Therefore, I expect endless suggestion for the better of this research to help the future researchers to conduct better research on similar topic.

Malang, December 28, 2017

Jamira

ABSTRACT

Jamira. 2017. *The Positivity of Facing Cancer in The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang .

Advisor : Drs. Andarwati, M.A.

Keywords : Positivity, Motivational Psychology, Cancer.

This study aims to analyze the positivity of facing cancer in *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. Positivity is positive attitude in facing any problems in life. *The Fault in Our Stars* is the sixth novel by author John Green, published in January 2012. The story is about some teenagers who suffer from cancer and they meet each other in the Support Group. They face many problems in life because the cancer is a deadly disease.

This study focuses on the positivity of facing cancer by the characters in the novel. The data in this research are taken from *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. In this research the writer focuses on the characters who relate to the cancer in the novel. In this research uses theory of psychological approach in analyzing the novel. Psychological approach applies psychological theories to explain the character personality.

The reasons of the characters that have cancer increase their positivity in this novel are, they can meet another person that give some motivation one another about cancer that they are facing right now, another thing that make them to be positive in facing cancer in the novel that they believe in God that gives them something that might have the positive power behind everything that they are facing.

From here also we can see how the positivity becomes the theme of the novel, where the author wants to give the readers that by the positivity, someone can get the good thinking of how to face his or her destiny. The characters show great courage and strength. Their cancer robbed them of their sight, but despite this they still kept their sense of humour and adapted his life to cope with his disability.

From here the researcher suggests that for the new researchers who are interested in a similar study about the fight of people who face cancer will have a broader perspective in using different approach and theory.

ABSTRAK

Jamira. 2017. *The Positivity of Facing Cancer in The Fault in Our Stars* oleh John Green. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang .

Pembimbing : Drs. Andarwati, M.A.

Kata kunci : Kepositifan, Psikologi Motivasi, Kanker.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis kepositifan dalam menghadapi kanker di *The Fault in Our Stars* oleh John Green. Kepositifan adalah sikap positif dalam menghadapi masalah dalam hidup. *The Fault in Our Stars* adalah novel keenam oleh penulis John Green, yang diterbitkan pada Januari 2012. Cerita ini tentang beberapa remaja yang menderita kanker dan mereka bertemu satu sama lain di Support Group. Mereka menghadapi banyak masalah dalam hidup karena kanker adalah penyakit yang mematikan.

Penelitian ini berfokus kepada kepositifan dalam menghadapi kanker oleh karakter dalam novel. Data dalam novel ini diambil dari novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. Dalam penelitian ini penulis fokus pada karakter yang berhubungan dengan karakter didalam novel. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori pendekatan psikologi. Pendekatan psikologi menggunakan teori psikologi untuk menjelaskan kepribadian karakter.

Alasan dari karakter yang memiliki kanker meningkatkan kepositifan mereka didalam novel adalah, mereka bisa bertemu orang lain yang saling memberi motivasi tentang kanker yang mereka hadapi saat ini, hal lain yang membuat mereka menjadi positif dalam menghadapi kanker dalam novel adalah mereka percaya pada Tuhan yang memberi mereka sesuatu yang mungkin memiliki kekuatan positif di balik semua yang mereka hadapi.

Dari sini juga kita bisa melihat bagaimana kepositifan menjadi tema dari novel, dimana penulis ingin memberi pembaca dengan kepositifan, seseorang bisa mendapatkan pemikiran yang baik tentang bagaimana menghadapi nasibnya. Karakter menunjukkan keberanian dan kekuatan yang besar. Kanker mereka merampok pandangan mereka, tetapi meskipun demikian mereka tetap menjaga selera humor mereka dan mengadaptasi hidup mereka dengan melindungi kekurangannya.

Dari sini peneliti menyarankan untuk peneliti baru yang tertarik pada penelitian yang serupa tentang perjuangan orang yang menghadapi kanker akan memiliki perspektif yang lebih luas dalam menggunakan pendekatan dan teori yang berbeda.

مستخلص البحث

جميرا، 2017. الإيجابية لمواجهة السرطان في *The Fault in Our Stars* عند جون جرين (John green)، الرسالة، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: أندرواتي الماجستير.

الكلمات الأساسية: الإيجابية، علم النفس الدافع، السرطان.

يهدف هذا البحث لتحليل الإيجابية لمواجهة السرطان في *The Fault in Our Stars* عند جون جرين (John green). الإيجابية هي السلوك الإيجابي لمواجهة مشكلة الحياة. *The Fault in Our Stars* هي القصة السادسة للقصاص جون جرين التي نشرت في يناير 2012. تدور هذه القصة حول بعض المراهقين المصابين بالسرطان ويلتقون بعضهم البعض في مجموعة الدعم. يواجهون العديد من المشاكل الحياة لأن السرطان هو داء قتال.

يركز هذا البحث على الإيجابية في مواجهة السرطان من قبل الشخصيات في القصة. البيانات في هذه القصة مأخوذة من القصة *The Fault in Our Stars*. يركز الباحث في هذا البحث على الشخصيات المرتبطة بالشخصيات في القصة. يستخدم هذا البحث بالنظرية النهج النفسي. يستخدم النهج النفسي بالنظرية علم النفس لشرح عن سلوك الشخصيات.

السبب الذي يجعل الشخصيات المصابة بالسرطان تزيد من إيجابيتهم في القصة هو أنهم يمكنون أن يتقابلون أشخاصا آخرين يحفزون بعضهم البعض على السرطان الذي يواجهونه اليوم. سبب الآخر الذي يجعلهم إيجابيين في مواجهة السرطان في القصة هو أنهم يؤمنون بالله الذي أعطاهم شيء قد يمون له قوة إيجابية وراء كل شيء يواجهونه.

من هذا الجانب، يمكننا أن نرى كيف أصبح الإيجابية كموضوع القصة، حيث يرغب الكاتب في تزويد القارئ بإيجابية، يمكن الشخص أن يحصل على أفكار جيدة حول كيفية مواجهة مصيره. تظهر الشخصية شجاعة وقوة كبيرة. لقد سلب سرطانهم نظرهم، ولكن رغم ذلك حافظوا على روح النكتة عندهم و يوفقون حياتهم بوافق على نقصهم.

ومن هنا يشير الباحث إلى الباحثين القادم الذي راغبون بالبحث المماثلة حول نضال الأشخاص الذي يواجهون السرطان سيكون لديهم منظور أوسع في استخدام مناهج ونظريات مختلفة.

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CURICULUM VITAE



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers several points of the background of the study, research questions, objectives of study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method which includes research design, data and data resource, data collection, data analysis and definition of keyterms.

A. Background of the Study

Everyone faces difficulties from time to time. It is a natural part of the cycle of life. Sometimes the difficulties of the problems we face in life come from situations out of control. We are all faced with challenges in our lives and success at meeting those problems head-on lies much in our attitude towards them. Being positive is the best way to face problems than being negative. People who get stressed and depressed plus negative thinking usually cannot solve their problem and give up. As Peale (1952:6) says "Belief in yourself! Have faith in your abilities! Without humble but reasonable confidence in your own powers, you cannot be successful or happy." Believe in ourselves and confidence are the positive ways to face the problem and it is important because when we feel inferior, we will act inferior. We all know that confidence alone does not solve all problems, when we have faith, positive way of thinking and confidence, we will behave in a way that makes sure it comes true.

Like the Muslims, we are asked to be the positive person especially to Allah AzzaWaJalla, as it is said in one Hadith Qudsi

"Allah has said," I am based on my people prejudice to me. I'll always be with them if they remember me. If they remember me in their heart, then I will remember them in my heart. If they remember me in a congregation, then I will mention them in the congregation better than them. If they get close to me, I will approach them for a day. If they come near me for a day, then I will approach them quietly. If they come near me, I will come quickly." (Riwayat Bukhari)

Like the Muslims who always want to receive grace, we should always be kind to Allah AzzawaJalla. Doing good to Allah is done by seeking the blessing from Allah, praying, bidding, and asking for forgiveness and help. As Allah Almighty says "Verily, those who believe, those who emigrate and fight in the way of Allah, expect Allah's mercy, and Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.(Q.S. Al Baqarah:128)

Abu Hurairah RadhiyallahuAnhu, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet sallallaahuAlaihiwasallam said, "Allah Ta'ala says, "I am based on my people's prejudice against me. When they do well, they will get better. If prejudice is bad, then it gets worse." (Bukhari).

This means that if we want to get the benefit from Allah AzzawaJalla, then we must be good to Allah. If we are good to Allah then good will come to us. Instead, if we always have the negative thinking of Allah, blame all the evil on Allah, then only bad will come.

Developing a positive attitude can help us in more ways than I might realize. When we think positive thoughts, we do not allow our mind to entertain any negative thoughts or doubts. From the information above, it is clear that Allah (swt) and The Messenger motivates us as human beings to always have positive thinking to Allah for our good.

In Islam, there is indeed a known concept of qonaah which is interpreted as being pleased with God's gift, even though it is a little. But this concept does not mean that we must stand by without making any progress to improve our lives.

