

**THE ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S LOVE IN  
SHAKESPEARE'S *LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST***

**THESIS**

Written by Moch Ichwanudin

00320142



**THE ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE  
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

**2008**

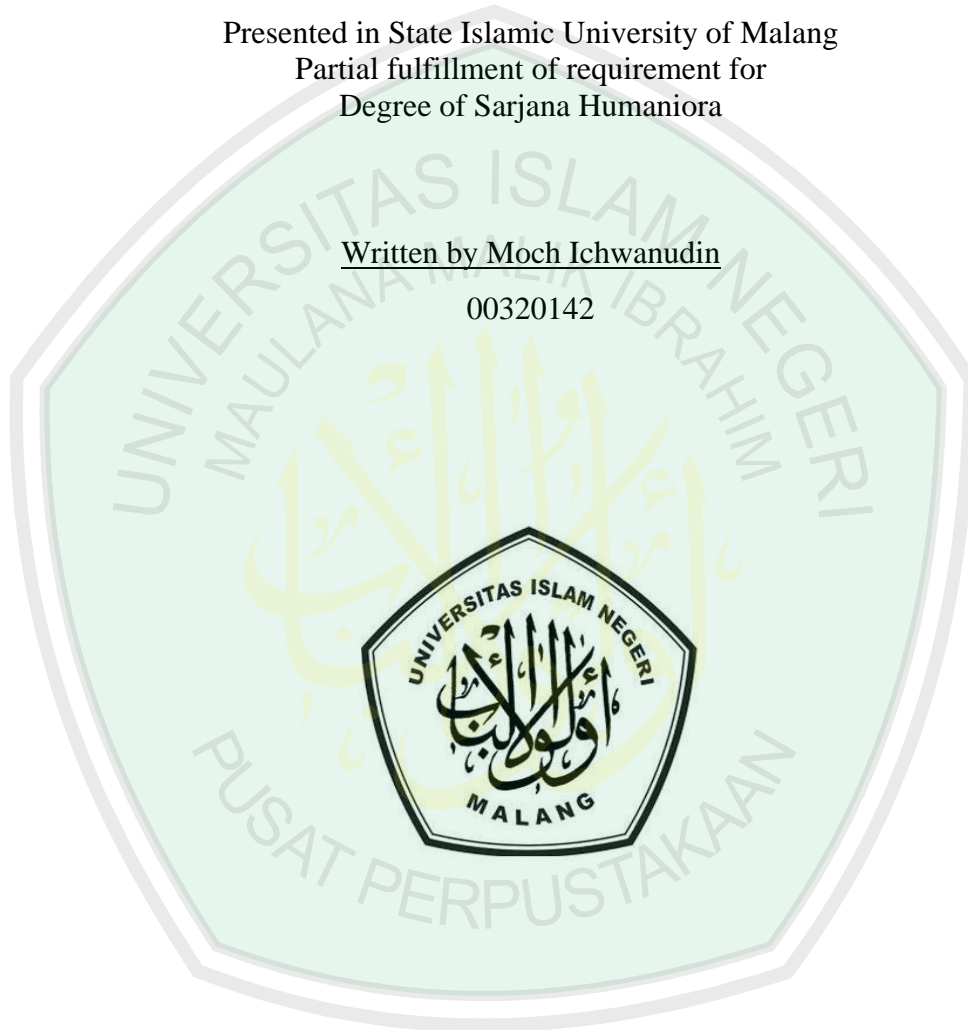
**THE ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER'S LOVE IN  
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**THESIS**

Presented in State Islamic University of Malang  
Partial fulfillment of requirement for  
Degree of Sarjana Humaniora

Written by Moch Ichwanudin

00320142



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THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG  
2008**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Moch Ichwanudin's thesis entitled "*The Analysis of Main Character's Love in Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost*" has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board examiners.

Malang, March 28, 2008

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Malang, March 28, 2008

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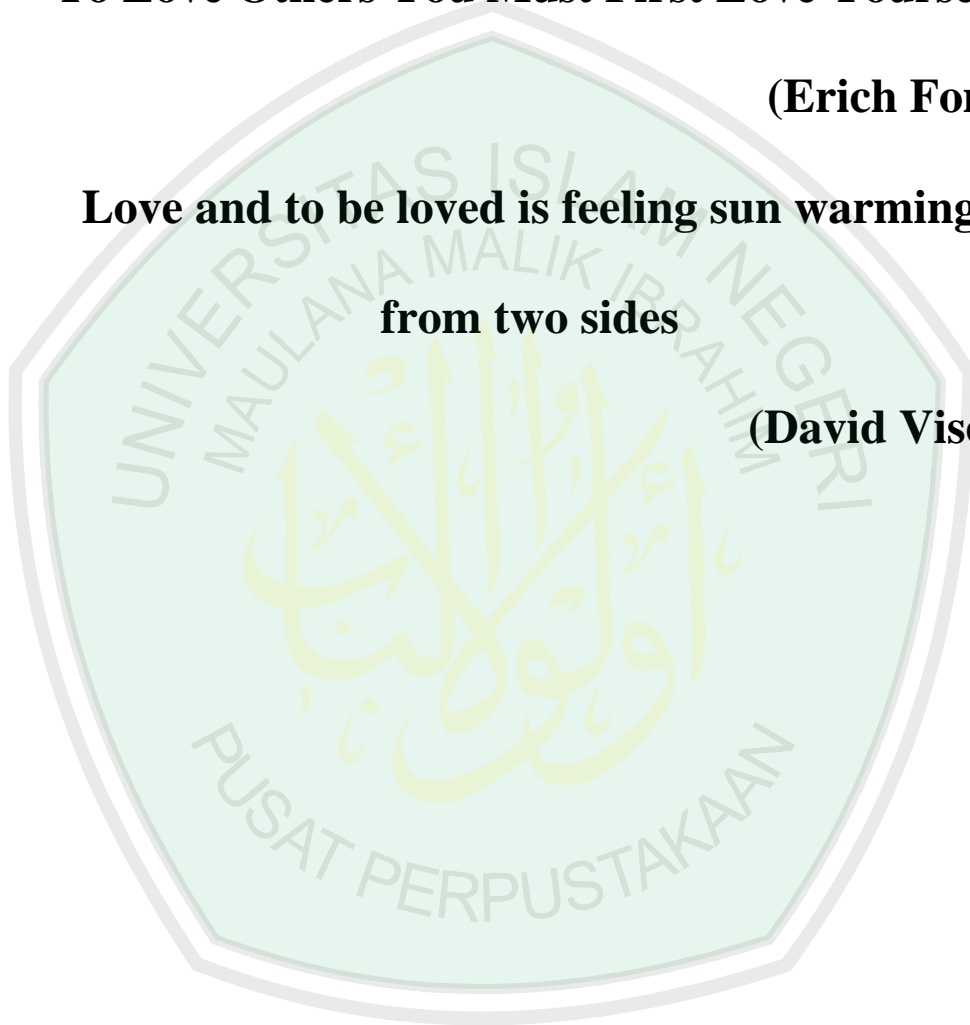
## **MOTTO**

**“To Love Others You Must First Love Yourself”**

**(Erich Fomm)**

**Love and to be loved is feeling sun warming  
from two sides**

**(David Viscott)**



## **Dedicated to**

My beloved father and mother (M. Badruddin and Umi  
Kalsum)

for their great motivation, endless love and sincere prayer

My beloved sisters (Utmirul Badi'ah and Etik Endarwati)  
and beloved brother (Farid Azis) that always give the  
support to me

My Best Friends'2000 in Tae Kwon Do Indonesia  
You all are special in my life

Ade Ayu Pratiwi, Mas Wendi, Titin, Rosyidin and Masruroh  
You are big support and spirit

English students'2000...

Finally I can

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*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*

*Alhamdulillah*, All praises be to Allah, the lord of the worlds, the merciful the beneficent, the owner of the Day of Judgment, who has given the writer His guidance and blessing in finishing this thesis. Sholawat and Salam may be upon to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness to the lightness.

First of all, the writer would like to express the sincere gratitude to all persons whose assistance has given a great deal in writing this thesis.

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2. His parents M. Badruddin and Umi Kalsum, who have given him the chance to have formal study in this university, and given him motivation both materials and spiritual during his study until finishing this thesis
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Finally, the writer truthfully realizes that this thesis still needs the constructive criticisms and suggestions from the readers in order to make it better

in the following day and hopefully this thesis will be useful for the readers,  
especially for the English Department students.

Malang, March 2008

The writer



## ABSTRACT

Ichwanudin, Mochammad. 2008. *The Analysis of Main Character's Love in Shakespeare's Love's Labour's Lost*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang.

Key words: *love, factors, influence, psychological aspect.*

Drama is work of literature either to read or to see in a theatrical performance. Besides we can get a lot of valuable things moral teaching from drama as it deals with problems of life, it nourishes us with a sense of the complexity of life's deepest mysteries like love, hate, death, conflicts between the individual and society and so on. Love as one theme in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* is subjective experience. It is exceedingly difficult to define it scientifically because the emotions that accompany love are complex and far from clearly understood.

That is one of the writer reasons chooses this topic. In the play love experiences accompany some characters. Psychologists tend to define love as internal situation or process and seen as part of responses to objects which are death or life. The writer included the theory of love, factors of love and influences of love to human being. Those will solve and answer the problems of study, they are: what kinds of love do characters have? What are the factors of their love in the play? What happens to the characters after falling in love?

This study is conducted in a literary criticism. Literary criticism is a disciplined activity that attempts to describe study, analyze, justify, interpret, and evaluate literary work. Literary work is a product from the psychological and author's mind. By psychological approach, the writer means the psychological study of the psychological types or laws of love present within Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

The writer finding that the kinds of love do characters have in this drama is romantic love. In this Shakespeare's work; love be an important things in the play and all the main characters behaviors are influenced by love. In the other words can say that love be a motivation in this work.

From this study the writer hopes this thesis can give contribution to the writer himself and to the reader. Hopefully, it will increase understanding of love which is basically difficult to describe. Furthermore the writer suggests to researchers who conduct the study in the same area to continue analyzes this play using other element and using other approach too.

## Table of Contents

<b>Approval Sheet</b>	i
<b>Motto</b>	ii
<b>Dedication</b>	iii
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	iv
<b>Abstract</b>	vi
<b>Table of Contents</b>	vii
<b>Chapter I Introduction</b>	
I.1 Background of the Study.....	1
I.2 Problems of the Study.....	5
I.3 Objective of the Study.....	5
I.4 Significance of the Study.....	6
I.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study.....	6
I.6 Definition of Key Term.....	6
<b>Chapter II Review of Related Literature</b>	
2.1 Literature.....	8
2.2 Psychology.....	8
2.3 Psychology and Literature.....	9
2.4 Drama.....	11
2.4.1 Kinds of Drama.....	11
2.4.2 Elements of Drama.....	12
2.5 Character.....	13
2.6 Love.....	14
2.6.1 Kinds of Love.....	16
2.6.2 The Factors of Love.....	19
2.6.3 The Influence of Love.....	19
2.7 Psychological Approach.....	21

2.8 Previous Studies.....	22
<b>Chapter III Research Method</b>	
3.1 Research Design.....	24
3.2 Data Source.....	25
3.3 Data Collection.....	25
3.4 Data analysis.....	25
<b>Chapter IV Analysis</b>	
4.1 The Kinds of Characters' Love.....	27
4.1.1 King Ferdinand's Love.....	27
4.1.2 Berowne's Love.....	32
4.1.3 Longaville's Love.....	37
4.1.4 Dumaine's Love.....	40
4.2 The Factor's of Love.....	44
4.2.1 The Factors of King Ferdinand's Love.....	44
4.2.2 The Factors of Beowne's Love.....	45
4.2.3 The Factors of Longaville Love.....	46
4.2.4 The Factors of Dumaine's Love.....	47
4.3 The Influence of Love to the Characters in the Play	48
4.3.1 The Influences of Love to King Ferdinand	48
4.3.2 The Influences of Love to Berowne.....	50
4.3.3 The Influences of Love to Longaville.....	52
4.3.4 The Influences of Love to Dumaine.....	54
4.4 Discussion.....	56
<b>Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion</b>	
5.1 Conclusion.....	61
5.2 Suggestion.....	62

<b>Bibliography.....</b>	<b>60</b>
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## **Appendix**



## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Literature is very important to study, because literature is a record of human life experiences either his own experience or others. Literary works is the reflection of the lives of human being. In short, literature is the imitation of human being's life and it deals with the human happiness or sorrow. Hadson (1965:10) states that literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression of life through the medium of language.

