THE MEANING OF LOVE
AS SEEN IN HAZEL GRACE LANCASTER,
THE MAIN CHARACTER OF JOHN GREEN’S
THE FAULT IN OUR STARS

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

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By
Yulius Galih Bagus Sujiwa
Student Number: 131214097

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A Sarjana Pendidikan Thesis on

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Yulius Galih Bagus Sujiwa
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Approved by

Advisor

Drs. Antonius Heruiyanto, M.A., Ph.D.
5 January 2018
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Defended before the Board on Examiners
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and Declared Acceptable

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Chairperson: Yohana Veniranda, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D.
Secretary: Drs. Barli Bram, M.Ed., Ph.D.
Member: Drs. Antonius Heruiyanto, M.A., Ph.D.
Member: Laurentia Sumarni, S.Pd., M.Trans.St.
Member: Veronica Tripihatmini, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.A.

Yogyakarta, 15 January 2018
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University
Dean,
Rohandi, Ph.D.
This thesis is dedicated to

My parents,
brother and sister,
girl friend, and
friends
STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 5 January 2018

The Writer

Yulius Galih Bagus Sujiwa
131214097
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Nama : Yulius Galih Bagus Sujiwa
Nomor Mahasiswa : 131214097

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Yulius Galih Bagus Sujiwa
ABSTRACT


This study analyzes a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* written by John Green. The novel tells about Hazel Grace Lancaster, a girl who is suffering from cancer. She loves a boy, named Augustus Waters who is also suffering from cancer.

The aim of this study is to find the meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s love. There are two research questions, namely: “How is Hazel Grace Lancaster described in the novel?” and “What is the meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s love?”

The writer uses two sources in this study. The primary source is the novel itself. The secondary sources are taken from related books, journals, and the internet. The theories of character and characterization, love, motivation, and needs are applied in this study. Psychoanalytic approach is used to analyze the novel.

There are two research findings. First, Hazel Grace Lancaster is kind-hearted, honest, and selfless. Second, the meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s love is divided into literal meaning and deeper meaning. The literal meaning of Hazel’s love is that she loves Augustus because of his physical attraction. The deeper meaning of Hazel’s love is that her love to Augustus is pure and sincere.

There are two suggestions in this study. The first suggestion is for the future researchers. The researcher suggests the future researchers to find whether Augustus is Hazel’s true love or not. The second suggestion is for the teachers to make use of the novel as one of the learning Prose materials.

**Keywords:** meaning, love, surface meaning, deeper meaning
ABSTRAK


Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk menemukan makna cinta Hazel Grace Lancaster. Terdapat dua rumusan masalah penelitian yang akan dianalisa, yaitu: “Bagaimana Hazel Grace Lancaster dideskripsikan dalam novel?” dan “Apa makna cinta Hazel Grace Lancaster?”


Kata kunci: meaning, love, surface meaning, deeper meaning
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts, namely: background of the study, objective of the study, research question, and definition of terms. The background of the study tells the description of the topic and how the researcher chose the novel. In the objective of the study, it tells the aim of this study. The research question part consists of two research questions which are going to be discussed in this research. The last is the definition of terms. It defines each term that is used in this study to avoid misunderstanding.

A. Background of the Study

In this life, people need to fulfill their pleasure by doing something, for example, reading a literary work. According to Eagleton (1996), from everyday speech, literature can transform, intensify ordinary language, and deviate it systematically (p.2). Everyday speech can be a material for a writer to make a literature works, one of them is novel.

Childs and Fowler (2006) states that there are three main kinds of literary works, namely; poetry, drama, and novel. The novel is the last to evolve and the hardest to define. Even though the novel is the hardest to define, the fascination of the novel is raising the problem of the nature of a fiction at a point which is very near to familiar, and it is unfictionalized versions of reality (p.157).

By reading a novel, the readers will understand what story the writer is trying to deliver. The readers can also feel the characters’ emotions. In this
modern era, there are some genres of the novel. One of them is romance novel. Romance novel tells about love. It may make the readers interested to read the novel. People can find joy when they love him or herself. People also may find joy when they love their parents, neighbours, colleagues, even their pets.

In this research, the researcher is going to research one of romance novels, called *The Fault in Our Stars*. The novel is about love and relationship between Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters. The main discussion in this research is the meaning of love which is experienced by Hazel Grace Lancaster, the main character of the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green.

*The Fault in Our Stars* is the sixth novel by author John Green. The novel is originally from America. (“Mill,” 2016). The reason why the researcher chose this novel is because the researcher is interested in the love experienced by Hazel Grace Lancaster the main character who is suffering from thyroid cancer with Augustus Waters, a boy who has osteosarcoma. They support each other because they feel and share the same love. According to American Cancer Society (2016), thyroid cancer is cancer which starts in the thyroid gland. Meanwhile, according to Geller and Gorlick (2010), “Osteosarcoma is a primary mesenchymal tumor that is characterized histologically by the production of osteoid by malignant cells” (p. 1). Cancer becomes serious illness for the person whom suffering it. As a girl who is suffering from cancer, Hazel becomes a strong person. She does not want her cancer becomes her obstacle to reach her dreams. Cancer also shapes her to become a selfless person. She has never thought of herself first. She always thinks of others before herself.
Hazel meets Augustus in a support group. At that time, Hazel directly falls in love with him at first sight. She knows that he is a charming person. She likes him. That is first time Hazel makes a relationship with Augustus. The story line makes the researcher curious is Hazel’s love to Augustus pure or not. It becomes a material for this research to find out the literal and deeper meaning of Hazel’s love to Augustus. And how Hazel’s true motivation leads her to find her true love.