Positivity impacts people of all age group. *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel by John Green was published in January 2012 shows the positivity of the characters against cancer. It is about a group of teenagers who are brought together in a common battle against cancer. They meet in the support group for cancer. Hazel, who narrates the book, is sixteen and has lungs so badly damaged by cancer that she must always be connected to source oxygen. Though drugs are currently controlling her illness, she knows that she has only years to live. One day she attends a church-based cancer support group where she meets Augustus who is seventeen and recovering from osteosarcoma (bone cancer). Hazel and Augustus immediately hit it off and begin a romance centred around Hazel's favourite book: *An Imperial Affliction* by the fictional author Peter van Houten.

This book so closely describes her life and condition that she views it as her Bible, the book that best describes reality as she experiences it. Because Peter

van Houten deliberately left the book unfinished. As she and Augustus date, we find out that Augustus has an outstanding Wish (granted by a Make-a-wish foundation) and he uses his wish to take Hazel to Amsterdam to meet Peter Van Houten. They meet him and find that he is an angry, raving alcoholic and they will get no answer from him. They deal with their disappointment by going to the hotel. No sooner they return to America then Augustus finds that his cancer has returned worse than ever.

There are some fields of basic psychology, one of them is motivation. Kleinginna and Kleinginna (1981:263-291) as quoted from <http://chiron.valdosta.edu/whuitt/col/motivation/motivate.html> state that motivation is an internal state or condition that acts behavior and gives direction, desire or want that energize and direct goal-oriented behavior: influence of needs and desires on the intensity and direction of behavior.

Literary works and psychology have a very close correlation, both directly and functionally. Direct correlation means that literature and psychology have the same object, that is human life. Psychology and literature have a functional correlation because both of them learn about people's psychological condition. The difference is that psychology discusses something real but literature discusses something imaginative.

There are three approaches in studying literary psychology, one of them is expressive approach, which learn about the writer's psychology aspect when he expresses his creativity in his work. We can find expressive approach in

pragmatic theory as one of literary discourse. This theory learn about how we describe, how we find what the speaker's means, whether implicit or explicit expression. There are several previous studies which are relevant to this research topic. Margiraharjo(2016) is the one student at Udayana University. The title of her thesis is "*Conflict Analysis of Main Character in the Novel The Fault in Our Stars*". The conflict is analyzed based on the theory of literature which is proposed by Kenney (1966) who divides conflicts in two types, external and internal conflict. The description of the presentation of the main character is analyzed based on theory proposed by Berhardth (1953) who divides the psychological aspect into want, emotions, and feelings. She focused on described conflicts in the main character (internal and external conflicts) and the presentation of the main character of the novel through the psychological aspect. The analysis of this research brought some conclusion. Hazel as the main character is described as a very thoughtful character. That is why she gets a lot of wars between her mind, and gets a lot of conflicts with people around her. Beside that Hazel is just like another teenager who wants to have a normal life. Still she realizes that she has cancer. The sources of her conflict appear because of wars in her mind. She thinks too much until cannot handle it. Then, after the conflicts she is been through she finally realized that her life is totally fine.

The second study of Husna (2016) is one student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta entitled "*Fear Reflected in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars (2012): A Psychoanalytic Approach*". The researcher used the Psychoanalytic theory. Based on the analysis, the researcher got some

conclusions. This research showed that the problem by the major character is their fear. This novel tells about Hazel Grace Lancaster's and Augustus Water's fear after they were diagnosed with cancer at the very young ages. They live out their days with fear of death, pain, and oblivion. They were trying to figure out how to overcome their fear.

The third research by JajatSudrajat (2007) from Semarang State University entitled "*A PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SANTIAGO'S MOTIVATION TO STRUGGLE FAR OUT INTO THE SEA AS REFLECTED IN HEMINGWAY'S THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA*". The researcher used Psychology of Human Behavior theory by Richard A Kalish. The researcher elaborates the intrinsic analysis with the psychological and motivational approach that shows the relation between the related theories and the content of this research. The result of this research shows that the conclusion related to Santiago's character, his motivational positivity to struggle far out into the sea, and the effects of motivation found in the novel.

The differences among those researches and this research are the object and focus of the study. This research focused on the positivity of facing cancer in *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green.

B. Research Question

Based on the description of the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What makes the characters with cancer increase their positivity in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*?
2. How does positivity become the theme of John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research question above, this study will attempt to answer the following:

1. The positive mind and motivation of the characters who are facing cancer in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.
2. The positive and motivation of the characters in the novel that reflected the positivity in real life.

D. Significance of the Study

The research has theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research can increase knowledge about psychological approach that can be used to analyze the social and personal problems in the novel.

In addition, it helps other researchers to analyze the problem in the novel from the other side using another theory.

Practically, this research gives inspiration for the society especially for the family or the people who have to fight against cancer to keep being positive.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research discusses the positivity of facing cancer in *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. Therefore, first, the research focused on the positivity and motivation of the characters who against cancer of facing the life and the positivity of the characters in the novel reflected in real life. The limitation is The Fault in Our Stars novel by John Green published in January 2012 in New York, United States.

F. Research Method

The research method includes four points, research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The researcher uses Psychological approach applies psychological theories to explain the character personality. There are some fields of basic psychology, one of them is motivation.

Kleinginna and Kleinginna (1981:263-291) as quoted from <http://chiron.valdosta.edu/whit/col/motivation/motivate.html> stated that motivation is an internal state or condition that acts behavior and gives direction, desire or want that energize and direct goal-oriented behavior: influence of needs and desires on the intensity and direction of behavior. The data of this study will be analyzed by using the theory that applies the theory of psychological and motivational approach. By using those theories, the researcher wants to describe

the positivity of some characters in facing cancer in the novel. Next, the researcher finds out the positivity that reflected in real life.

2. Data Source

The data has been taken from the literary work: *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green. *The Fault in Our Stars* was published in 2012. This novel contains 24 chapters which are based on the main character's point of view.

The data will be taken from the content of the novel which is related to the characters against cancer. The data are presented in the form of words, phrases, and sentences in the novel.

3. Data Collection

The data collection is taken from words, phrase and sentences in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel by John Green. As the steps to get the data, the researcher does some activities. The first step to acquire the data is reading the novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* accurately to obtain an intact understanding. Next, the research is executed by identifying and clarifying the entire data based on research questions.

4. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data by the data using psychological and motivational theory. Next is doing the interpretation of the data according to the researcher's knowledge and opinion.

G. Definition of Key Terms

Definition of terms is a very brief section consisting of a series of definitions of some key terms or concepts found in this proposal to avoid misunderstanding about some basic concept of this study.

1. Motivational Psychology

The internal force that drives us to achieve goals. It's the reason for behaving in a particular way the psychological approach applies psychological theories to explain the character personality in the story. Each character's attitude and behavior could be referred to the psychology of human being.

2. Positivity

The practice of being or tendency to be positive or optimistic in attitude.

3. Cancer

A genetic disease-that is, it is caused by changes to genes that control the way our cells function, especially how they grow and divide.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some theories related to the topic of the study. It covers literature, novel, khusnudzon, character, setting, plot, motivation, positive psychology view and previous studies.

A. Literature

Definition of literature has many differences, some interpret to say that literature is the art of language, literature is the expression feelings, thoughts, ideas, passion, conviction, or can be an expression. Literature is a term used to describe written or spoken material. The term is most commonly used refer to works of the creative imagination including works of poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction. Literature does not lead itself to a definition because the making of it over the century has been as complex and natural as the life itself. Some experts have different opinion on their definition of literature regarding time and social condition. But in fact it can simply be said as a literary expression of human aesthetic by using the language of “beautiful” as a means of expression (Wiyanto, 2002:29).

According to Meyer (1997:1) literature is a term to describe written texts marked by careful use of language, including features such as creative metaphors, well-turned phrases, elegant syntax, rhyme, alliteration, which are aesthetically read or intended by the author to be aesthetically read and are deliberately somewhat open in interpretation. Jones (1968:1) stated: “literature is simply another way we can experience the words around us through our imagination.”

B. Literary Approach

In analyzing the novel, the writer uses a critical approach as a basic consideration in understanding literary work. The approaches are taken from the book of Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods Reading and writing about literature (1971: 6-15). They present five kinds of critical approaches. They are: formalist approach, biographical approach, sociocultural-historical approach, mythopoeic approach, and psychological approach. The explanation of each approach can be seen as follows:

1. Mythopoeic Approach

The critics of the mythopoeic frame try to “discover certain universally recurrent patterns of human thought, which they believe find expression in significant works of art”. The patterns involve death and rebirth, quilt and sacrifices, primitive rites, initiation rites, or patterns of behavior basic to Christian theology

2. Formalist Approach

Critics insist on the total integrity of the literary piece. It concentrates on the aesthetic value; the involvement of all the parts to the whole is seen as a harmony to the complete work. It emphasizes on the literary object itself and its aesthetic meaning. It does not need reference to the fact of the author’s life

3. Biographical Approach

This approach is used for an appreciation of the ideas and personality of the author to an understanding of the literary object. The critics of this approach

attempt to learn as much as they can about the life and development of the author, and to apply this knowledge in their attempt to understand his writing.