By studying literary works and connecting that with our daily life experience, we not only get pleasure or joy but also it can increase our knowledge and experience about human problems. Through literary works we can observe, analyze or consider the action that has been done by the characters in the stories that are favorable or not.

Jones (1968:1) states that literature is in its broadest sense, includes all written materials, such as history books, philosophical works, novels, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, instructional manuals, travel folders, magazines and school textbooks.

Literature is divided into three categories that are poetry, narrative or fiction, and drama. Drama is a works of story telling in which the actors represent the characters. The characters express what they have in mind directly through

dialogues. Most dramas are designed for theatrical presentation which delineates life and human activity by means of presenting various action of-and dialogues-group of characters and it is designed for theatrical presentation.

A drama; tragedy or comedy, or combination of those two kinds; tragic comedy, is a work of literature that is written to be acted on stage. However, there are kinds of drama which are designed only to be read in form of writing. It can give either companionship or experience and it is called Closed Drama as Reaske (1965:5) states that there are few plays which are basically designed for reading rather than for theatrical performance and these are referred to as closed drama.

Drama concerns with human beings and their activities something important to enjoy, either to read or to see in theatrical performance beside we can get a lot of valuable things moral teachings from drama as it deals with problems of life. Enjoying literary works is impressive and valuable. Jones (1968:30) states each person has decided to live life as possible to do and see many things or hear about and read of many things. Such a life as filled with conflicts, struggles, and dilemmas. Such a life becomes an exciting life, for life itself is a problem solving business. Reading and interpreting literature, then, nourishes us with a sense of the complexity of life's deepest mysteries-- love, hate, death, conflicts between the individual and society, and so on

As we know that the values of life in the creation of literature cannot be separated from psychological aspects, because literature and psychology are two faces, which are covered by one heart and also involve human being into the

conflicts or problems. The figures that appear in the literary works must have characters.

By "psychology of literature", we may mean the psychological study of the researcher, as type and as individual, or the study at the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or finally, the effects of literature upon its readers (audience psychology). Psychologist can classify the poet according to psychological types; they can describe his mental illness, they mean even explore his subconscious mind. The evidence of the psychologist may come from unliterary documents or it may be drawn the work themselves. In the latter case, it needs to be checked with the documentary evidence, to be carefully interpreted (Welleck and Warren, 1956: 81-90)

*Love's Labour's Lost* is drama created by Shakespeare. This play about the struggle of four gentlemen of Navarre (King Ferdinand of Navarre and his Three Lords; Berowne, Longaville, and Dumaine) get fame and glory by study for three years. They have sworn an oath to spend their life time on studying, fasting one day in a week sleeping three hours in the night and do not see women within a mile. Meanwhile, the Prince of France with her ladies (Katharine, Maria, and Rosaline) visits the King Ferdinand's courts on a diplomatic mission. The men make their oath to retire from the worldly life particularly from ladies arrive and they fall in love with ladies. It's interesting since they get difference experiences when they fall in love and after.

Love as one of the theme in *Love's Labour's Lost* is subjective experience. Everybody knows and familiar with word "love" but they don't have the same

definition about it. It is exceedingly difficult to define scientifically because the emotions that accompany love are complex and far from being clearly understood (Elizabeth Hall, 1983:604). Psychologists tend to define love as internal situation or process and seen as part of responses to objects which are death or life (Lynn Wilcox, 2006:376).

Two Californian psychologist, Thomas Lassweell and Terry Hatkoff have developed a love scale to measure several of these types; romantic loves, best friend or companionate love, unselfish love, logical love, game-playing love (File: //A:\tes\types of love, *The Effects of Separation-Psychological Self-Help-Htm*). Furthermore, psychologist Robert Sternberg (Lynn Wilcox, 2006:391) formulated a triangular theory of love and argued that love has three different components: intimacy, commitment, and passion. Intimacy is a form by which two people can share secrets and various details of their personal lives. Intimacy is usually shown in friendships and romantic love affairs. Commitment, on the other hand, is the expectation that the relationship is going to last forever. The last and most common form of love is sexual attraction and passion.

From those statements the writer has chosen William Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* as the subject of his study since this play has something to do with psychological aspect of main character's love the main characters in this play have different experiences, emotions and responses meanwhile they falling in love.

The other reasons are the writer would like to build the habit of reading English literature. Through reading literary works we can develop our ability to

understand English through the given stories. We read it both for pleasure and understanding. The story is some what easy to be understood and more enjoyable and favorable to read than other kinds of literary work. Furthermore, by beginning with this easier play, we can get a better understanding of human psychology like what Bulgieski (1960: 3) stated that our novels, TV, drama, movies even comic strips as well as serious arts are talking about psychology.

People are usually interested in something that has connecting with their lives and their problem. Best of all, through such play as a medium, this study attempts to arouse student's interest in enhancing their understanding and appreciation in literary work.

### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the background above, the problems of the study can be formulated in the form of question as follow:

1. What kinds of love do characters have?
2. What are the factors of their love in the play?
3. What happens to the character after falling in love?

### **1.3 The Objectives of Study**

In line of with the problem of study the study is focused to answer the questions above. Considering of that, the purpose of this study are:

1. to describe the kinds of love of belong to King Ferdinand, Berowne, Longaville, and Dumaine
2. to describe the factors of their love in the play
3. to describe the influence of love to the characters in the play

#### 1.4 Significance of the Study

This study is aimed at giving both theoretical and practical contribution.

Theoretically the results of the study are expected to give contribution to develop the study and analysis on literary study related to the study of Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*.

Practically, it is expected to increase the writer knowledge about love. This study will give a clear description about love, types of love, kind of lover, and function of love.

In addition, the writer hopes this study provides contribution and important thing for others who are interested in doing further research in this area.

#### 1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The writer wants to analyze the main characters love in Shakespeare's *Labour's Love's Lost*. The writer focuses his study on the love of King Ferdinan, Berowne, Longaville, Dumaine; the factors of love and the influence of love to the character.

#### 1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid the ambiguity and misunderstanding of the terms which are used, the writer gives the definition of the key terms as follow:

1. *Love* is the attraction, desire, or a strong feeling of deep affection for something (Hornby)
2. *Factor* is a circumstance, fact, or any of the things that cause or influence something that contribute to a result (Hornby)

3. *Influence* is the power to affect somebody action, character, or beliefs  
(Hornby)
4. *Psychological aspects* are the particular side of parts which concern with  
the mind and the behavior as an expression of the mind (Alwisol, 2004:1)



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Literature**

To discuss a work of literature we have to know the meaning of the word literature. Hudson (1965:10) states that literature is the vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced of it which, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is thus fundamentally an expression life through the medium of language. It means that literature is an expression of human life. The expression of everything that they have seen, experienced, thought, and felt in their life. To express it, they use language as it medium. Jones (1968:1) states that literature is in its broadest sense, includes all written material, into this general grouping falls history books, philosophical works, novel, poems, plays, scientific articles, dictionaries, instructional manuals, travels, folders, magazine, school textbooks.

#### **2.2 Psychology**

McNeil (1974:4) in his book *Psychology of Being Human* says that the term psychology is derived from two words: “psyche” which has meaning soul or life principal, and “logos” which has meaning discourse. Early psychology was mental philosophy that include topics broader than the study the minds. Than about 400 years ago, mental philosopher began to translate the words psyche as “mind” and psychology was redefined as “the study about behavior” and this change fundamentally altered the direction of psychology and the kinds of

question it asked. Richard A. Kalish (1972:4) who supports this statement above says that psychology is the science that attempts to understand, describe, predict and influence behavior particularly human behavior. In their opinion psychology is also related to science, which signifies these activities of life that can be observed by another person in their daily activities.

### **2.3 Psychology and Literature**

Wellek, Warren and Daiches clarify that psychology and literature have relation but it does not mean that they depend on each other. Psychology does not need to understand thoroughly about literary work if he wants to analyze author and psychological author or a critic does not need to be a psychologist, he can. However, literary work can contribute the development of psychology. The argument from psychology can be directed helping us to read the play right better.

To make clear to understanding we can look at the behavior or character in a play or novel in the light of the modern psychological knowledge and if their behavior confirms what we know about subentries of the human mind, we can use modern theories as mean of elucidating and interpreting the work (Daiches, 1976)

Psychology is the studies of human behavior. A psychology has certain relationship with literature. Roekhan says that Psychology and literary work have functional relationship; both can be used as mean of learning someone's physic condition (1990:1)

Through literary work, we can learn about psychological condition of the character in the work. As Wellek and Warren in their book "theory of literature" say by "psychology of literature", they mean the psychological study of: (1) the

writer, as type as individual, (2) the study of creative process, (3) the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, and (4) the study of the effects of literature upon its readers. In this case the writer used the third one that is related to the study of literature. Welleck states, probably only the third belongs, in the strictest sense, to literary study. Character in plays and novels are judged by us to be “psychologically” true. Situations are praised and plots accepted because of this same quality. Sometimes a psychological theory held either consciously or dimly by an author, seems to fit a figure or a situation.

Psychology obviously can illuminate the creative process (Welleck and Warren, 1956). Character in the work also represents human being, so psychology itself can be used to interpret and evaluate the character in the work of literature. In addition Wellek states in some cases, to be sure, psychological insight seems to enhance artistic value. In such cases, it corroborates important artistic values, those of complexity and coherence. For some artist, psychology may have tightened their sense or reality, sharpened their power of observation or allowed them to fall into hither to undiscovered patterns. But, in itself, psychology is only preparatory to the act of creation, and in the work itself, psychology truth is an artistic value only if enhances coherence and complexity if in short, it is art.

It is conclude that psychology and literature study about human being, but they have different object of concern; psychology deals with human being, while literature deals with imaginary human being. Although between psychology and literature don't stand a part, as psychology can applied to analyze the work of literature.

## 2.4 Drama

Reaske states that drama is a work of literature, or composition which delineate life and human activities by means presently various action and dialogue between – a group of characters (1966:5). It clarifies that drama concerns with human being and their activities. It describes the author's own experience or others, or may be the author's imaginative work

For the general definition, drama is one of the literary works that consists of series of action mean to be performed on stage by live actors for an audience (Mc Milan).

It can be concluded that drama is work of literature that consists of act, attitude, and behavior happen in human life in the form of dialogue.