They believe that the work of literature is the reflection of the personality of the author, and that biographical material provides useful facts that could put the reader in a better position to understand and appreciate the literary object

4. Sociocultural-historical Approach

The traditional historical approach to literature usually takes as its basis some aspects of the sociocultural frame of reference, and it is combined with an interest in literary history. It means, sociocultural-historical approach insists on the analysis of socio-cultural and historical background as references to the further understanding of the story.

5. Psychological Approach

The psychological approach applies psychological theories to explain the character personality in the story. Each character's attitude and behavior could be referred to the psychology of human being.

Based on the explanation, the writer uses the psychological approach the theory that is used in this research is the motivational theory by Handoko and John A Kalish in analyzing John Green's novel focusing on one of the characters in *Fault in Our Stars*. The characters are the people who struggle with their cancer. Psychology is also influenced in the literary work, to know the psychological condition of the author when he/she creates the work. From the work of the author, we can understand the psychological condition of the author.

The above explanations show that a literary work can reflect the author's life. A literary work may be assumed as expression of the writer's psychological experience.

Literary work viewed as psychological phenomena, the psychological aspects will appear through the characters if the text likes drama or prose (Endraswara, 2003:96). Starting from the above explanation, the researcher is interested in finding a psychological concern reflected in a novel. It becomes challenging for the researcher to know more about history and psychological theory through a literary work. By a novel entitled *Fault in Our Stars* by John Green, the researcher intends to present a psychological approach in literary research and would like to explore some important problems related to psychology.

The researcher analyzes a novel that focuses on the personality of the main character, the story is based on the cancer sufferer, whose names are mentioned in this research.

The real conditions show that many things can influence our personality. "Personality is consistent behavior and interpersonal processes originating within the individual" (Burger, 2000: 17). This is not only definition of personality but this might be the one, which can help us to understand easily this point. G. W. Allport as one of the psychology theorist who developed trait approach, has his own opinion, which says "Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of psychophysical system that determines his unique adjustment to his environment" (Sujanto et.al, 1997:11).

Personality is included of the aspects of psychology. nowadays; psychology becomes one of the important problems. It is used by some people who study the literary works in analyze a novel, short story, poem and movie. But it doesn't mean that we have to be a psychologist. We only use psychological approach as a tool of understanding about our field. In this case, the object of the research is a novel. Indeed the person who is interested in analyzing a novel using the psychological of literary criticism should study both literature and psychology at once.

C. Novel

The novel is a branch of fiction that developed late in history; but relish for stories seems to be as old as recorded humanity (Boulton, 1975:1). The novel is different from other kinds of literary works such as drama and short story. Drama relates to fiction that is played by characters in the play, while short story is a novel but the story shorter than novel. Kenney (1966:103) stated that novel is generally thought of as containing about forty-five thousand words or more, because being longer than short story. A novel can reveal further development of characters and have more scenes and setting.

According to Gill (2006:59) stated "A novel is about the world. That is a very sweeping statement, so some qualifications are necessary. The world about us is the world of human interactions. The way we engage with each other, what we want from each other, and what we hope and fear for each other is the stuff of the novel. Novels are social; they are about people. Yet they are not about people in the way in which, say, a television documentary or an article in a magazine is about people. People in novels are people, but they are not the same as the ones

we meet every day. They are fictional; they have been made up. From that definition so we know that a novel is a world made in word which has some links with the world we know outside literature.

As stated by Wellek and Warren (1970:4) novel is a narrative that imagining situation and characters in the plot. Literature (novel) represents life and life in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objectives of literature imitation. It may include the real place people and events. Besides, novel is a work, it represents a story about human life experiences. The novel is a mirror of social life. According to Wellek and Weren (1970:95) literature is an expression of society if it assumes that literature, at any given time, mirrors the current social situation correctly it is false: its commonplace trite and vague means only that literature depicts to say that literature as a mirror of expression of life is even ambiguous. A writer inevitably expresses his expert cue and total conception.

D. Khusnudzon

According to Roli (2009) in the language of Husnuzon comes from two words, namely Husnu and Zan, which means kind thought. In term, "Husnu" is interpreted to be kind of prejudice against all the provisions of God given to humans. In another side, Ibrahim and Darsono (2009) stated that Husnuzon is one part of good character. Based on Yatimin (2007) Opponents of Husnuzon is Su'uzzan which means evil thought. Su'uzzan is unlawful. Su'uzzan or prejudice is an act that is not permissible because it can lead to hostility and broken brotherhood. According to Pinandito (2011), Husnuzon became a basic

foundation for humans to think positively of all events experienced. Imam Ja'far Sadiq said, "Prejudice to Allah means that you must not hope except to Him and you must not fear anything except for the sins you have committed"

"Allah has said," I am based on my people prejudice to me. I'll always be with them if they remember me. If they remember me in their heart, then I will remember them in my heart. If they remember me in a congregation, then I will mention them in the congregation better than them. If they get close to me, I will approach them for a day. If they come near me for a day, then I will approach them quietly. If they come near me, I will come quickly." (Riwaya Bukhari)

Like the Muslims who always want to receive grace, we should always be kind to Allah AzzawaJalla. Doing good to Allah is done by seeking the blessing from Allah, praying, bidding, and asking for forgiveness and help. As Allah Almighty says "Verily, those who believe, those who emigrate and fight in the way of Allah, expect Allah's mercy, and Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.(Q.S. Al Baqarah:128)

Abu Hurairah RadhiyallahuAnhu, may Allah be pleased with him, reported that the Prophet sallallaahualaihiwasallam said, "Allah Ta'ala says, "I am based on my people's prejudice against me. When they do well, they will get better. If prejudice is bad, then it gets worse." (Bukhari).

This means that if we want to get the benefit from Allah AzzawaJalla, then we must be good to Allah. If we are good to Allah then good will come to us. Instead, if we always have the negative thinking of Allah, blame all the evil on Allah, then only bad will come.

Developing a positive attitude can help us in more ways than I might realize. When we think positive thoughts, we do not allow our mind to entertain any negative thoughts or doubts. From the information above, it is clear that Allah (swt) and The Messenger motivates us as human beings to always have positive thinking to Allah for our good.

In Islam, there is indeed a known concept of qonaah which is interpreted as being pleased with God's gift, even though it is a little. But this concept does not mean that we must stand by without making any progress to improve our lives.

E. Character

Before we talk about characters, first we should know the meaning of a character itself. Character is an important element in a story or character is ones who are involved in the story. Kennedy (1991:956) stated “Characters are the person presented in work narrative or drama who conveys their personal qualities through dialogue and action by which the readers or audiences understand his thoughts, feelings, intentions, and motives”.

According to Laughin (1970:378) in his book *Literature the Power of Language*, characters are divided into two types, major character and minor character. The major character is the character that has a big part in the story. It is always developed in the story and mostly appear in the text. Meanwhile, a minor character is not developed nearly as fully as the major character; it does not have demand or sympathy. Minor characters only complete the story and seldom appear in the text and have small part in the story (Morgan, 1970:7).

According to Sudjiman (1988:19), “Minor character is a figure that the place is not central in the story, but the presence is needed to support the major character. Sometimes minor character helps the major character to solve the conflict in the story”.

The author has some ways to tell and describe the characters in the novel. Analytical way is how the appearance of the characters directly through the author’s description. So the author outlines the characteristics of the character directly. Dramatic way, in depicting his characters in a way not analyzed directly, but through other things. Dramatic ways this can be done in various ways, namely: to describe the reaction of other characters to the main character, etc (Wijayanto 2002:139).

Murphy (1972: 161-173) stated to make the characters clearer, there are nine ways to reveal the characterization of the characters in which the author of the novel attempts to make his characters understandable and come alive to the reader. They are:

1. Personal Description

The author can describe the character from appearance and clothes. In our daily life, we often judge a person by seeing his or her appearance. It can be seen from the face, skin, hair, etc.

2. Character as seen by Another

Instead of describing a character directly, the author can describe him through the eyes and opinions of another.

3. Speech

The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the people in the book through what the person says. Whenever the person speaks, whenever he is in a conversation with another, whenever he puts forward an opinion, he gives the reader some clue to his character. We often judge a person's character by seeing the way he speaks and the way he makes conversation with others.

4. Past Life

The reader learns something about a person's past life, the author can give the reader a clue to events that have helped to shape person's character. Through direct comment by the author, the person's thought, his conversation or the medium of another person.

5. Conversation of Others

The author can also give the reader clues to the person's character through the conversation of other people and things they say about him. People talk about other people and the things they say often give us a clue to the character of the person talked about. In a work of literature, an author usually gives other characters help us to find out the personality of the main character.

6. Reaction

The author can also give us a clue to a person's character by letting the reader know how that person reacts to various situations and events. The way one person reacts to various situations and events help us understand his real character.

7. Direct Comment

The author can describe or comment on a person's directly. From the direct comment or description from the author, the reader can understand the character better.

8. Thoughts

The author can give us direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. He is able to do what we cannot do in real life. He can tell us what different people are thinking. The reader then is in a privileged position; he has, as it were, a secret; listening device plugged into the inmost thoughts of a person in a novel.

9. Mannerism

The author can describe a person's mannerism, habits or idiosyncrasies, which may also tell us something about his character. It means that the author describes the character's customs n his social behaviour.

F. Setting

According to Gill (1995:56), the most memorable things about a novel are the scenes. Sometimes there are verbal pictures of a place, and sometimes the character is memorably presented as moving through a landscape or townscape. These places or locations can be very important in the novels. The novelist has learned to make them significant, so in their turn readers should try to understand the significances that the settings are generated.

A word is necessary on just how broad setting is. It can be used to cover:

1. The places in which character appears
2. The social context of character, such as their families, friends and class
3. The customs, beliefs and rules of behaviour that give identity to society
4. The particular locations or events
5. The atmosphere, mood and feel that all the above elements create.

G. Plot

The plot is a series of stories created by stage of events that built a story that presented by the actions in a story (Siswanto, 2008:159). The plot draws the reader into the character's lives and helps the reader understand the choices that character makes.

According to Freytag (1984:115-121), the plot is divided into several parts. Those are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

1. Exposition

The first phase in Freytag's pyramid is the exposition, which introduces the character, especially the main character. It shows how the character relates to another, their goals and motivations.

2. Rising Action

The second phase is the rising action. It starts with conflict in this phase, the protagonist understands his or her goal and begins to work toward it.

3. Climax

The climax is the highest point of the story. The protagonist makes the single big decision that defines not only the outcome of the story but also who they are as a person.

4. Falling Action

The falling action phase consists of events that lead to the ending. The conflict of the story is getting diminished in this part of the main character gets the solution to solve his problem.

5. Denouement

In this phase the protagonist and antagonist have solved their problems and either the protagonist or antagonist wins the conflict. The conflict officially ends, some stories show what happens to the character after the conflict ends, and they show what happens to the characters in the future.

H. Motivation

Handoko in *Motivasi Daya Penggerak Tingkah Laku* says that motivation is a power or factor in a human being that arouses, gives direction, and organizes his or her character. (1992:9)

In his opinion, motivation is not only a neutral power; it can also be influenced by other factors. motivation is not a neutral power, or a power that is immune to the influence of other factors, for instance: past experience, intelligent degree, physical ability, environment's situation, life ideal, etc (1992: 9).

Richard A. Kalish in the Psychology of Human Behavior states that “motivated behaviour is behaviour set into motion by a need. A need indicates that types of satisfaction is lacking and implies that the organism is activated to reduce the dissatisfaction” (1973: 28).

He adds that “nonetheless the motivation was strong enough to activate goal-seeking behaviour, which began with agitated feelings and ended with that behaviour that satisfied his need” (1971: 30).

Maslow in Goble’s The Third Force says that people conduct action to fulfil their needs: He says “man is initially motivated by a series of basic needs; as these are satisfied, he moves toward the level of the higher needs and becomes motivated by them” (1971: 47).

Houston says that “many modern psychologists have taken a different way in trying to characterize motivation. Specifically, they have pointed out that when we speak of motivation, we refer to factors, which initiate and direct behaviour, and to those that determine the intensity and the persistence of that behaviour.” (1985: 5).

1. Aspects of The Motivational Concepts
 - a. Initiation

Motivational factors initiate behaviour. If we see a duck lying down in a meadow and suddenly the animal stands up and begins to walk, or quack, or both, we can say, “Aha! Motivation is at work.” We may not know the exact nature of that motivation (who knows why ducks do all that quacking) but we are pretty

sure it is operating. So, when we see animal shifts from the absence of an activity to the performance of that activity, we say that motivation must be involved.

b. Direction

Motivation directs behaviour and also initiates it. When we are hungry, we move toward food, not toward pinball machine. When we are sleepy, we seek rest, not sky diving. Thus, motivation gets up and going, it energizes us, and it defines the direction or nature of the resulting behaviour.

c. Intensity

Psychologist points out that motivational factors often determine the intensity of behaviour as well as its initiation and direction. The longer we have gone without water the more intense our effort to locate water will be. If we find water and drink it, the motif of seeking water will be reduced.

d. Persistence

Closely tied to the preceding elements is the fact that the persistence of behaviour is also determined by motivational factors. How long we keep at a particular activity is linked to our motives. If we want success we may work steadily for years in the pursuit of achievement. On the other hand, if we are not particularly achievement-oriented, or if our desire for achievement wanes, we may give up quite soon.

In other words, even though initiation, direction, intensity, and persistence are all directly related to motivational factors, they are not related to one another in simple straightforward ways. Motivational factors, originating both from within

and from without the organism, have a way of operating in tangled, interesting, and sometimes apparently contradictory way (Houston, 1985: 7).

During a human's life in the world, he will move or active behaviour aimed at fulfilling his needs. At fulfilling the needs, motivation is needed to be a direction in achieving a specific goal. Motivation itself can arise from either internal or external sources.

I. Positive Psychology View

People face problems in life. Braun, Linder and Asimov (1979) state that everybody always has problems in their life. The problems can be simple or difficult. Sometimes, they affect their way of thinking in facing life. Therefore, they need to struggle to overcome their problems. Struggle can be one of the reasons why people want to protect their life. According to Bernard (1980), "Individuals also may consciously and rationally implement strategies that enable them to cope with stresses and problems in life".

According to Braun, Linder and Asimov (1979) how people will react to all the stresses and problems is one aspect of the process called adjustment. Adjustment is the process for people to cope with the difficult situations in their struggle. There are three aspects of adjustment. The first is problem solving. We must deal with the problems and try to find the solution whether it is a bad or good solution. If we have to deal with many situations, our problem solving skills will be developed. The second is acceptance of situation. We do not need to respond too much toward our problems. It is better for us to accept the problem and its consequences. However, we still must be careful about unconsidered

acceptance. The third is the use of defense mechanism to cope with stress and anxiety.

Bernard (1980) states that human uses some strategies to protect his ego. He can fight by his repression, perceptual, denial and intellectualization. He can learn the positive things from his struggle. Each person realizes that he needs to struggle because he will be satisfied by his effort. Therefore, struggle for life is needed to attain the target of life and overcome the problems of life.

There are some reasons which cause people to conduct an action. Schultz quoting Maslow says that people conduct action to fulfill their needs. The needs are interrelated. It means if a person thinks he is hungry, he may actually feel lack of love or secure of some other needs.

According to Maslow as quoted in Schultz (1977), there are five basic needs. They are the physiological needs, the safety needs, the belongingness and love needs, the esteem needs and self-actualization needs. The description of the needs is as follows:

1. Physiological Needs

The most important of all basic needs are the needs for physical survival. These needs are the needs for food, liquid, shelter, sex, sleep and oxygen (qtd in Schultz 1977). When a person is extremely hungry she thinks only about food. He dreams of food, he remembers food, he thinks about food and he wants only food. These needs must be fulfilled first before fulfilling the other needs.

b. Safety Needs

This fits in with our general notion of human development from childhood into adulthood. It is the needs to be secured and out of danger. People always try

to avoid the dangerous thing especially related to physical violence. c. Belongingness and Love Needs

When the physiological and safety needs are satisfied, the other needs such as needs for love, affection and belongingness also emerge. According to Maslow, love involves a healthy, loving relationship between two people which includemutual trust. Everybody needs love; therefore, the lack of love can stop the individual growth and his developmental of potential (Bernard, 1980,P.63).

2. Self-Esteem Needs

According to Maslow in Schultz (1977), there are two esteem needs. They are self-esteem and self-respect from other people. Self-esteem includes desire for confidence, competence mastery, adequacy, achievement, independence and freedom.

Self-respectfromothersincludesprestige, recognition, acceptance,attention, status, reputation and appreciation.A person who has self-esteem ismore confident and capable in doing his work. Without self-esteem, one will havethe feeling of inferiority and helplessness which can cause discouragement andpossible neurotic behavior.

3. Self-actualization Needs

Maslow in Schultz (1977) states these needs as the desire to become more and more what one is, to become everything that one is capable of becoming. “What a man can be, he must be”. In short, it deals with the identification of the

psychological need for growth, development and utilization of potential. This needs emerge after satisfaction of the love and esteem needs.

J. Previous Studies

The difference between this research from the previous related studies lies object. Margiraharjo(2016) is a student at Udayana University. Writing a thesis entitled "*Conflict Analysis of Main Character in the Novel The Fault in Our Stars*". The conflict analyzed based on the theory of literature which is proposed by Kenney (1966) who divides conflicts in two types, external and internal conflict. The description of the presentation of the main character analyzed based on theory proposed by Berhardth (1953) who divides the psychological aspect into want, emotions, and feelings. She focused on describing conflicts in the main character (internal and external conflicts), and the presentation of the main character of the novel through the psychological aspect. This research brought some conclusion. Hazel as the main character is described as a very thoughtful character. That is why she gets a lot of wars between her mind, and gets a lot of conflicts with people around her. Beside that Hazel is just like another teenager who wants to have a normal life. Still she realizes that she has cancer. the sources of her conflict appear because of wars in her mind. She thinks too much until can not handle it. Then, after the conflicts she has been through she finally realized that her life is totally fine.