### 2.4.1 Kinds of Drama

Shakespeare produced many kinds of poems and plays. His plays, according to Samekto (1974) can be divided into:

- a. Comedy. It is the drama when the characters create the situation full humor with happy ending. The best titles known among them are: *Love's labour's lost*, *The merchant of Venice*, *A midsummer Night's Dream*, *As you like it* and *Twelfth Night*.
- b. Tragedy. It is full suffering and conflict that will bring the characters to the tragic life. The famous one are: *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Machet*, *Othelo* and *Romeo and Juliet*.
- c. Historical play. It deals with the history of the kingdom or something it can be tragedy or comedy. Shakespeare made play dealing with history of

England and named after his king as *Henry V*, *Richard II*, *Richard III*, *Antonio and Cleopatra*, and *Julius Caesar*.

- d. Romances. It is ahead plays early threaten to become a tragedy, but in which everything end happily. They mark the end of Shakespeare's career. *The tempest* may serve as an instance.

*Love's Labour's Lost* created by William Shakespeare included comedy.

The characters create the situation of drama full humor with happy ending.

#### 2.4.2 Elements of Drama

The division of plays into components is an ancient analytical practice.

Cohen (1981:28-33) explains about components of play or drama:

- a. Plot. Essentially, plot is the mechanics dramatic storytelling. More than merely conveying a story line, plot determines the structural development of a play action: entrance, inquiries, recognitions, physical behaviors, and other communication of kind that can be readily summarized in narrative form.
- b. Character. The characters of a play are the human figure-the impersonated princes- who undertake the actions of plot. Character depth is what gives as play its psychological complexity, its sensuality, and its warmth.
- c. Theme. Theme is the abstracted intellectual content of plays: it may be described as the play's overall statement: its topic, central idea, or message, as the case may be.
- d. Diction. Diction which Aristotle listed fourth, relates not only to the pronunciation of spoken dialogue but to the literary characters of a play's

text, including its tone, imagery, cadence, and articulation, as well as its use of literary forms and figures such as verse, rhyme, metaphor, apostrophe, jest, and epigram.

- e. Music. Indirectly, music is present in every play. It is in the rhythm of sounds that, while not specifically tuneful, combine to create a play's "score" its orchestration of sound.
- f. Spectacle. Spectacle, Aristotle's last component, encompasses the visual aspects of production: scenery, costume. Lighting, make up, properties, and overall look of the theatre and stage.
- g. Convention. The agreement between audience and actor includes a whole set of tacit understandings that from the content of watching, conversation as "when the curtain goes up, the play begins; when the curtain goes down, the play is over"

## **2.5 Character**

To understand the meaning of character, it is important to know the definition of character. Character is the person presented in dramatic or narrative work, that is interpreted by reader as given moral and qualities that are expresses in what they say and they do as M.H Abram in his Glossary of Literary Terms (1981:14) states: "Character is literature genre: a short usually witty, sketch in prose of a descriptive type of person characters are the persons presented in dramatic or narrative work, who are by reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say the dialogue by what they do in action"

In a literary work and the parts, dialogue, action and description that will be explained by Ralph H. Singleton and Millet in "Introduction to Literature" as: "We judge people by the way they act, particularly in a crucial situation, what the person does presents convincing evidence of what he is, what a person says, what shown what he is? What the other persons say about a person's character describe how they are actually (1996:282)"

Character is not only person but also elements of nature such as the mind, the wave, the gross, or the stone or even animal. The story will exist only because these things will be treated stories with animal as character (Koesno Soebroto, 1988: 65)

There are various kinds of characters among them are minor and major character that is directly the concern of this study.

Reaske (1970:169) explains that a major character is important in the play, since it is appears in many parts of the actions, he states that a major character is generally present during a substantial portion of the book and is involved in the mind plot. He is usually discussed (sometimes in the first person) at considerable length and we attach important to his actions and their consequences.

## **2.6 Love**

In this part the writer discusses about the differences love and linking, the meaning of love, types of love, the factor of love, and influence of love

To differences between love and linking is very difficult, it is about interpersonal attraction or close relationship. Bersceid and Walster in Zimbardo (1979:669) argue that love and linking appears to differ in three important ways:

1. Fantasy plays a far more important role in love, while linking is more reality
2. love relationship can involve both positive and negative feeling (e.g. loving and hating the same person), while linking relationship involve just one tye of effect
3. linking become more durable overtime, while romantic love tens to waken  
Hornby, et.al, explains that the word love is revealed as:

1. <U> Warm, kind feeling, fondness, affectionate and tender devotion.
2. <U> Warm, kind feeling between two persons, sexual person, or desire
3. <U> Have strong affection or deep tender feeling for.
4. <U> Worship (God) (1974: 506)

It is emphasized by Lawrence Urdang, et, al. in Random House dictionary of the English language that meaning of love (n) is:

1. Profoundly tender, passionate affection for a person of opposite sex.
2. A feeling of warm personal attachment or deep affection, as for a parent, child or friend.
3. Sexual passion or desire, or is gratification
4. A love affair, amour
5. Affectionate concern for the well-being of others
6. A strong predilection or linking for anything
7. The object of this linking
8. The benevolent affection of God for his characters or the reverent affection due from them to God.

9. for the love of, consideration of, for the shake of

10. In love (with), feeling deep affection or passion for (a person, idea, occupation, etc); enamored of, in love with life, in love with one work.

Philip Babcock Gove (1966: 1340) mentions the definition of love (n) more clearly as follows: “the attraction, desire or affection felt for a person who arouses delight or admiration or elicits tenderness, sympathetic interest or benevolence”. Actually, all dictionaries mention the same meaning of the word love, but the differences between them are just in the choice of word. In other word, love deals with fondness, tenderness, passion, affection, devotion, attraction, and admiration. Furthermore, love is not only concerned with relation between men or women or among human being, or human beings and nature, but also between human being and God.

#### 2.6.1 Kinds of Love

Two Californian psychologist, Thomas Laswell and Terry Hatkoff have developed a love scale to measure several of these types

- **Romantic love**

This lover thinks constantly about the love one, is jealous unrealistic, will tolerate anything, is sexually attracted by physical appearance needs repeated reassurance he/she is love in return.

- **Best friend companionate love**

This lover enjoys the companionship and intimacy of a close friendship. It is a comfortable, slowly developing, trusting, committed relationship, not intense excitement, desperation, or sexual obsession.

- **Unselfish love**

The lover is devoted and self-sacrificing to the love one, gives without expecting anything in return, is gentle, caring, and dutiful.

- **Logical love**

The lover carefully selects the “right person” logically, looking for someone with compatible interest, similar education and religion, a harmonious personality, common values, and long term goals.

- **Game-playing love**

This person may be charming but is hardly a lover; he/she merely enjoys the dating game. He/she relishes the meeting, the impressing, the seducing, and the challenge of conquest but usually makes it clear there is little or no long-term commitment to the other person (<File://A:\tes\Types of Love, The Effects of Separation- Psychology Self-Help-htm>).

The ancient Greeks (Lynn Wilcox, 2006:388) distinguished between three types of love; Eros or romantic loves; philia or friendship; and agape which originally meant the love of God for humankind but now usually refers to humanitarian concern for people in general. Eric Fromm (Zimbardo, 1978:668) proposes five different kinds of loves: brotherly love (love of all humanity), parental love (love a parents for their child), erotic love (craving for union with one other person), self-love (love of one’s own being), and sacred love of God (religion love).

Obviously, love shows the various applications of feeling such as toward a person, the attention between parent and child, and attentions for friend. It is also adoration of God.

Diane E. Papalia and Sally Wengdson Old in *Psychology* (1985:635) states that there seem to be two basic kinds of romantic love that engage our emotion-companionate and passionate. Driscoll, Davis and Lipetz (in Papalia and Old) states companionate love, sometimes called conjugal love, is like loving friendship between a man and a woman that include affection, deep attachment, trust, respect, appreciation, loyalty, and close knowledge of each other. Walster (in Papalia and Old) states passionate love, on the other hand, is a “wildly emotional state, a confusion of feeling: tenderness and sexuality, elation and relief, altruism and jealousy”.

Companionate love refers to affection and deep attachment that is built on respect, share interest, and firm friendship. And passionate love is wildly emotional and often associated with restlessness (in the absence of one's lover), appetite loss, agitation and other signs of arousal.

Romantic love includes relatively intense psychological arousal, as well as a strong psychological absorption and interest in another individual (Feldman, 1985:217). It meant that romantic, are strongly dominated by strong love respond. Romantic goes with their feelings; they don't even think of leaving the person they love.

Beside romantic, we mention non-romantic. Certain types of non-romantic may not feel strong love “they may simply value economic, appearance, or social

factors, more than love, so if a better looking or higher status person comes along, they leave the relationship ([www.unification.net/true\\_love/tll-ll.html](http://www.unification.net/true_love/tll-ll.html))”

### **2.6.2 The Factors of Love**

The most love exists was presided by liking, we like people who are merely, attracted to us or who demonstrate their attraction. Zimbardo (1979:659-662) explains about the factors that attract two people to each other that are:

- a. Proximity; all other things being equal, we tend to like people who live close to us more than those who live far away
- b. Physical attractiveness; generally speaking, we like the beautiful people more than we like plain or ugly ones.
- c. Competency; in general, we like people who are able and competent rather than those who have difficulties in doing things well (Stotland and Hilmer, 1962).
- d. Reciprocal liking; we like people who express liking for us who show a genuine interest in us.
- e. Similarity and Complementarity; more importantly, there is much evidence to suggest that people who share similar attitudes, values and beliefs are more likely to be attracted to each other. Not all, similarity breeds such liking; however there is some evidence that attraction is the result of having complementary needs or personality styles.

### **2.6.3 The Influences of Love**

Love is subjective experience. Thus it is exceedingly difficult to define scientifically. What happens when you see someone that you love passionately?

Your heart beats faster, your breath come quicker, you get butterflies in your stomach, your hand tremble, your knees feel rubbery (Papalia and Old, 1985:635). This supported by Walster suggest that people who experience the signs of psychological arousal in a potentially romantic situation may attribute such arousal to love.

Elizabeth Hall (1983:604) states that the emotions that accompany love are complex and far from being clearly understood. They involve sexual excitement, dependency, needs, joy, anxiety, jealousy, sometimes a desire for control and many others feeling.

Possible extra “ingredients” you may experience in some of your relationship are jealous, physical attraction, irrational feelings, sexual desire, security, competition for affection, a sense of personal growth, and so forth (1986:327)

So, heart beats faster, breath some quicker, get butterflies in stomach, hand trembles, knees feel rubbery can associate all these physical sign with the sight of the beloved. Nevertheless, Sternberg and Grajeck believe that the various loves one experiences are not at core different. (1986:327).

Swensen in Sears, freedman and Peplau (1999) identified some behaviors that influenced by love:

- Emotion and motives that accompany love are jealousy, confusion, needs, joy anxiety, security, competition for affection, sexual desire and many others feeling.

- Verbal pronouncement full affection; for example says “I love you” or flatter
- Self disclosure. It means a person who’s falling in love give information about himself to beloved as widespread as possible.
- Desire to sacrifice in order to keep relation
- Material signs of love; for example giving gifts or giving help
- Immaterial signs of love; for examples showing enthusiasm with the couple’s activity, appreciate the couple’s opinion, giving spirit support, promises something to the couple
- Nonverbal communication; for example express happiness or relax in togetherness.
- Physical expression as a signs of love; such as hug and kiss
- Show respectful restrain to the couple

## **2.7. Psychological Approach**

Elementary assumption of psychological approach is influenced by several things (Endraswara: 2003: 96-98). First; there is assumption that literary work is a product from the psychological and author’s mind which are played by the unconscious and the conscious condition. Conscious and unconscious always attend in author’s imagination. The processes of author creation are legitimate object of the Psychologist’ investigate curiosity. Second; study of psychology of literature can be used to beside research psychological of the characterization also research the author’s mind and feeling in the creative process.