Second, Husna (2016) is a student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta writing a thesis entitled "*Fear Reflected in John Green's The Fault in Our Stars (2012): A Psychoanalytic Approach*". The researcher analyzed the major character with theory related to their fear. The researcher analyzed Hazel

and Augustus' id, ego, and superego. Hazel Grace Lancaster had a fear of hurting people around her and Augustus Waters had a fear of oblivion. In the id analysis Hazel described as a young girl with lung cancer and Augustus as a young boy with Osteosarcoma. Hazel starts to fear about the fact that she will die sooner. Hazel started to describe herself as a grenade that some time will explode and hurting people around her and Augustus wanted to do something heroic before he dies as an ego analysis.

Third, Sudrajat (2007) from Semarang State University wrote a thesis entitled "*A Psychological Analysis Of Santiago's Motivation To Struggle Far Out Into The Sea As Reflected In Hemingway's The Old Man And The Sea*". This novel research is talking about an old fisherman who struggles far out into the sea. His motivation which motivates him to survive. The purposes of the study are to see and to find out that everybody in the world has motivation to satisfy their needs. This study focuses on the main character and his motivation to struggle far out into the sea.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the findings and discussion obtained from the data analysis. The analysis of the data is conducted in line with formulated research question.

A. Novel Overview

Seventeen-year-old Hazel Grace Lancaster reluctantly attends a cancer patients' support group at her mother's behest. Because of her cancer, she uses a portable oxygen tank to breathe properly. In one of the meetings she catches the eye of a teenage boy, and through the course of the meeting she learns the boy's name is Augustus Waters. He's there to support their mutual friend, Isaac. Isaac had a tumor in one eye that he had removed, and now he has to have his other eye taken out as well. After the meeting ends, Augustus approaches Hazel and tells her she looks like Natalie Portman in *V for Vendetta*. He invites Hazel to his house to watch the movie, and while hanging out, the two discuss their experiences with cancer. Hazel reveals she has thyroid cancer that has spread to her lungs. Augustus had osteosarcoma, but he is now cancer free after having his leg amputated. Before Augustus takes Hazel home, they agree to read one another's favorite novels. Augustus gives Hazel *The Price of Dawn*, and Hazel recommends *An Imperial Affliction*.

Hazel explains the magnificence of *An Imperial Affliction*: It is a novel about a girl named Anna who has cancer, and it's the only account she's read of

living with cancer that matches her experience. She describes how the novel maddeningly ends midsentence, denying the reader closure about the fate of the novel's characters. She speculates about the novel's mysterious author, Peter Van Houten, who fled to Amsterdam after the novel was published and hasn't been heard from since.

A week after Hazel and Augustus discuss the literary meaning of *An Imperial Affliction*, Augustus miraculously reveals he tracked down Van Houten's assistant, Lidewij, and through her he's managed to start an email correspondence with the reclusive author. He shares Van Houten's letter with Hazel, and she devises a list of questions to send Van Houten, hoping to clear up the novel's ambiguous conclusion. Hazel is most concerned with the fate of Anna's mother. She figures that if Anna's mother survives her daughter's death, then her own parents will be alright after Hazel dies. Van Houten eventually replies, saying he could only answer Hazel's questions in person. He invites her to stop by if she is ever in Amsterdam.

Shortly after Augustus invites Hazel on a picnic. It turns out he's planned an elaborate Dutch-themed picnic where he reveals that a charitable foundation that grants the wishes of kids with cancer has agreed to grant his: he's taking the two of them to Amsterdam to meet Van Houten. She is thrilled, but when he touches her face she feels hesitant for some reason. Over time she realizes that she likes him a lot, but she knows she'll hurt him when she dies. She compares herself to a grenade.

In the midst of her struggle over what to do about Augustus, Hazel suffers a serious episode in which her lungs fill with fluid and she goes to the ICU. When she is released after a period of days, she learns that Augustus never left the hospital's waiting room. He delivers Hazel another letter from Van Houten, this one more personal and more cryptic than the last. After reading the letter, Hazel is more determined than ever to go to Amsterdam. There is a problem though: Her parents and her team of doctors don't think Hazel is strong enough to travel. The situation seems hopeless until one of the physicians most familiar with her case, Dr. Maria, convinces Hazel's parents that Hazel must travel because she needs to live her life.

The plans are made for Augustus, Hazel, and Hazel's mother to go to Amsterdam, but when Hazel and Augustus meet Van Houten they find that, instead of a prolific genius, he is a mean-spirited drunk who claims he cannot answer any of Hazel's questions. The two leave Van Houten's in utter disappointment, and accompanied by Lidewij, who feels horrified by Van Houten's behavior, they tour Anne Frank's house. At the end of the tour, Augustus and Hazel share a romantic kiss, to the applause of spectators. They head back to the hotel where they make love for the first and only time. The following day, Augustus confesses that while Hazel was in the ICU he had a body scan which revealed his cancer has returned and spread everywhere. They return to Indianapolis, and Hazel realizes Augustus is now the grenade. As his condition worsens he is less prone to his typical charm and confidence. He becomes vulnerable and scared, but is still a beautiful boy in Hazel's mind. As this change

occurs, she ceases calling him Augustus and starts referring to him as just Gus, as his parents do. Hazel recognizes that she loves him now as much as ever. Augustus's condition deteriorates quickly. In his final days Augustus arranges a prefuneral for himself, and Isaac and Hazel give eulogies. Hazel steals a line from Van Houten about larger and smaller infinities. She says how much she loves Augustus, and that she would not trade their short time together for anything in the world.

Augustus dies eight days later. Hazel is astonished to find Van Houten at the funeral. Van Houten explains that he and Gus maintained correspondence and that Augustus demanded Van Houten make up for ruining the trip to Amsterdam by coming to his funeral to see Hazel. Van Houten abstractly reveals the fate of Anna's mother, but Hazel is not interested. A few days later Isaac informs Hazel that Augustus was writing something for her. He had hinted about writing a sequel to *An Imperial Affliction* for her, and as Hazel scrambles to locate the pages she encounters Van Houten once more. He drunkenly reveals that Anna was the name of his daughter. She died of cancer when she was eight, and *An Imperial Affliction* was his literary attempt at reconciling himself with her death. Hazel tells Van Houten to sober up and write another book.

Eventually Hazel learns that Augustus sent the pages to Van Houten because he wanted Van Houten to use the pages to compose a well-written eulogy about Hazel. Lidewij forces Van Houten to read the pages and sends them straight off to Hazel. The novel concludes with Hazel reading Augustus's words. He says getting hurt in this world is inevitable, but we do get to choose who we allow to

hurt us, and that he his happy with his choice. He hopes she likes her choice too.

The final words of the novel come from Hazel, who says she does.

B. The Characters With Cancer that Increase Their Motivation

1. Characters

There are thirteen characters that are described in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel, but from those thirteen, the writer only research to them who get or suffer cancer. From all characters, the writer focuses on the four characters with cancer in this novel.

a. Hazel Lancaster

Hazel Grace Lancaster is the major of *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. She is sixteen years old and has been dealing with thyroid cancer that spread her lungs for three years. Hazel grows up in Indianapolis with her mother and father. She is a student. Hazel finished high school early and has already begun pursuing a college education, taking classes at community college to fill the countless hours of free time she has. She interests reading her favorite book, *An Imperial Affliction* by Peter Van Houten. Hazel is obsessed with the book because it portrays her own experience with cancer more accurately than anything she is ever encountered. The novel ends mid-sentence, which Hazel understands is representative of the way death really works: It is unexpected, and doesn't leave you time to tie up loose ends. Despite the metaphorical beauty of the ending, however, Hazel is determined to know what happens to the protagonist Anna's family after the novel ends. Hazel was diagnosed with Stage 4 thyroid cancer and has considered herself a ticking time bomb ever since. Hazel knows that anything she does is

insignificant in the grand scheme of the universe, so all she wants is to minimize the damage that her death will cause. Unlike many others faced with a terminal illness, Hazel wishes to tread lightly upon the earth rather than leave behind a legacy. Although she's not scared of dying, she worries that her parents will be lost after she's gone. Their existence revolves around her illness, and Hazel hates to think about what their daily lives will be reduced to when she is gone. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Late in the winter of my seventeenth year, 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. Whenever you read a cancer booklet or website or whatever, they always list depression among the side effects of cancer. But, in fact, depression is not a side effect of cancer. (Chapter 1, page 3)

From the quotation above, explains that Hazel has cancer. from the beginning, she wastes no time in laying out her situation without any fluff and any self-consciousness.

b. Augustus Waters

The major character of sixteen years old who lost part of his leg because of Osteosarcoma. August lives in Indianapolis, Indiana, with his parents and two sisters. Gus was diagnosed with osteosarcoma, an aggressive bone cancer, and had his leg amputated as a result. After his leg was removed, he went into remission. However, he still attends Cancer Support Group with his friend Isaac, who has eye cancer and will soon be having surgery to remove his one good eye. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"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." (chapter 1, page 11)

From the quotation above, August explains to another cancer survivor in the Support Groups. He also mentions that he joins the Support Group because of Isaac's request.