Work of literature as psychological phenomenon will presents the psychological aspects through the characters in the play. At first there was hesitancy that psychological aspects could be present in literary text. It ever stated by Derrida in Endraswara (2003: 97) “*what is a text, and when must the psyche be if it can be represented by a text?*” Although the aspects are abstract but the researcher should be able to pay close attention those accurate. It is difficult to avoid that comprehension of literary text needs psychology because literary work includes psychological aspects of human being.

This approach uses some steps that must be done by the writer who uses psychological approach of literature (Endraswara, 2003: 104): firstly this approach emphasize on intrinsic elements of play such as character and characterization. Secondly the writer needs to study about the theme of the play. It will give a point to the writer to analyze focus not just on one character but all characters which are appearing in the play. Thirdly analyze of character in a play must be conducted with plot. Its will brings this analyze still on the structure of the play in order to keep analyzing not framed only on utilizable of psychological theory.

## **2.8 Previous Study**

Having studied thesis, the writer own state that students have not discussed the analysis of main character’s love in Shakespeare’s *Love’s Labour’s Lost*, but some students have discussed a psychological analysis, for example:

Kurnianingsih (1999) have done the main character between previous study on psychological aspects and a view from psychological section that is

existentialism, similar study also conducted by Supaidah (2002) focused the psychological aspect of the main character. She concentrated on the main character of mixes blessing by Danielle and explored deeply the trait of the main character.

Nailul Fauziyah (2007) concern in psychological analysis of the main character's personality in novel *Go Ask Alice*. She wants to know how the aspects of the main character personality portrayed and to view from Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation. The results of her analysis are there are three character personality of the main character such as sensitive, unrealistic, and pessimistic. Also there are main character's personality needs viewed by Abraham Maslow's theory of motivation (hierarchy of needs); psychological needs, safety needs, the love and belonging needs, esteem needs, self need, and self actualization needs.

The writer conducts some results of analysis in the previous study above with his analysis. Kurnianingsih view from existentialism of main character in her analysis, Supaidah explore deeply the trait of the main character, the results of Nailul Fauziyah analysis are main character's personality portrayed in some motivation; psychological needs, safety needs, the love and belonging needs, esteem needs, self need, and self actualization needs and the writer focused on the main character's love which is include in one hierarchy of needs or motivation.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The research is conducted in a literary criticism. Literary criticism is a disciplined activity that attempts to describe study, analyze, justify, interpret, and evaluate a work of art. (Welleck and Warren, 1956: 75)

In doing a literary criticism we have to have the methods to analyze it. There are two methods that can be used to analyze a work of fiction. There are intrinsic method and extrinsic method. The intrinsic method is to analyze the elements inside the work, while extrinsic method is the analysis literature elements outside the work.

In this study, the writer uses psychological approach to interpret and evaluate the work. It obviously can illuminate the creative process (Welleck and Warren, 1956: 90). Moreover Wellek and Warren in their book "*Theory of Literature*" stated that psychological approach stressed on: (1) the writer, as type as individual, (2) the study of creative process, (3) the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, and (4) the study of the effects of literature upon its readers. In this case the writer uses the third one that is related to the study of literature.

Furthermore, this approach attempts to work of literature through the analysis and very helpful in literary criticism. Some steps must be done by the writer who use psychological approach of literature (Endraswara.2003: 104): firstly this approach emphasize on intrinsic elements of play such as character and

characterization. Secondly the writer needs to study about the theme of the play. It will give a point to the writer that analyze focus not just on one character but all characters which are appearing in the play. Thirdly analyze of character in a play must be conducted with plot. Its will brings this analyze still on the structure of the play in order to keep analyzing not framed only on utilizable of psychological theory.

### **3.2 Data Source**

In this study, the writer has one data source. The data source is obtained from written text of *Love's Labour's Lost* by Shakespeare which is consists of 5 action and 9 scene.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

The data collection is stated below:

The writer chooses Shakespeare's works because he is the great writer of literary works. The writer finds and takes the script of *Love's Labour's Lost* from Internet at [WWW.Bartleby.com/70/index\\_17.html](http://WWW.Bartleby.com/70/index_17.html).

The writer prints the data and reads the script until he understands completely. It is understandable by reading carefully and translating the words sentence by sentence or dialogues in order to make it easy the understanding process.

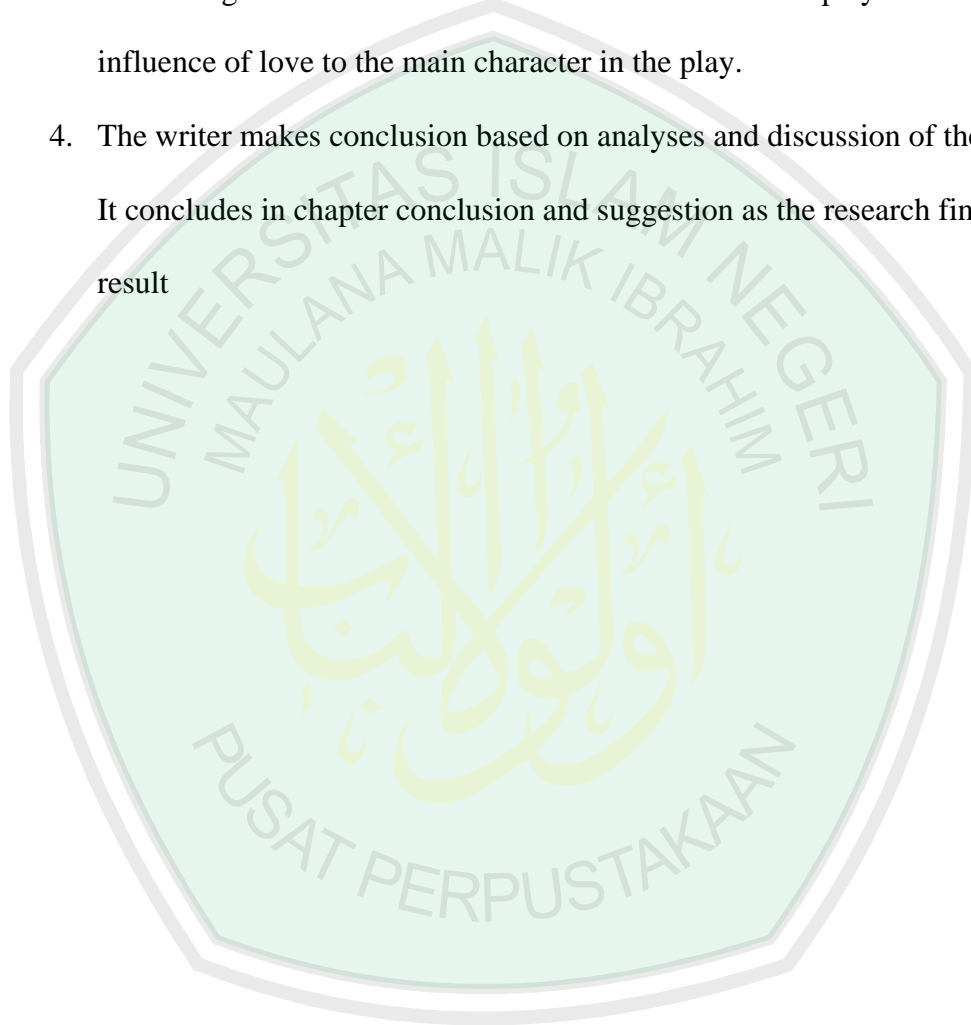
The writer classifies the data from sentence or dialogues related to the problem of study

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

In analyzing data, the writer applies some steps.

1. The writer categorizes the data chosen related to the love and theory by reading it deeply in order to make easily analyzed and valid.
2. Discussing the data that indicate love's experienced of the main character.
3. Discussing the data to describe the factors of love in the play and the influence of love to the main character in the play.
4. The writer makes conclusion based on analyses and discussion of the play.

It concludes in chapter conclusion and suggestion as the research final result



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of the main characters love in *Love's Labour's Lost*. They are the kinds of the main character's love; the factors of love and the influence of love to the character in the play.

#### 4.1 The kinds of characters' love

To be in love with somebody must have a feeling of fondness for someone else, a feeling of desire and a strong willingness to own his lover. In this case, he will find pleasure if he can win his heart, and he will find sadness if he can not.

##### 4.1.1 King Ferdinand's Love

King Ferdinand is a King with great ambition to make his kingdom a little academe. He has an idea to study for three years to get fame and glory. Therefore, he asks everyone in his court especially his three lords that are Berowne, Longaville, and Dumaine to join him to sign the oath.

At first, the king is an idealist person where he is optimistic that he can spend his life time on studying, fasting one day in a week, sleeping three hours in the night and does not see women within a mile. In his imagination the vow is very easy to do.

He is the King who knows exactly how to use his power. By using his power as a king, he orders his three lords and the other men in the oath agree to his idea. He orders to catch everybody that breaks the catch. In coming day, Jaquenetta and Costard are caught because they have been seen to make a conversation. If it is connected with agreement of the oath, they can be regarded

as doing something wrong. It was the King ambition before he meets the Princess of France.

He has power to make a plan for his life but God is the decision maker. One day, the Princess of France comes to Navarre on a diplomatic mission to talk about the debt Princess' father, King of France, to Navarre. It is the term of Aquitaine, a little area owed by Navarre when Charles, the father of King Ferdinand is still alive. Because of her coming, King Ferdinand has to forget his oath for a moment. In this meeting, through a paper from King of France that is brought by the Princess, she claims to have already paid for half of the debt but King of Navarre feel that Navarre never receives the payment. The Princess wants to show the receipts, but it has not arrived yet. Therefore, the Princess of France and her attendants stay for couple of days in Navarre to wait for the receipts. The debt negotiation is over and Boyet, Princess' Chamberlains, note that the King Ferdinand looks interested in the Princess whereas the King does not allow the Princess to stay in the court with the purpose to keep his oath.

Boyet's guess is actually right because one day the King comes to the woods to express his love to the Princess. He does not know that Berowne in his hiding heard all of his said. The King describes his love to the Princess is very deeply that make him be sorrowful in his love poem as follows:

King "So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not  
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,  
The night of dew than on my cheeks down flows  
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright  
Through the transparent bosom of the deep  
As doth thy face, through tears of mine, gives light  
Thou skin's in every tear that I do weep  
No drop but as a coach doth carry the

So rides thou triumphing in my woe  
Do but behold the tears that swell in me  
And they thy glory through my grief will show  
But do not love thyself-then thou will keep  
My tears for glasses and still make me weep  
Queen of queen, how far dost you excel  
Not though can think, nor tongue of mortal tell!  
How shall she know my grief? I'll drop the paper “  
(Act IV Scene III, line 4-8)

After reading his poem someone comes to that place. The King hides his self. Those man none other than Longaville. In his hiding the king hopes that Longaville has the same happy when Dumaine also comes to the woods and expresses the same thing. However, when the King remembers the oath, he is very confused about his love to the Princess. He feels guilty that he broke his oath. He does not confess that they have broken their oath. So he says to Longaville that what Longaville feels to Maria is not a kind of love, stated as follow:

King “You do not love Maria! Longaville”.  
(Act IV Scene III, line 71).

When he thinks about Berowne, the King remembers his bad treatment toward Berowne, who has reminded him that the oath is hard to keep. Furthermore, he will feel shame if Berowne knows the fact that all of them except Berowne have fallen in love with the tree ladies. The King says it in the play as follows:

King “What will Berowne say that he shall hear  
Faith infringed, which such zeal did swear?  
How will he scorn, how will he spend his wit!  
How will he triumph, leap and laugh at it!  
For all the wealth that ever I did see,  
I would not have him know so much by me.”  
(Act IV Scene III, line 83-88)

Not so long, Berowne out from his hiding and he is proud of keeping his oath, but then he confesses that he is in love too. The King really falls in love with the Princess. He admires her very much as he describes her in the following quotation;

King "My love her mistress, is a gracious moon; she, an attending star,  
scarce seen a light."  
(Act IV Scene III, line 176)

King Ferdinand sends his lover a brooch with the design of a lady surrounded as well as poem in purpose then she knows what he feels to her. It can be seen in the play as follows:

Princess "Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart  
If fairings come thus plentifully in  
A lady wallet about with diamonds!  
Look you what I have from the loving king?  
Rosaline "Madam, came nothing else along with that?  
Princess "Nothing, but this? Yes, as much love in thyme  
Writ O' both side the leaf, margent and all  
That we were fain to seal on cupid's name  
(Act V Scene II, line 3-11)

The gentlemen come to the ladies place to woo them by Russian dress. They make a party together with their friends. They dance and they are completely happy but the death-news of King of France suddenly interrupts the party. The news makes the princess take a quick decision that she and her attendants have to back to France. Therefore, it is impossible for her to make a final decision of their relationship. The Princess then asks the King to wait her for a year. Consequently, the King has to break his oath and he has to spend his time staying in the naked hermitage in order to retire from the worldly life and to live

separately from the society of ladies. If the King can lead such a life, the Princess will belong to the King. It can be seen in the play as mentioned below:

Princess "A time, me thinks, to short  
To make a world-without-end bargain in  
No, no my lord, your grace is perjured much  
Full of dear guiltiness: and therefore this  
If for my love (as there is no such cause)  
You will do ought, this shall do for me  
Your oath I will not trust, but go with speed  
To some forlorn and naked hermitage,  
Remote from all the pleasures of the world:  
There stay until twelve celestial sign  
Have brought about the annual reckoning  
If this austere in sociable life  
Change not your offer made in heat of blood  
If frosts and fast, hard lodging and this weeds  
Nip not the gaudy blossoms of your love  
But that is bear this trial, and last love  
Then, at the expiration of the year  
Come challenge me, by these deserts,  
And, by this virgin palm now kissing thins  
I will be thins, and till that instant, shut."  
(Act V Scene II, line 773-792)

Love sometimes has positive influence, and it gives spirit the King who is love to do whatever his lover wants in order to win the Princess heart.

Love experienced by King Ferdinand has to the Princess show his love full of psychological arousal such as experiences the struggle, sacrifice, elation, anxiety, relief, suffer, pain, and others. He is falling in love at first sight, and also he wants to continue his love to the marriage. With the result that, the kind of love that King Ferdinand has is romantic love (or as it sometimes termed passionate love). Where King Ferdinand thinks, constantly about the love one and does anything the lover needs.

#### 4.1.2 Berowne's Love

Berowne is lord attending on the King, a young and unmarried lord. He is a type of unique person among the other major characters. In this play he is mentioned a stubborn person. He always has his own opinion, so he is different from the other characters. Besides that, he is a wise min character. Berowne is the realist because he realizes that it is really hard to keep the oath. When the king asks him to sign the oath, he protests clinically that to spend three years to study, fasting one day in a week, sleeping three hours in the night and not to see any woman without a mile is very difficult thing. Berowne says it in the play as follow:

Berowne "I can but say their protestation over  
So much, dear liege. I have already sworn,  
That is, to live and study here three years.  
But there are other strict observances;  
As not to see a woman in that term  
Which I hope well is not enrolled there  
And than to sleep but three hours in the night,  
And not to be seen to wink of all day  
(When I was want to think no harm all night  
and make a dark night too of half the day)  
which I hope well is no enrolled there.  
O, these are barren tasks, too hard to keep,  
Not to see ladies, study, fast, not sleep!

(Act I Scene I, line 35-50)

Knowing the oath is very hard to keep. Berowne refuses to sign the oath. Then the king freed him. And because of the king's order is low, he becomes softer and finally agrees with the king.

After signing the oath, he tells the king that the Princess of France will come to Navarre in diplomatic mission. The King just says that the court must dispense it and the Princess of France must at lodge. The discussion of oath has

just finished when Berowne asks the king about entertainment they will get. A Spanish entertainer, Armando and a clown, custard are going to entertain them but he comments that Armando like to creating new words that are difficult to understand for common people except the knights.

Berowne is always cynical about love, but now he himself is in love. He falls in love with lady of France, namely Rosaline. Berowne meets her when she comes to Navarre with his mistress, Princess of France in diplomatic mission. She has dark hairs and a dark eye, beside that she is not beautiful. At the meeting he does talk with Rosaline which uses mask. He needs Rosaline heard a groan in his heart, something happen in his heart. The quotation below mentions it:

Berowne "I would you heard it groan."

Rosaline "Is the fool sick?"

Berowne "Sick at the heart."

(Act II Scene I, line 188-190)

When the meeting almost over he asks to Boyet about the lady that does talks with him. The quotation below mentioned it:

Berowne "What her name in the cap?"

Boyet "Rosaline by good hap"

Berowne "Is she wedded or no?"

(Act II Scene I, line 214-216)

From the conversation above, Berowne looks like attracted to Rosaline, because after meeting he sends notes to Rosaline by Costard, who is already carrying another from Armando to Jaquenetta. In delivering him Costard mixes up the notes. Don Armando love-letter is given to Rosaline that is read aloud of the Princess's order in front of the ladies. And Berowne love-letter is given to Jaquenetta. Berowne is the first traitor to his oath. After giving his letter to

Costard to send, Berowne not only wonder but also regrets why he has falling in love with Rosaline who is the worst of all the French ladies. It can be seen in the quotation follows:

Berowne "A woman who is like a German clock,  
Still a-repairing, ever out of Frame,  
And never going aright, being a watch,  
But being watched that it might still go right!  
May, to be perjured, which is worst of al;  
(Act III Scene I, line 134-138)

He confesses that love is wonderful thing; love slips out in the deepest heart and mind and makes a lover like a fool.

One day, he comes to the woods to express his love to Rosaline by reading his sonnet. At first Berowne confess about his love, later he confesses that he lies to himself. Now, he realizes that he loves Rosaline very much and thinks ever hated before. It can be seen in the play as mentioned below:

Berowne "I will not love, if I do hang me!  
I faith, I will not. O but her eye! By this light, but  
For her eye, I would not love her- yes, for her two eyes.  
Well, I do nothing in the world but lie, and  
Lie in my throat. By heaven, I do love, and it hath  
Taught me to rhyme, and to be melancholy; and here  
Is past of my rhyme, and here my melancholy. Well,  
She hath one O' my sonnet already. The clown  
Bore it, the fool sent it, and the lady hath it-  
Sweet clown, sweeter fool, sweetest lady! By the world  
(Act IV Scene III, line 2-3)

He really hopes that his three companions are in love too. He is a lucky man, when he just finished his love-poem and hidden himself, his three friends come in succession. He is happy when he knows that they are in love too.

After that, the gentlemen expect Berowne confess to be guilty to have broken their oath. At the sometimes, Berowne comes and he proud of keeping the

oath. He refuses love to Rosaline. However, his triumph is short; Costard and Jaquenetta arrive with Berowne's love letter.

Dumaine identity from the writing and he sign, which it belong to Berowne. He is agree at Costard because make him shamed. At this moment Berowne can not deny his love. His three companions then mock him that he has fallen in love with the dark lady. Love makes blind his eyes to the fact. He stands by Rosaline and fights back the mockery by saying that his three companions lovers are afraid of rain for it can wash their colors. The fight will never end and if they are not reminded by the King that they are in love.

Berowne says that studying without woman's love is nothing. Because studying itself comes from woman eye. Women are the books, the art, the academics since they show, contain and keep the world survive. He then influences his friends to forget their oath. He advises them to break the oath to find their own identities or lose their identities to keep their oath. This is mentioned in the play:

Berowne "From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive.  
They are the books, the arts, the academics,  
That shows, contain and nourish all in the world;  
Else none at all in ought to prove excellent,  
Then fools you were these woman to so for swear,  
Or, keeping what is sworn, you will prove fools,  
For wisdom's sake, a word than all men love,  
Or for love's sake, a word that lover all men,  
Or for men's sake, the authors of these women,  
Or woman's sake, by whom we men are men  
Lets us once lose ourselves to keep our oaths.

(Act IV Scene III, line 297-309)

They promise that they will break their oath, and make plan to woo and entertain the France ladies. Berowne sends his cover poem and were pencils,

where he hates drawing Rosaline picture in his letter. He compares Rosaline to twenty thousand girls, and he does not praise his lover. It is clearly that Rosaline is very disappointed, angry, annoyed and she will punish Berowne. It can be seen in Rosaline's words in the play as follows:

Rosaline "That same Berowne I'll torture ere I go  
O that I knew he were but in by the week!  
How would I make him fawn, and beg, and seek?  
And wait the season, and observe the times,  
And spend his prodigal wits in bootless rhymes,  
And shape his service wholly to my heists,  
And make him proud to make me proud that jests,  
So per taunt-like would I overstay his state?  
That we should be my fool, and I his fate."

(Act V Scene II, line 64-72)

The gentlemen have an idea to woo the French girls in Russian dress. Knowing the idea, the group of ladies uses masks and exchanges their dress to knock the group at gentlemen. In here Berowne woo the Princess because she wears Rosaline's dress. Finally, Rosaline asks the ladies to breaks of their mask warning their mistake, the group of gentlemen goes to change their dresses.

They come back to the party and the ladies begin to mock them in the flattening with their Russian dress. They are totally happy until the death news comes, where Princess' father is death and the ladies must back to France at that time. To prove Berowne's love to Rosaline, Rosaline asks him to stay in hospital for twelve month to sick without rest because Berowne has many sins. It can be seen in the play as mentioned below:

Rosaline "You must be purged, too, your sins are rank,  
You are attaint with faults and perjury;  
Therefore, if you my favor mean to get,  
A twelve month shall you spend, and never rest,  
But seek the weary beds of people sick."

(Act V Scene II, line 803-807)

Beside that Rosaline asks Berowne to clean up his brain from his mocks with his silence, where he has sharp tongue and cynical to love. The requests, of Rosaline are very hard to do. Nevertheless, to win Rosaline's heart Berowne does all of Rosaline need?

Berowne wonders why he has fallen in love with a girl who is the worst of all the ladies that has never imagined the feeling before. Love made him blind and he is ready to sacrifice for his lover. Berowne falls in love in the first sight and he experiences the struggle, sacrifice, elation, anxiety, relief, pain, suffers, and thinks constantly about the loved one and also him wais to continue his love to marriage. Therefore, the kind of Berowne's love belongs to romantic love (or as it is sometimes termed passionate love).

#### 4. 1. 3 **Longaville's love**

Longaville is lord attending on the king, a young and unmarried lord. He is a type of obedient lord and loyal to his master. When king Ferdinand of Navarre asks him to participate in the oath, Longaville says that he minds fasting for three years. In his opinion, to fast for three years is too hard. He has reason that the mind is happy although the body suffers. Longaville never really dares to opposite the king, unlike Berowne. Then Longaville signs the oath without any comments. He is always ready to do anything, what his master wants; he realizes the authority of the king. What king says is what he has to do.

He as good a good lord also influences Berowne to sign the oath. He will keep his oath if Maria, one of the Princess Ladies never comes to Navarre.