August interests in basketball, video games and hanging out with Isaac. The pair can usually be found playing their favorite video game, *Counterinsurgance 2: The Price of Dawn*. Gus' room is filled with trophies from when he played basketball, but having his leg amputated caused his sports career to come to a halt. Gus is also extremely interested in metaphors, most notably his proclivity for placing an unlit cigarette between his teeth: "You put the killing thing right between your teeth, but you don't give it the power to do its killing." It can be seen in the following quotation:

c. Isaac

Isaac is the mutual friend of Hazel's and Augustus's who facilitates their introduction at Support Group. Isaac is cynical by nature. Blinded by cancer and kicked to the curb by his girlfriend Monica, Isaac often embodies skepticism and rage. It is worth noting that he shares his name with Biblical Isaac, who also was blind. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"Yeah," Isaac said. "I'm Isaac. I'm seventeen. And it's looking like I have to get surgery in a couple weeks, after which I'll be blind. Not to complain or anything because I know a lot of us have it worse, but yeah, I mean, being blind does sort of suck. (chapter 1, page 10)

From the quotation above, Isaac is a true friend to both Hazel and Augustus, and seems like someone who does not easily give up, because when he loses his eyesight from cancer, he still can tell to another friend at the Support Group that there are many people who have the worse condition than him.

His character shows the way in which typical coming of age experiences, like the end of a young relationship, is particularly difficult for the young characters living with cancer. When Monica leaves Isaac, he begins to experience a normal part of coming of age. Because of his cancer, however, this normal part of coming of age is particularly harmful. It is different for him than other young people. He knows that he will soon be blind, and is depending on Monica's support. And, it is implied, she is unable to cope with having to be such a support. Their understanding of pain, derived from *An Imperial Affliction*, is part of the philosophy they have developed to cope with life, death, and struggle. Isaac's name also carries a religious connotation, as the biblical character Isaac also goes blind.

d. Patrick

Patrick is the leader of the support group that Hazel, Gus, and Isaac attend. He is a survivor of testicular cancer and uses his story and his time to attempt to inspire other young people to continue fighting cancer and communicating about their progress and feelings with one another. It can be seen in the following quotation:

I noticed this because Patrick, the Support Group Leader and only person over eighteen in the room, talked about the heart of Jesus every freaking meeting... (chapter 1, page 4)

From the quotation above, Patrick as the leader of Support Group who inspires Hazel, Augustus, and Isaac to call the cruch basement they meet in the "Heart of Jesus" because of Patrick's emphatic, if overused, message that as cancer survivors they exist in the sacred heart of Jesus.

2. Positivity Finding

The positivity of facing cancer can be seen through the characterization of the characters in the novel.

a. Hazel Grace Lancaster

Hazel Grace is a 16 years old girl with cancer that has spread to her lungs. She attends a cancer patient support group at her mother's behest. At first she hesitates because she feels like it has done her nothing. She thinks attending the support group could be the worst part of her life, until a particular support meeting. At the beginning of the novel tells about when Hazel arrives at the Support Group, she describes how she looks like.

I was wearing old jeans, which had once been tight but now sagged in weird places, and a yellow T-shirt advertising a band I didn't even like anymore. Also my hair: 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. I looked like a normally proportioned person with a balloon for ahead. This was not even to mention the cankle situation. (chapter 1, p. 9)

From the quotation above shows that Hazel can dresses up like normal people even though her cheeks get fat chipmunked because of a side effect of treatment and she gets cankle situation. The positivity that we can find from here is, Hazel's confidence when she dressed up.

When Hazel in Amsterdam and she gets ready to meet Peter Van Houten. She describes how she dresses up and wants to look like Anna in *An Imperial Affliction* novel.

... I spent like thirty minutes debating with Mom the various benefits and drawbacks of the available outfits before deciding to dress as much like Anna in AIA as possible: Chuck Taylors and dark jeans like she always wore, and a light blue T-shirt. The shirt was a screen print of a famous Surrealist artwork by Rene Magritte in which he drew a pipe and then beneath it wrote in cursive Cecin'est pas une pipe. ("this is not a pipe")(chapter 12, p.178)

The quotation above describes that Hazel tries to look as beautiful as Anna which is described in *An Imperial Affliction* novel. This is one of positivity of the cancer patient as if we notice from one article that is published by the Australian Government – Cancer Australia, it is stated that “Cancer treatment can change the way they feel about themselves (their self-esteem). You may feel less confident about who you are and what you can do.”

Hazel is a girl with lungs cancer, but she does not want to look like she is sick. It can be seen in the following quotation:

I didn't want to take the elevator because taking the elevator is a Last Days kind of activity at Support Group, so it took the stairs. (chapter 1, page 8)

From the quotation above Hazel feels that she chooses to take the stairs than take the elevator because she thinks that she is still strong enough to walk. This is one of the character's positivity where the character shows her strength in the other side most of the cancer patients feel weak to do some activities.

The other quotation describes the positivity of Hazel when she wants to beat cancer and shows to others people who join the Support Group that she can live her life and against cancer by making them as the comparison. It can be seen in the following:

Which meant there was quite a lot of competitiveness about it, with everybody wanting to beat not only cancer itself, but also other people in the room... (chapter 1, page 5)

The positivity from that quote is Hazel realizes that it is irrational with the chance to live against cancer by making other people as the comparison can raise her spirit of life. She just looks around seeing her friends who have the same disease as any healthy person can live more than many people used to say they only have some percents chance of living. This thing is very important for every cancer patient, as it is noted from Cancer Quest, A lack of social support has been associated with higher levels of anxiety and a lower quality of life in cancer patients, this can be said as the positivity of the cancer patient.

There is a book by Peter Van Houten entitled An Imperial Affliction that helps Hazel to think in a positive way to face her problem. It can be seen in the following quotation:

And if the inevitability of human oblivion worries you, I encourage you to ignore it. God knows that's what everyone else does. I'd learned this from my eforementioned third best friend, Peter Van Houten, the reclusive author of An Imperian Affliction, the book that was as close a thing as I had to a Bible. (chapter 1, page 13)

From the quotation above Hazel has the other spirit when she reads the book of Peter Van Houten that can help her not to worry and ignore people who will forget about her when she is gone. Having cancer may change the way that a patient relates to family, friends, and colleagues. Patients may find that the stress going through a cancer diagnosis and treatment strengthens their relationships with loved ones. But, there is the positivity that is shown by Hazel after she read that book.

Hazel feels there is a miracle in her cancer that can give her little time to live. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Admittedly, my cancer miracle had only resulted in a bit of purchased time. (I did not yet know the size of the bit). But when telling Augustus Waters, I painted the rosiest possible picture, embellishing the miraculousness of the miracle. (chapter 2, page 6)

In the quotation above, even though Hazel feels sad because of cancer, but she still thinks in a positive way that there are some miracles helps her to stay alive and stronger against her cancer. Hazel strengthens her self to have a better life. From there, implicitly we can see that there are motivation and hope that is shown by Hazel. Refers to Handoko's quotation in Chapter II, motivation is a power or factor in a human being that arouses.

I kept telling myself to compartmentalize, to be here now at the circular table (arguably too large for two) with this soggy broccoli and the black-bean burger that all the ketchup in the world could not adequately moisten. I told myself that imagining a met in my brain or my shoulder would not affect the invisible reality going on inside of me and that therefore all such thoughts were wasted moments in a life composed of a definitionally finite set of such moments. I even tried to tell myself to live my best life today. (chapter 6, page 97)

The quotation above tells how Hazel thinks to live her best life and continue living such a normal people even though she has cancer which can cause death whenever it comes. From here we can refer to the previous theories that have been shown. Even though Hazel knows that her life is unpredictable, but she still acts like normal people. This is one of the positivity thing that is taken from the character that she always positively thinks about her life.

Hazel seems like giving up and puts herself as a grenade that can explode anytime. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"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 anymore. And I can't be a regular teenager, because I'm a grenade." (chapter 6, page 99)

From the quotation above, Hazel feels depressed because her parents to join Support Group. All she wants to do is being with her parents all days and be with them to spend time together., but Hazel she should be worried if she dies, noone can say any good things about her.