Actually Maria ever saw Longville at first sight in wedding party in Normandy and she gets her impression about him there. Maria describes him as a clever gentleman who is learned man, in the arts and brave in arms and also with power.

The King comes with his lords, who one of the lords is Longville to meet with princess and her attendants to talk about the term of Aquitaine. In the meeting is almost ever, he asks Boyet, a lord of France, question about Maria. It can be seen in the play as mentioned below:

Longville "I beseech you a word, what is she in the white?"  
Boyet "A woman sometimes and you show her in the light,"  
Boyet "She hath but one of herself to desire that were a shame,"  
Longville "pray you, sir, whose daughter?"  
Boyet "Her mother's, I have heard."  
Longville "God's blessing on your beard!"  
Boyet "good sir, be not attended."  
She is a hair of Falconbridge  
Longville "nay, my choler is ended.  
She is a most sweet lady  
(Act II Scene I, line 202-212)

From the conversation between Longville and Boyet, it can be seen that Longville has attracted to Maria, where he wants to know about Maria and her family.

One day he comes to the woods. He says to himself that he broke his oath. He asks himself what he is the first that have been perjured. He does not know that two of his friend; Berowne and King of Ferdinand have been there and express their love. From their hiding place they hear him reading his love-sonnet for Maria. He says in his sonnet that her eyes show rhetoric that heavenly and it's persuading his heart. He admits, because of women he does forswear, but he does not blame Maria. He also says that to love Maria is heavenly life while his vow to

study is worldly business. If he breaks his oath it is not his fault. However, he doubts whether it is fair to lose an oath to win a paradise Longaville reads the sometimes as follows:

Longaville “Did not heavenly rhetoric of thin eyes,  
Gains whom the world cannot hold argument,  
Persuade my heart to his false perjury?  
Vows for the broke deserve not punishment,  
A woman I forswore, but I will prove,  
Thou being a goddess, I forswore not thee  
My vow was earthly, thou a heavenly love,  
Thy grace, being gained, cares all disgrace in me,  
Vows are but breath, and breath a vapor is,  
Then thou, fair sun, which on my heart dost shine,  
Exhal’st this vapor-vow; in thee it is  
If broken then, it is no fault of mine;  
If by me broken, what fool is not so wise  
To lost an oath to win a paradise?”

(Act IV Scene III, line 26-27)

Longaville has just finished his sonnet and hidden himself when Dumaine one of his friends comes to that place. After Dumaine finishes his poem, the gentlemen except Berowne out of their hiding place. The king says that Longaville is not in love with Maria. It is understandable that the King’s speech just make sure that nobody breaks his oath. Yet they know that they try to deceive themselves.

After knowing that actually Berowne in love with one of the Princess’ lady, the gentlemen that are King Ferdinand, Berowne, Longaville, and Dumaine promise that they will break their oath. They have an idea to woo the French girls as Longaville said in the play:

Longaville “Now to plain-dealing lay these glozes by  
Shall we resolve to woo these girls of French?

(Act IV Scene III, line 317-318)

Longaville sends Maria chain of pearls and a poem in order that she knows how he feels to her. Maria who is also in love with Longaville receives the gifts with pleasure. She is very proud than she says that the letter is too long by half a mile. Maria says it in the play as follows:

Maria “this and these pearls, to me sent Longaville  
The letter is too long by half a mile”.  
(Act V Scene II, line 57-58)

Maria is the girl without much attention when death-news comes. She just wants Longaville to wait for a year. If someday in the next year she still has much love for him, she will share it with Longaville. It can be seen in the play as follows:

Maria “at the twelve month’s end  
I’ll change my black gown for a faithful friend”  
Longaville “I’ll stay with patience, but the time is long”  
(Act V Scene II, line 819-821)

The request sound easy, but to wait for a year without any certainly difficult enough to do. However, for his love, Longaville wants to do whatever she asks and he promises to wait with patience until the times comes.

Falling in love is natural for everyone experienced, as Longaville’s love experiences. He falls in love in the first sight. Where he experiences struggle, desire, elation, pain, anxiety, relief, altruism, thinks constantly about the loved one and he wants continue his love to marriage. So his love is included romantic love (or as it is sometimes termed, passionate love).

#### 4.1.4 Dumaine’s Love

Dumaine is one of the three lords that attending on the king, a young and unmarried lord. He is a good lord and obeys whatever his king wants him to do.

This time, the king asks Dumaine to come with him to study for three years. He has already signed the oath and says that he will retire from the worldly lives in philosophy. It can be seen in the play as follows:

Dumaine "My loving lord, Dumaine is mortified  
The grosser manner of these world's delights  
He throws upon the gross world's based slaves.  
To love, to wealth, to pomp, I pine and die  
With all these living in philosophy.  
(Act I Scene I, line 30-34)

It is really suitable with the King's hope to make Navarre a little academic. He has heart and because of that he does not think bad thing behind the good.

Princess of France with her attendants, who one of them is Katherine come to Navarre in diplomatic mission. Then the King and his lords went to see them there in the meeting the ladies use masks. At the meeting, Dumaine does not talk with Katherine but when the meeting is almost ended, he asks Boyet about Katherine because he felt his eyes saw her. It can be seen in the play as follows:

Dumaine "Sir, I pray you a word. What lady is that same?  
Boyet "The fair of Alencon, Katherine is her name.  
Dumaine "A gallant lady, Monsieur, fare you well.  
(Act II Scene I, line 199-201)

He is right as Katherine said to her Princess when Princess asks about the follow-vow gentlemen. Katherine said that she ever saw him once of the Duke Alencon. Although Dumaine has no talks with Katherine in the meeting, actually he is falling in love with Katherine who has a mortal eye, amber hair and she is always sad of remembering the way the of his sister dead. Dumaine has wished about her. He remembers her until his blood. As Dumaine said in the play that quoted below:

Dumaine "I would forget her, but a fever she  
Reigns in my blood, and will remembered be  
(Act IV Scene III, line 52-53)

It is expressed one day in the woods just a minute after his three friends have read their love poem. He does not know that three pairs of eyes see and hear him reading his sonnet. In his sonnet he expresses that he face a dilemma. He is falling in love with Katherine and hopes get her love, but he knows that he has vow. Actually he has not courage to perjury, but love that he has is strong and he forsworn for his love. Dumaine' sonnet can be seen in the play as follow:

Dumaine "On a day – a lack the day!  
Love, whose month is ever May,  
Spied a blossom passing fair  
Playing in wanton air.  
Through the velvet leaves the winds  
All an seen, can passage find;  
That the lover, sick to death.  
Air, quote he, thy cheeks may blow:  
Air would I might triumph so!  
But, a lack, for youth unmeet,  
Youth so apt to pluck a sweet!  
Do not call it sin to me,  
That I am forsworn for thee;  
Thou for whom Jove would swear  
Juno but on Ethiop were,  
Turning mortal for they love."

(Act IV Scene III, line 58)

After he reads his sonnet, he says that to forget his love is very painful. So he hopes that his three friends in love too. Then his friend except Berowne out from their hiding and make a fun of his sonnet. The King, Longaville and Dumaine are worried about what Berowne will say. He knows that three people are in love. Not so long then Berowne comes and he proud that he is the one who keeps the oath. But before he goes, Jaquenetta and Costard comes with Berowne's

love letter. Now they are all in love. And they promise to break their oath and make plan to woo the France's lady and also entertain them.

Dumaine wants Katherine knows his feeling forward her, so he sends a love-poem and a pair of gloves to her. As Katherine said in the play as follows:

Katherine "Madam, this glove"  
Princess ".....did he not send you twain?  
Katherine "Yes, madam and moreover,  
Some thousand verses of faithful lover,  
A huge translation of hypocrisy,  
Vilely compiled, profound simplicity."  
(Act V Scene II, line 51-56)

The gentlemen included Dumaine coming to the ladies' place to woo them by using Russian dress. Knowing about that, the ladies change their clothes in purpose to make them to woo the wrong girl. So Dumaine woo the wrong lady and he has wooed Maria. Maria says to the girls that Dumaine is no point and little talk. The group of gentlemen and the group of ladies enjoy their happiness until a messenger comes with the death-news. At that time, the ladies will back to France. Like her friend Maria, Katherine just asks Dumaine to wait for her for a year and she allows Dumaine to come when his King comes to her Princess, if she still has much love she will it with him. It can be seen in the play as follows:

Katherine "Not so my lord. A twelve-month and a day  
I'll mark no words that smooth-face wooer say,  
Come when the king doth to my lady come,  
Then, if I have much love, I'll give you some."  
Dumaine "I'll serve thee true and faithfully till then."  
(Act V Scene II, line 812-816)  
Dumaine promises to wait Katherine with faithful until the time comes.

When love comes to Dumaine, he is ready to do whatever his lover wants.

If love comes nobody can stand in his way, Dumaine's love experience needs his sacrifice. He is falling in love to Katherine in the first sight. In this case, the kind of Dumaine is romantic (or as it is sometimes termed, passionate love), where he experiences desire, elation, pain, anxiety, relief, altruism, and also he thinks constantly the loved one.

#### **4.2. The Factors of Love**

##### **4.2.1. The factors of King Ferdinand love**

From the analysis, it can be found that there are two factors that causes king Ferdinand of Navarre fall in love.

1. King Ferdinand has seen princess of France a couple of day to talks about the debt of princess' father, King of France.

As Boyet said to the princess about the interested of the King to her;

Boyet "If my observation-which very seldom lies-.

By the wart' still rhetoric disclosed with eyes. Deceive me not now,  
Navarre to infected."

Princess "With what?"

Boyet "With that which lovers entitle affected"

(Act II Scene I, line 237-241)

2. The King admires the princess beauty, and her taught.

King "As you shall deem yourself lodged in my heart

Thought so denied fair harbor in my house.

Your own good thoughts, excuse me, farewell."

(Act II Scene I, line 180-183)

"My love, her mistress, is a gracious moon

She is an attending star, scarce seen a light."

(Act IV Scene III, line 176-177)

The Princess of France comes to Navarre on a diplomatic mission to talks about the debt of king of France, her father to Navarre. The debt negotiation is

over and Boyet notes that king Ferdinand looks interested to the Princess whereas the King does not allow the Princess to stay in the court in order to keep his oath. His guess is actually right because next day the King comes to the woods to express his love to Princess.

Second reason, because the king surprised to the princess about her beauty, where he always calls her “fair princess.” He also feels enchantment by her thought. So it means that King Ferdinand falls in love in the first sight.

#### 4.2.2 The factors of Berowne’s love

From the analysis, it can be found that there are two factors that cause Berowne falls in love.

1. Berowne has San and has talked with Rosaline in the meeting between the King and the Princess

Berowne “Lady, I will comment you to my own heart”.  
Rosaline “pray you do my commendation, I will be glad to see it”  
Berowne “I would you heard it groan.”  
Rosaline “Is the fool sick?”  
Berowne “Sick at the heart.”  
Rosaline “Aleck, let is blood!”  
Berowne “Would that do it good?”  
Rosaline “My physic says ay.”  
Berowne “Will you prick’t with your eye?”  
Rosaline “No point, with my knife.”  
Berowne “Now, good save thy life!”  
Rosaline “A..1nd yours from long living!”  
(Act II Scene I, line 186-197)

2. Berowne to be held spell bound by Rosaline’s eyes

Berowne “I can not stay thanks giving.”  
Berowne “o but her eye! By this light, I would not love her- eyes, for her two eyes. Well I do nothing in the world but lie, and lie in my throat. By heaven, I do love.”  
(Act IV Scene III, line 2-3)

Berowne meets Rosaline when she comes to Navarre with her mistress, princess of France. She has dark skin and dark eyes. According to Berowne she is the worst of all the

Ladies of France; at the meeting, he has talked with Rosaline that looks like interested to her. It is true because when the meeting is almost over he has asked Boyet about lady that uses mask and he wants more to know if that lady is wedded or no. After that meeting, Berowne always remembers Rosaline, about her eyes that likes stick him and he falls in the first sight with Rosaline.

#### 4.2.3. The factors of Longaville's love

From the analysis it can be found that there are factors that cause Longaville falls in love;

1. Longaville has seen Maria in the meeting between his King and the Princess of France.

Longaville "I beseech you a word. What is she in the white?"

Boyet "A woman sometimes and you saw her in the light."

Longaville "Perchance light in the light. I desire her name."

Boyet "She hath one for herself. To desire that were a shame."

Longaville "Pray you, sir, whose daughter?"

Boyet "Her mother's, I have heard."

Longaville "God's blessing on your beard"

Boyet "Good sir, be not offended. She is a fair of Falcon Bridge."

Longaville "Nay, my choler is ended. She is a most sweet lady."

(Act II Scene I, line 202-212)

2. Longaville has stunned with gazes and sidelong glance of Maria

Longaville "Did not the heavenly rhetoric of thin eyes, gains whom the world can not hold argument"

(Act IV Scene III, line 25)

There the King comes with his lord to see the ladies to talk, about the debt of Princess' father, the King of France. In that meeting, Longaville does not say

anything to Maria, but when the meeting is almost over, he asks Boyet about a lady that he has been saw. It seems that he falls in love in the first sight, because one day in the woods he expresses his love to Maria. And at that sonnet he says that has stunned with gazes and side-long of Maria eyes.

#### 4.2.4 The factors of Dumaine's love

From the analysis it can be found that there are two factors that cause Dumaine falls in love.

1. Dumaine has seen Katherine in the meeting between the King and the Princess of France.

Dumaine "Sir, I pray you a worst. What lady is that shame?"

Boyet "The hair of Alencon, Katherine her name."

(Act II Scene I, line 199-200)

Dumaine "By heaven, the wonder of a mortal eye!"

Dumaine "Her amber hair for foul have amber quoted as upright as the cedar."

(Act IV Scene III, line 39 and line 41)

2. Dumaine admires Katherine's eyes fair, yellowish brown hairs and also her shoulder.

Berowne "By earth, she is not corporal. There you lie!"

Dumaine "Her amber hairs for foul amber quated."

Berowne "An amber-colored raven was well noted."

Dumaine "As upright as the cedar."

Berowne "Stoop, I say – her shoulder is with child."

Dumaine "As fair as day "

(Act IV Scene III, line 40-43)

In the meeting between King Ferdinand and the Princess of France Dumaine meets Ketherine. He just looking at her, but when the meeting is almost ended he asks Boyet about Maria because the past, he thought ever saw her as

Katherine said to her Princess that she ever saw Dumaine once. Dumaine falling in love at the sometime as his friends. Katherine's name is always in his mind, because in others day he expresses his admired to Katherine. He admires her eyes, fair, yellowish brown hairs and her shoulder that is upright.

#### **4.3. The influence of love to the character in the play**

##### **4.3.1 The influence of love to King Ferdinand**

The influence of love to King Ferdinand

##### **1. Confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma**

King "And they thy glory through my grief will show. But do not love thyself-then you will keep. My tears for glasses and still make me weep. O queen of queens, how far dost thou excel. No thought can think, nor tongue of mortal tell. How shall she know my grief? I'll drop the paper."

(Act IV Scene III, line 7)

##### **2. Desire to sacrifice in order to keep relation by break his oath**

King "But what of this? Are we not all in love?"

Berowne "O, nothing so sure and thereby all forsworn."

King "Then leave this chat and good Berowne, no prove. Our loving lawful and our fait not torn."

(Act IV Scene III, line 228-231)

##### **3. Material signs of love showing by send the gifts to princess**

Princess "Sweets hearts, we shall be rich are we depart.

If fairings come thus plentifully in:

A lady wallet about with diamonds!

Look you what I have from the loving King"

Rosaline "Madam, come nothing else with that?"

Princess "Nothing but this? Yes, as much love in rhyme.

As would be crammed up in a sheet of paper,

Write O, both sides the leaf, margent and all,

That he was fain to seal on cupid's name."

(Act V Scene II, line 3-11)

4. Verbal pronouncement full affection; King Ferdinand flatters Rosaline who he thinks as the Princess

King "Blessed are clouds, to do as such clouds do!  
Vouchsafe, bright moon, and these thy star, to shine  
Those clouds removed upon our watery eye"  
Rosaline "O vain petitioner, beg a greater matter!  
You now requests but moon shine in the water."  
King "Then in our measure do but vouchsafe one change.  
Thou bid's me beg; this begging is not strange."  
Rosaline "Play, music then. Nay, you must do it soon (The musician play)  
Not yet! No dance! Thus change I like the moon."  
King "Will you not dance? How come you thus estranged?"  
Rosaline "You took the moon at full, but now she's changed"  
King "Yet still she is the moon, and I the man.  
The music plays; vouchsafe some motion to it."  
(Act V Scene II, line 213-2)

5. Immaterial signs of love; The King promises the princess qualification

King "If this, or more than this, I would deny  
To flatter up these powers of mine with rest.  
The sudden hand of death close up of mine eye!  
Hence hermit then my heart is in thy breast."  
King "Come Sir, it wants a twelve month and a day,  
And then twill end call them for quickly: we will do so."  
(Act V Scene II, line 798-801 and 863-864)

King Ferdinand confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma where it is to be the first influence of love toward him. He faces dilemma because he confused two contrary things. In one side, he wants to keep his oath while in other side, he cannot stop loving Princess. After knowing that his three friends are actually in love too, he and his friends make commitment and broke the oath that is supported by him as the King of Navarre. Where the desire to sacrifice in order to keep relation by breaking his oath is to be second influence is when he wants to showing his love to the princess and need the princess knows about his feeling, he

sends to the Princess diamonds and the poem. Then King Ferdinand and his three friends come to the ladies place to flatter them. Unfortunately, King Ferdinand flatters Rosaline because the ladies change their clothes in aim to cross them. In his flattering the king is ready to weep as Rosaline said in the following quotation: “They were all in lamentable cases the King was weeping- ripe for a good word” (Act V Scene II, line 295-296). And the last influence is King Ferdinand ready to do whatever the Princess qualification in aim to win the Princess heart. It is show the immaterial sign of love by promising something.

#### 4.3.2 The influence of love to Berowne

The influence of love to Berowne

1. Confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma

Berowne “I will not love; if I do, hang me! I faith, I will not. O but her eye by this light, hit for her eye, I would not love her eyes, for her two eyes. Well, I do nothing in the world but lie, and lie in my throat.”

(Act IV Scene III, line 3)

2. Desire to sacrifice in order to keep relation by breaking his oath

King “But what of this? Are we not all in love?”

Berowne “O, nothing to sure, and thereby all for sworn.”

King “Then leave this chat, and good Berowne, no prove our loving lawful and our faith not torn.”

(Act IV Scene III, line 228-231)

3. Material signs of love showing by sending the gifts to Rosaline

Rosaline “I would you knew.

An if my face were but as far as yours,

My favour were as great; be witness this.

Nay, I have verses too I thank Berowne;

The numbers true, and, were the numb’ ring too

I were the fairest goddess on the ground.

I am compared to twenty thousand fairs.

O, he hath drawn my picture in his letter!”

Princess "Anything like?"  
 Rosaline "Much in the letters, nothing in the praise."  
 Princess "Beauteous as ink a good conclusion."  
 Katherine "Fair as a text B in a copy- book."  
 Rosaline "Ware pencils, how? Let me not die your debtor,  
     My red dominical, my golden letter.  
     O that your face were not so fall of O's."  
 (Act V Scene II, line 34-48)

4. Verbal pronouncement full affection; Berowne flatters the Princess who he thinks as Rosaline

Berowne "White handed mistress, one sweet word with thee."  
 Princess "Honey, and milk, and sugar-there are three".  
 Berowne "Nay then, two treys; an if you grow so nice, Metheglin, wort,  
     and malmsey. Well run, dice!  
 There's half a dozen sweets".  
 (Act V Scene II, line 243-247)

5. Immaterial signs of love; Berowne promises Rosaline's qualification

Princess "Seventh sweet, adieu:  
     Since you can cog, I'll play no more with you".  
 Berowne "One word in secret".  
 Princess "Gall! bitter."  
 Berowne "Therefore meet "(they converse apart)  
 (Act V Scene II line 248-254)

Berowne "A twelvemonth well? Befall what will befall. I'll jest a  
     twelvemonth in a hospital."  
 King "Come in Sir, it wants a twelvemonth and a day  
     And twill end.  
     Call them forth quickly; we will do so".  
 (Act V Scene II, line 856-857 and 863-864)

The first influence of love toward Berowne that is he faces dilemma. This is caused by he's emotion and motivation is confused about two contrary things. In one side, he wants to keep the oath and on other side, he can not stop loving Rosaline. Finally the feeling of love to Rosaline is winning and he broke the oath, where it is to be the second effects. Berowne and his friends together make

commitment because they are falling in love too. They sacrifice by broke the oath included Berowne that supported be the authority of King Ferdinand as King of Navarre.

The third influence is giving material a sign of love, Berowne sends the gift to Rosaline in aim to show his feeling love and hope Rosaline knows about that. Berowne sends pencils and letter, which in letter, according to Rosaline, Berowne, hate drawing his picture in his letter and compared her with twenty thousand fairs. He does not praise her in the least. Because of that, it makes Rosaline to take revenge. Then, the girls change their clothes and their names in aim to cross them when the gentlemen flatter them. So, Berowne flatters the princess who is he think as Rosaline and he flatters with face that seriously and out of all sweet as princess said in the quotation below: Princess “this part Berowne was out of countenance quite. Berowne did swear himself out of all sweet (Act V Scene II, line 247). That is verbal pronouncement full affection being the forth influence. And the fifth is when Rosaline will back to France where to prove Berowne’s love; she gives some qualifications for him to do. Because of his love to Rosaline, Berowne give immaterial signs of love with promise that he will do all of Rosaline’s want who is supported by King order, in aim to win Rosaline’s heart.

#### **4.3.3 The influence of love to Longaville**

The influence of love to Longaville

1. Confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma

Longaville “Ay me, I am forsworn.”  
(Act IV Scene III, line 13)

Longaville "Am I the first that that have been perjured so?"  
(Act IV Scene III, line 17)

Longaville "Exhal'st this vapor vow, in thee it is  
If broken, then, it is not fault of mine;  
If by me broke, what fool is not so wise  
To loose an oath to win paradise?" (As conversation between King  
and Berowne)  
(Act IV Scene III, line 26)

2. Desire to sacrifice in order to keep relation by breaking his oath

King "But what of this? Are we not all in love?"  
Berowne "Nothing so sure and thereby all forsworn."  
King "Then leave this chat, and god Berowne, now prove our loving  
lawful and our faith not torn."  
(Act IV Scene III line 228-231)

Longaville "Now to plain-dealing; lay these glozes by.  
Shall we resolve to woo these girls of France?"  
(Act IV Scene III, line 317-318)

3. Material signs of love showing by sending the gifts to Maria

Maria "This, and these pearl, to me send Longaville.  
The letter is too long by half a mile."  
(Act V Scene II, line 57-58)

4. Verbal pronouncement full affection; Longaville flatters Katherine who he thinks as Maria.

Longaville "Look how you butt yourself in these sharp mocks. Will you  
give horns, chaste lady? Do not so."  
Katherine "Then die a calf before your horns do grow."  
Longaville "One word in private with you ere I die."  
(Act V Scene II, line 273-276)

5. Show respectful restrain to the couple; Longaville accepted all Maria requests

Longaville "I'll stay with patience, but the time is long."  
King "Call them forth quickly: we will do so."  
(Act V Scene II, line 821 and 871)

When Longaville knows that he falls in love with Maria. His emotion and motivation is very confused to choose one between two important things. If he is in love, he has to break his oath and it means that he opposes. The King who has the idea dilemma is no so long because exactly his three friends are in love too. Longaville sacrifices to break the oath that is supported by King of Navarre. It is the second influence.