...like me, which made me worry that when I died they'd have nothing to say about me except that I fought heroically, as if the only thing I'd ever done was Have cancer. (chapter 6, page 100)

From the quotation above, Hazel wants when she dies people remember her as a strong heroic in defeating cancer. The positivity of Hazel raises when she wants people who against cancer become strong as she does. But Hazel's cancer starts to attack Hazel. It can be seen in the following quotation:

People talk about the courage of cancer patients, and I do not deny that courage. I had been poked and stabbed and poisoned for years, and still, I trod on. But make me no mistake: At that moment, I would have been very, very happy to die. (chapter 6, page 106)

From the quotation above, Hazel explains how bad she feels when her disease stars to attack, but Hazel still keeps thinking in a positive way to against cancer by telling herself to be strong to face all her problem because she wants to die when she is happy. So, being happy is the key to stay alive with cancer. Sometimes Hazel feels so bad about her cancer. it can be seen in the following quotation:

I tried to tell myself that it could be worse, than the world was not a wish-granting factory, that I was living with cancer not dying of it, that mustn't let it kill me before it kills me, and then I just started muttering stupid, stupid, stupid, stupid over and over again until the sound unhinged from its meaning. (chapter 8, page 121)

Another positivity from the focused character is, although Hazel feels so bad, but she still thinks forward not to let cancer kills her. She keeps telling herself to do the best to stay alive and against cancer. She does not want to be a grenade in someone's life which can explode anytime. It can be seen in the following quotation:

I wanted to know that he would be okay if I died. I wanted to not be a grenade, not to be a malevolent force in the lives of people of people I loved. "Just, like, what happened." (chapter 11, page 172)

All Hazel want is being okay for those people she loves, because she realizes that cancer can attack her anytime without thinking about people around her can be sad of loosing her. Hazel does not want to show her sadness in tears in front of people she loves. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Much of my life had been devoted to trying not to cry in front of people who loved me, so I knew what Augustus was doing. You clench your teeth. You look up. You tell yourself that if they see you cry, it will hurt them, and you will be nothing but A Sadness in their lives, and you must not become a more sadness, so you will not cry, and you say all of this to yourself while looking up the ceiling, and then you swallow even though your throat does not want to close and you look at the person who loves you and smile. (chapter 13, 213-214)

From the quotation above, we can see the positivity from the character to do not show her weakness to other people. Hazel thinks that sadness and crying will make people she loves will feel more sad because of her condition. She tries to hide her sadness to make others happy and people will think that she is okay. Hazel gets some motivation from Augustus.

But this was the truth, a pitiful boy who desperately wanted not to be pitiful, screaming and crying, poisoned by an infected G-tube that kept him alive, but not alive enough. (chapter 18, page 245)

From the quotation above, Hazel looks at Augustus in very bad condition because cancer starts attacking his leg crazily, but Augustus does not want to be pitied by others. This kind of the positivity of Augustus does not seem that he is weak. When Hazel has to lose Augustus, he passes away because of cancer. It makes Hazel more stronger to survive cancer for his parents. It can be seen in the following quotation:

I thought about it. My old stock answer was that I wanted to stay alive for my parents, because they would be all gutted and childless in the wake of me, and that was still kind of, but that wasn't it, exactly. "I don't know." (chapter 24, page 294)

From the quotation above, Hazel sure puts a lot of stock into trying not to hurt other people. Sure, she is a total eye-rolling teenager. But she tries to make things easier for her parents because she is afraid of hurting them.

b. Augustus Waters

At the beginning of the book tells that Augustus stares at Hazel and Hazel feels weird. They meet after the Support Group and converse on the fact that they were not literally in the heart of Jesus, but in a basement. And it all starts describing the appearance of Augustus Waters. This is when Hazel describes how Augustus looks like at the Support Group.

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. (chapter 1, page 9)

Hazel also describes Augustus's appearance when he wants to ask Hazel to go for a picnic. It is proven below:

He was holding a bouquet of bright orange tulips just beginning to bloom, and wearing an Indiana Pacers jersey under his fleece, a wardrobe choice that seemed utterly out of character, although it did look quite on him. (chapter 5, page 82)

Hazel also describes how Augustus dresses up when they are in Amsterdam to meet Peter Van Houten.

I pulled the door open. Augustus wore a black suit, narrow lapels, perfectly tailored, over a light blue dress shirt and a thin black tie. A cigarette dangled from the unsmiling corner of his mouth. (chapter 11, page 160)

When Augustus dies, Hazel explains how Augustus dresses up for his funeral ceremony.

I could see him as I approached: His hair was parted neatly on the left side in a way that he would have found absolutely horrifying, and his face was plasticized. But he was still Gus. My lanky, beautiful Gus [...] Augustus wore the same thin-lapelled suit he'd worn to Oranje. (chapter 22, page 269-270)

Augustus who has osteosarcoma thinks that he has the privilege. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Cancer Perks are the little things cancer kids get that regular kinds don't: basketballs signed by sports heroes, free passes on late homework, unearned driver's licenses, etc. (chapter 2, page 23)

From the quotation above, Augustus tells that there are some advantages of being a cancer survivor because other people will care more about him and it raises his feelings that other people also support him.

August is one of the positive people who always takes the good side of being someone with cancer. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“Don’t tell me you’re one of those people who becomes their disease. I know so many people like that. It’s disheartening. Like, cancer is in the growth business, right? The-taking-people-over business. But surely you haven’t let it succeed prematurely.” (chapter 2, page 32)

Augustus tells Hazel not to make cancer as the reason for giving up as other people do. They think that cancer is the disease which is very bad disease and they give up easily. Augustus always gives some motivations to Hazel. It can be seen in the following quotation:

He laughed it off. “The thing about dead people,” he said, and then stopped himself. “The things is you sound like a bastard if you don’t romanticize them, but the truth is... complicated, I guess. Like, you are familiar with the trope of the stoic and determined cancer victim who heroically fights her cancer with inhuman strength and never complains or stops smiling even at the very end, etcetera?” (chapter 11, page 173)

From the quotation above, we can see the positivity of Augustus. Augustus tells Hazel to be a strong person in facing cancer because he sees many cancer survivor who never give up and keeps being positive to stay stronger. He never feels that cancer is a burden in his life. It can be seen in following quotation:

“Some war,” he said dismissively. “What am I at war with? My cancer. And what is my cancer? My cancer is me. The tumors are made of me. They’re made of me as surely as my brain and my heart are made of me. It is a civil war, Hazel Grace, with a predetermined winner.” (chapter 13, page 216)

Augustus compares him to war with cancer in his body. He thinks cancer is created for in his body and becomes a part of his life. All he can do is to fight against cancer.

c. Isaac

Hazel explain the appearance of Isaac.

The only redeeming facet of Support Group was this kid named Isaac, a long-faced, skinny guy with straight blond hair swept over one eye. (chapter 1, page 6)

Isaac as the one with eye cancer and he loses his eye. He lives with one real eye and the other eye is the glass one. It can be seen in the following quotation:

One eye had been cut out when he was a kid, and now he wore the kind of thick glasses that made his eye (both the real one and the glass one) preternaturally huge, like his whole head was basically just this fake eye and his real eye staring at you. (chapter 1, page 5)

In the quotation above, Isaac's eye is the problem for him to stay positive to stay alive even though he has some fantastically improbable eye cancer. When Isaac shares with the group, a recurrence had placed his remaining eye in mortal peril. He tries his best to stay strong even though he has a lot of burdens thought because of his cancer. Isaac has to get some action that cause him to lose his other eye.

"Yeah," Isaac said. "I'm Isaac. I'm seventeen. And it's looking like I have to get surgery in couple weeks, after which I'll be blind. Not to complain or anything because I know a lot of us have it worse, but yeah, I mean, being blind does sort of suck. (chapter 1, page 10)

From the quotation above the positivity that we can get when Isaac tries to get stronger than before because he has to lose his second eye which can make him blind and can not see anymore, but he still has the positive way in thinking about all his problems in life because of cancer.

When Hazel gets home she calls Augustus. As they talk, she hears sobbing in the background. Augustus tells her that it is Isaac crying because Monica left him. He invites Hazel over to his place. At Augustus' house, Hazel finds Augustus and Isaac playing video games. Isaac is crying while he plays, refusing to look at Augustus or Hazel. In the game the two are running through a battlefield, firing machine guns at the enemies. Augustus asks Hazel to share any female advice she might have for Isaac. Hazel says his response is normal, to which Augustus replies, "Pain demands to be felt," a line from *An Imperial Affliction*.

"Anyway," Augustus said to me, "it doesn't hurt to talk to him. If you have any sage words of feminine advice" (chapter 4, page 57)

The day Isaac has to lose his eye, he still wants to be as a normal people even though he cannot see anymore. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"Oh," he said. "Yeah, people keep saying my other senses will improve to compensate, but CLEARLY NOT YET. Hi, Support Group Hazel. Come over here so I can examine your face with my hands and see deeper into your soul than a sighted person ever could." (chapter 5, page 74)

Isaac cannot see clearly with his eyes, but he has the other way to know people around him by touching them and examine their faces. The positivity of Isaac really helps him not to give up when he has to lose his eyes because of the surgery of cancer. On the other side, Isaac believe in true love which helps him to stay alive as long as he has true love. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"But I believe in true love, you know? I don't believe that everybody gets to keep their eyes or not get sick or whatever, but everybody should have true love, and it should last at least as long as your life does." (chapter 5, page 75)

When Isaac has to lose his eyes, suddenly his girlfriend dumps him shortly before he loses his second eye, which leads to great anger and sadness in his

difficult times, but as the positive person Isaac always believes in true love by understanding the meaning of true love.

d. Patrick

Patrick as the leader of Support Group always supports his friend to stay strong against cancer by giving the support to others. it can be seen in the following quotation:

I noticed this because Patrick, the Support Group Leader and only person over eighteen in the room, talked about the heart of Jesus every freaking meeting, all about how we, as young cancer survivors, were sitting right in Christ's very sacred hearts and whatever. (chapter 1, page 4)

From the quotation above Patrick tells about his life as someone with cancer makes him very sad. Patrick tells his depressingly miserable life story, how he had cancer and many people thought that he was going to die but he did not die. Patrick shows the positivity through his life to against cancer by telling his support.