The third is Longaville sends signs of love the pearl and the poem in purpose Maria knows about his feeling of love toward her. Then Longaville and his three friends come to the ladies place to flatter them. Unfortunately, Longaville pronounces flattering, he said that Maria stay in his heart. As Katherine said in the quotation below: Katherine "Lord Longaville said that I came o'er his heart ..." (Act V Scene II, line 300). It is the fourth influence. And the fifth is Longaville shows respectful restraint that he is ready to do whatever his lover wants to that is supported by King's order, in aim to get Maria's heart.

#### 4.3.4 The influence of love to Dumaine

##### 1. Confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma

Dumaine "I would forget her, but a fever she reigns in my blood, and will remembered be."

"But a lack, my hand is sworn, ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn.  
Vow, a lack, for youth unmeet, youth so apt to pluck sweet! Do not  
call it sin in me, that I am for sworn for thee;"

(Act III Scene IV, line 52-53 and 58)

##### 2. Desire to sacrifice in order to keep relation by break his oath

As conversation between King and Berowne

King "But what of this? Are we not all in love?"

Berowne "O' nothing so sure and there by all for sworn."

King "Then leave this chat, and good Berowne, now prove our loving  
lawful and our faith not torn"

Dumaine "Ay marry, there, some flattery for this evil!"

(Act IV Scene III, line 228-232)

3. Material signs of love showing by send the gifts to Katherine

Katherine "Madam, this glove"

Princess "Did he not send you twain?"

Katherine "Yes Madam; and more ever.

Some thousand verses of faithful lover.

A huge translation of hypocrisy,

vilely, compiled, profound, simplicity."

(Act V Scene II, line 51-56)

4. Verbal pronouncement full affection; Dumaine flatters Maria who thinks as

Katherine

Dumaine "Will you vouchsafe with me to change a word?"

Maria "Name it?"

Dumaine "Fair lady"

Maria "Say you so? Fair lord. Take that for your "Fair lady"

Dumaine "Please it you, as much in private, and I'll bid adieu" (they  
converse a part)

(Act V Scene II, line 255-261)

5. Show respectful restrain to the couple; Dumaine accepted all Katherine  
request

Dumaine "I'll serve thee true and faithfully till then"

King "Call them for quickly, we will do so"

(Act V Scene II, line 816 and 871)

The first influence of love to Dumaine is he confuse in emotion and motivation, his fall dilemma. On one side, he wants to keep on the oath, and the other side, he realizes that everyone may experience love affairs. His dilemma is not so long, when he knows that his three friends are in love too, Dumaine and his three friends sacrifice and make decision to break their oath that is supported by

the King's power where it is to be the second influence. Dumaine is very happy because he can see Katherine where it is to be the third influence.

The fourth is Dumaine says verbal pronouncement full affection to the ladies place to flatter Katherine. Unfortunately he flatters Maria. It can be understood because the ladies change their cloth in purpose to cross them. In flattering Maria, Dumaine less in word as Maria said in the quotation below; Maria "Dumaine was at my service, and his sword: 'No point, quote I: my servant straight was mute'" (Act V Scene II, Line 298-299). And the ended influence is Dumaine show respectful restrain accepted all Katherine requests that is supported by King in order to win Katherine's heart.

#### **4.4 Discussion**

From the analysis above, it can be explained that there are four characters in the play falling in love, those are; King Ferdinand, Berowne, Longaville, and Dumaine. They have love experience with four different ladies, where King Ferdinand loves Princess of France, Berowne loves Rosaline, Longaville loves Maria, and Dumaine loves Katherine. All the characters exactly fall in love in the first sight and they experience the struggle, sacrifice, elation, anxiety, relief, pain, suffer, and others. And they also think about the one love. Therefore, the main character's love belongs to romantic. Dian E. Papalia (1985:638) states that passionate love is a wildly emotional state, a confusion of feeling, tenderness and sexuality, elation and pain, anxiety and relief, altruism and jealousy.

From the analysis, it can also be found that the characters that are falling in love have some different factors. King Ferdinand has two factors. Firstly; King has

seen Princess of France a couple of day to talks about the debt of the Princess' father. Secondly; the King admires the Princess' beauty and her thought. Berowne has two factors. Firstly, Berowne has seen and talked with Rosaline in the meeting between the King and the Princess. Secondly, Berowne to be holding spellbound by Rosaline's eyes. Longaville has two factors. Firstly; Longaville has seen Maria in the meeting between his King and the Princess of France. Secondly; Longaville has stunned with the gazes and sidelong glance of Maria. And the last is Dumaine that has two factors. Firstly; Dumaine has seen Katherine in the meeting between King and Princes of France. Secondly; Dumaine admires Katherine eyes, fair, yellowish brown hairs and also shoulder. Zimbardo (1979: 659-662) explains about the factors that attract two people to fall in love to each other, proximity, physical, attractiveness, competency, reciprocal linking, similarity and complementary.

The third objective study is to describe the influence of love to the character in the play. From the analysis above can be concluding that the influences of love to the characters in the play at core are the same. The influence of love toward King Ferdinand are confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma, the will to sacrifice in order to keep relation by break his oath, material signs of love with send gifts to princes, verbal pronouncement full affection indicated by flatter Rosaline who he think as the Princess, and the King promises Princess' qualification. The influences of love toward Berowne are his emotion and motivation confused caused dilemma, the will to sacrifice in order to keep relation by break his oath, material signs of love with send the gifts to Rosaline,

verbal pronouncement full affection indicated by Berowne flatters Princess who he think as Rosaline, and he Promises Rossaline's qualification. The influence of love toward Longaville are confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma, the will to sacrifice in order to keep relation by break his oath, material signs of love with send the gifts to Maria, and show respectful restrain to the couple with accepted all Maria request. The influences of love toward Dumaine are confuse in his emotion and motivation caused dilemma, the will to sacrifice in order to keep relation by break his oath, material signs of love with send the gift to Katherine, Dumaine flatters Maria who he thinks as Katherine and show respectful restrain to the couple with accepted all Katherine request.

Swensen in Sears, freedman and Peplau (1999) identified some behaviors that influenced by love: verbal pronouncement full affection; for example says "I love you" or flatter. Self disclosure; it means a person who's falling in love give information about himself to beloved as widespread as possible. Immaterial signs of love; for examples showing enthusiasm with the couple's activity, appreciate the couple's opinion, giving spirit support, promises something to the couple. Nonverbal communication; for example express happiness or relax in togetherness. Material signs of love; for example giving gifts or giving help. Physical expression is signs of love; such as hug and kiss. Show respectful restrain to the couple. The will to sacrifice in order to keep relation. Emotion and motives that accompany love are jealousy, confusion, needs, joy anxiety, security, competition for affection, sexual desire and many others feeling.

Elizabeth Hall (1983:604) states that the emotions that accompany love are complex and far from being clearly understood. They involved sexual excitement, needs, joys anxiety, jealousy, sometimes a desire for control, and many other feeling.

Before going to the further discussion, it is important to know why the characters fall in love with the ladies of France. The characters have different characteristic; they are also young and unmarried. King Ferdinand is an idealist before met Princess, has an ambition and also uses his power to ask people to agree his mind. His character is contrary with Berowne that is a stubborn, unique, realist person and just him that dare to the King. Longaville is a type of obedient lord and loyal to his King although it is opposed with his mind. Longaville's character almost the same with Dumaine that obeys whatever his King wants him to do without any thought. The making of little academe actually is the idea of King Ferdinand and to be a good lord, Berowne, Longaville, and Dumaine must obey whatever their King wants them to do. When the Princess of France and her attendants come to Navarre in diplomatic mission, the king and his lord must meet the ladies using mask. After that meeting the gentlemen fall in love with the ladies and always remember the ladies eyes. They admire with ladies' eyes' beauty, and they write all of those beauties in the poem because the gentlemen do not say to each other. If love comes to heart nobody can stop it, it also happens to the characters. Love can influence anything and give positive and negative influence. Positive influence that is made is being happy, having spirit, etc, but negative influence can make suffer, sadness, sometimes influence his future to bad thing.

Because of love they face dilemma and forget their oath, law, and prestige. The characters do anything to get the ladies' heart. They are ready to do whatever his lover wants. In this case they get lost their oath and forced to take a second pledge and punished to wait another year.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The conclusions taken from the analysis are:

The kind of main character's love is romantic love (or as it is sometimes termed passionate love) where the characters are falling in love in the first sight and they experience the struggle, sacrifice, elation, anxiety, relief, suffer, and also they think constantly about loving one.

The factors of love in the play are; the factors of King Ferdinand's love are, (a) King Ferdinand has seen Princess of France, and (b) the King admires the Princess' beauty eyes and her thought. The factor of Berowne's love are (a) Berowne has seen and talked with Rosaline in the meeting between the King and the Princess, (b) Berowne to be held spellbound by Rosaline's eyes. The factors of Longaville's love are (a) Longaville has seen Maria in the meeting between his King and the Princess of France and (b) Longaville has stunned with gazes and side-long glance of Maria. The factors of Dumaine's love are, (a) Dumaine has seen Katherine in the meeting between the King and the Princess of France and (b) Dumaine admires Katherine' eyes, hair fair, hair yellowish, brown hairs and also her shoulder

The influence of love the characters in the play are (a) confuse in their emotion and motivation. The characters face dilemma to choose between love and study also they tied or keeps their oath. (b) Then the main characters desire to sacrifice by breaking their oath because all of them actually in love. (c) Send their

lover material signs of love; they gifts each of the main character send their lover gifts in aim to show his feeling and their lover know about that. (d) Verbal pronouncement full of affection by flattering their love. They very happy and come to the ladies place and flatter them, but unfortunately they flatter the wrong lady because the ladies change their cloth in aim to cross them. (e) The promises do their lover qualification be an immaterial sign of love. To prove the main character love, the ladies ask to their lover same qualification. And to win their lover hearts the main characters does their entire lover want. (f) Show respectful restrain to the couple by accepted their entire lover request.

From this analysis the writer finding that the kinds of love do characters have in this drama is romantic love. In this Shakespeare's work; love be an important things in the play and all the main characters behaviors are influenced by love. In the other words can say that love be a motivation in this work.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

The writer would like to give suggestion based on the thesis above: The writer suggests that for the next researcher in this research field should be researched or investigated further. This thesis far from perfect and the writer would be glad if other researchers continue this research in more details. It is I term of Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost* by another view and using other approaches.

It is hope to literary student to make analysis on literary work, especially drama, because by analyzing drama we can get more knowledge and understanding about the human and the human life deeply.

It also suggests to the teacher or lecturer to introduce their students about drama analysis especially use psychological approach because this approach has very important role in analyzing theme of literary work, especially in drama



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