Patrick tries to support his friend in Support Group named Isaac who has to lose his eye because of cancer.

"We're here for you Isaac," Patrick said. "Let Isaac hear it, guys." And then we all, in a monotone, said, "We're here for you, Isaac." (chapter 1, page 10)

Patrick tells that he is there for Isaac can make Isaac can build the positivity to understand that he has many friends who will always be there to support him as good friends. As the leader of support group, Patrick used to lead to pray to God with other friends in the group.

At the end, we all had to hold hands, and Patrick led us in a prayer. "Lord Jesus Christ, we are gathered here in Your heart, literally in Your Heart, as cancersurvivors. You and You alone know us as we know ourselves. Guide us to life and the Light through our times of trials. We pray for Isaac's eyes, for Michael's and James's throat. We pray that You might heal us and the we might feel Your love, and Your peace, which passes all understanding. And we remember in our hearts those whom we knew and loved who have gone home to you: Maria and Lade and Josph and Haley and..." (chapter 1, page 14)

By praying to God together, Patrick and all the cancer survivors in the Support Group ask for the strength to fight against cancer to God. The other way of them to raise the positivity by believing in God's power. And the last of the prayer, he ends up with inspiring sentence. It can be seen in the following quotation:

LIVING OUR BEST LIFE TODAY-and it was over. (chapter 1, page 14)

Patrick tells his friends in the group to live their lives in the best way. From there we can see that the cancer patients have the positive mind to the God.

3. Setting

The setting is the place or type of surroundings where something is positioned or where an event takes place. In *The Fault in Our Stars* novel can be found some settings at church where the Support Group held and at Augustus's house. It can be seen in the following quotation.

Mom pulled me into the circular drive away behind the church at 4:5. I pretended to fiddle with my oxygen tank for a second just to kill time. (chapter 1, page 8)

Hazel's mom drops Hazel to church to join Support Group with other cancer survivors. She meets a guy named Augustus Waters and gets to know deeper about each because of their meeting in the Support Group. But then,

Augustus asks Hazel to go to his home to watch some movies. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“No. With me. At my house,” he said. “Now” (chapter 1, page 17)

From the two places as the setting above Church and Augustus’ home we can see the feelings of the main characters that turn from negativity to the positivity. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Isaac and I communicated almost exclusively through sighs. Each time someone discussed anticancer diets or snorting ground-up shark fin or whatever, he’d glance over at me and sigh ever slightly. I’d shake my head microscopically and exhale in response. So Support Group blew, and after a few weeks, I grew to rather kicking-and-screaming about the whole affair. (chapter 1, page 6)

Hazel feels so bored joining the Support Group of cancer survivor because the members keeps talking about cancer again and over again. She does not feel interested to join that Support Group. But then, when she meets Augustus and they go to Augustus’s house to watch Vendetta movie. Once they arrive at Augustus’s house she found a wooden plaque written inspirational words. It can be seen in the following above.

I followed him inside. A wooden plaque in the entry way was engraved in cursive with the word Home Is Where the Heart is, and the entire house turned out to be festooned in such observation. Good Friends Are Hard to Find and Impossible to Forget read an illustration above the coatrack. (chapter2, page 26)

Those plaques really help Hazel to think positive and feel comfortable to be at Augustus’s house. The positivity can be seen when Hazel loses Augustus because he passes away because of cancer. Hazel remember when she was at Augustus’s house. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“There’s a great quote in Gus’s house, one that both he and I found very comforting: Without pain, we couldn’t know joy” (chapter 22, page 272)

The positivity can be seen when Hazel at Augustus’s house, she feels comfortable. and when she is at church she does not feel comfortable because all in the church she only meets people who has cancer and it does not raise her positivity against cancer, but different when Hazel is in Augustus’ home, there is a motivation that raise from her soul.

4. Plot

The events that happen in a story are called the plot. In a plot you typically find an exposition, rising action, a climax, the falling action, and a resolution. Every event of plot can find out the positivity of the characters in the movie. It can be seen the following above:

a. Exposition

Seventeen year old Hazel Grace Lancaster reluctantly attends a cancer patients’ support group at her mother’s behest. So it is a great deal of the exposition has to do with the very depressing topic of "What it's like to be a teenager with a terminal illness?". It can be seen in the following above:

Late in the winter of my seventeenth year, 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 bot of my abundant free time to thinking about death. Whenever you read a cancer booklet or website or whatever, they always list depression among the side effect of cancer. But, in fact, depression is not a side effect of cancer. Depression is a side effect of dying. (Cancer is also a side affect of dying. Almost everything is, really) (chapter 1, page 3)

So, it gets introduced to Hazel to see the ins and outs of a day with cancer, which includes rarely left the house, being hovered over obsessively by one's parents.

b. Rising Action

Things start to pick up when Hazel meets Augustus, a rather attractive boy in her Support Group.

There were five others before they got to him. He smiled a little when his turn name. His voice was low, smoky, and dead sexy. "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." (chapter 1, page 11)

Hazel and Augustus start to know each others at the church because they join the Support Group of cancer and there the love story between Hazel and Augustus begins.

Pretty soon, they are swooning over the same books and having phone calls into the wee hours of the night. With his arrival, Hazel starts seeing the possibility of a life more exciting than her cancer ridden one.

c. Climax

The climax of the book might as well be called "When in Amsterdam..." because everything dramatic goes down in the European city. Hazel and Augustus go to Amsterdam to meet the writer of the *An Imperial Affliction*, but things do not go well with Peter Van Houten as the writer of book. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“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—” (chapter 12, page 192)

From the quotation above, Hazel and Augustus get disappointed because they do not expect that Peter is not a nice person. But things get worse when Augustus’s conditions get weaker. It can be seen in the following quotation:

A week after 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. (chapter 15, page 231)

From the quotation above, all Hazel wants to do is be there for Augustus, and watches him die takes up her whole life. When Augustus dies, it is unimaginably hard.

d. Resolution

In the end, Hazel is full-on mourning Augustus's loss. But she reaches some closure when she talks to Peter Van Houten at the funeral and learns that he had a daughter who died of cancer, which is why he wrote *An Imperial Affliction*. It can be seen in the following quotation:

I was driving down College and I pulled over behind line of parked cars and asked, “You had a kid who died?”

“My daughter,” he said. “She was eight. Suffered beautifully. Will never be beatified.”

“She had leukemia?” I asked. He nodded. “Like Anna,” I said.

“Very much like her, yes” (chapter 23, page 284)

From the following quotation above, Peter Van Houten drunkenly reveals that Anna was the name of his daughter. She died of cancer when she was eight, and *An Imperial Affliction* was his literary attempt at reconciling himself with her death.

In the novel we focus on the character named Hazel where she has a strength to face her disease. While facing the cancer, Hazel learns a lot of things about life and cancer that she has, she meets several persons that can make her stronger and more confident in facing her life.

From the analysis of the plot above we can find out the development of the positivity of the characters in the novel against cancer as below:

From the analysis of the plot above we can find out the development of the positivity of the characters in the novel against cancer. The characters begin with negative thought that cancer makes someone feel depressed. Then, when Hazel meets Augustus everything changes and makes Hazel has a motivation to face his destiny in having a cancer and builds the her positivity in facing her life. When Augustus dies because of cancer Hazel has gotten a lot of lessons of the positivity and motivation, it leads her to stay alive to fight against cancer.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher provides a conclusion and suggestion of this study. The conclusion is to answer the statement of the research question, while the suggestion is given for the next researcher.

A. Conclusion

Having analyzed *The Fault in our Stars* by using psychological approach analysis, the researcher comes into conclusions that are correlated with the analysis of motivation of Hazel against cancer and the positivity of Hazel in *The Fault in our Stars*.

The Fault in Our Stars also gives the readers about the positive mind for facing the problems in our life, the author covers the story with characters who have cancers to show that the positivity can give the good impact. From here, we can see how the positivity becomes the theme of the novel.

From the analysis, the characters showed great courage and strength. Their cancer robbed them of their sight but despite this they still kept their sense of humour and adapted his life to cope with his disability.

The characters seem courageous in many ways. Firstly because they knew his cancer had returned before they travelled for Amsterdam and despite being in pain he didn't want to let Hazel know and spoil her trip. His courage was shown again when he asked his friends to deliver his eulogy at his pre funeral. Even in

the face of death he was trying to be strong. Courage is a strong theme in this novel, the families show courage in how they deal with the realities of cancer and cancer treatments.

They spend a lot of time in the novel thinking about what life is meant to be. Augustus wanted to leave his “stamp” on the world and wanted to be remembered. Hazel on the other hand was not worried about leaving her mark. The characters knew that time was precious and they wanted to learn as many life lessons as they could. I think this is why Hazel was so determined to get answers from Van Houten on his novel’s ending the *Imperial Affliction*. Both Hazel and Augustus accepted that their mortality was inevitable. Unlike other young adults they knew their time was limited and tried to live accordingly.

B. Suggestion

In this study, the researcher has explained about The Positivity of Facing Cancer in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel by John Green. The researcher suggests for the new researchers who are interested in a similar study about the fight of people who face cancer will have a broader perspective in using different approach and theory.

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