The way Hazel chases her dreams also becomes the influence for the researcher to analyze Hazel comprehensively. Hazel’s character also becomes the material to be discussed later. How Hazel’s characteristics affect her in social life. Hazel’s characteristics may also affect the readers to be a better person in his or her life.

Hazel’s feeling to Augustus is real. She loves he even though she has physical weakness. Even though Augustus also has a physical weakness. The love that Hazel creates for him makes the researcher interested when the researcher read it for the first time. The love that she feels has helped her to find her strength to fight her cancer. Her cancer does not stop her from reaching her dreams. Since nowadays, even an small obstacle can limit someone to live his or her dreams.

The research needs to be conducted because the researcher wants to know how strong Hazel as the main character gives impact to the readers. The characteristics of Hazel can also influence the readers of the novel. The meaning of Hazel’s love can also help the readers to find the meaning of love in their lives.

B. Objective of the Study

The aim of this study is to find the meaning of love which is experienced
by Hazel Grace Lancaster, the main character of John Green’s *The Fault in Our Stars*.

**C. Research Questions**

There are two research questions in this study, namely:

1. How is Hazel Grace Lancaster described in the novel?
2. What is the meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s love?

**D. Definition of Terms**

The following terms need to be clarified so that the reader can comprehend the research easily. The first term is literal meaning. The second term is deeper meaning. The last term is love.

1. **Literal meaning**

   Literal meaning is a commonsense concept. It is the simplest sort of meaning. It is direct and original from the text. It is opposed to all varieties of figure, derivation, or stylization. (Israel, n.d.).

   The literal meaning is used to understand the surface meaning of the novel. The literal meaning is not the real meaning of the novel. It explains only on the surface not deep into the story.

2. **Deeper meaning**

   Deeper meaning in this case refers to the true meaning in the novel. According to Frederick (1964), every reader can take some values in the deeper meaning of the story. The deeper meaning can be seen implicitly in the novel. It is
used to analyze the true meaning of the novel. It helps the readers to understand better about the story. It also helps the readers to find the true messages of the novel.

3. Love

A modern philosopher, Michael Boylan stated “love is an action, and the concept leads us to change and grow as human beings” (as cited in Chapman, 2011, p. 23). In this study, the word “love” means to explain the love experience which is experienced by Hazel Grace Lancaster. It deals with her view of love and how she experiences her love in the novel. The meaning of her love is divided into two, namely: the literal meaning of Hazel’s love and the deeper meaning of Hazel’s love.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of three parts, namely; review of related theories, theoretical framework, and context of the novel. The first part is review of related theories. It reviews the theories that are applied in conducting the study. Those theories are theory of character and characterization, theory of love, theory of motivation and theory of needs. The second part is theoretical framework. In this section, to answer the research questions, the researcher elaborates the contribution of the theories. The last part is context of the novel. It deals with background and setting of the novel.

A. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Character and Characterization

Characters have an important role in a literary work. According to Abrams (1985), in a dramatic or narrative work, there are people who are presented. They are called characters. Characters are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say and by what they do (p. 32).

Murphy (1972) states that there are nine ways to describe characters’ characteristics:

a. Personal description

In using personal description, the character could be described by the author through his or her physical appearance.
b. Characters as seen by others

The other’s character’s opinion and personal description in the story are also used by the author to describe the character.

c. Speech

The author may use speech. It means the author describes the character through what the character says, or speaks, including conversation with others, or when the character gives ideas or opinion.

d. Past life

The character may also be described through his or her life. It will affect his or her character in present life.

e. Conversation with others

The author describes the character through conversation of others and what they say about the character.

f. Reaction

The character is described by the author through the character’s reaction. especially, the author person’s reaction towards various situation and events.

g. Direct comments

The character can be described by the author when the author gives the description the person’s character directly.

h. Thoughts

The author describes the character through his knowledge or his thinking.

i. Mannerism

The character’s mannerism or habits may also tell us something about the
character.

2. Theory of Love

Sternberg (1986) states that love is a story of life which has personal character, interest, and someone’s feeling to others. The story will guide a person to make a decision in a relationship. According to Sternberg (1986) love is divided into three components, namely:

a. Intimacy: It encompasses the feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bondedness one experiences in loving relationships (p.119).

b. Passion: It encompasses the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, and sexual consummation (p.119).

c. Decision/Commitment: It encompasses, in the short term, the decision that one loves another, and in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love (p.119).

Sternberg creates a triangle using those three components of love. It is called Sternberg's Triangle of Love. Through the triangle of love, Sternberg adds eight types of love, namely:

a. Nonlove

Nonlove is type of love which has no three components of love. It characterizes the large majority of our personal relationships.

b. Liking

Liking is type of love which only has the intimacy component. In this type, there are no passion and commitment for a long period of time. The type of
love comes up in friendships. One feels bondedness toward the other, without feelings or commitment.

c. Infatuated love

Infatuated love is type of love which only has the passion component. In this type, love can easily disappear because there are no commitment and intimacy. Infatuated love is also felt as “love at first sight.”

d. Empty love

Empty love is type of love which only has the commitment component. In this type, there are no intimacy and passion. The commitment is only a strong reason to maintain relationship.

e. Romantic love

Romantic love is type of love which has the intimacy and passion components. Romantic lovers are bonded emotionally and physically. It can be found in classic works of literature, such as Romeo and Juliet.

f. Companionate love

Companionate love is type of love which has the intimacy and commitment components. It can be found in some marriages. They still have the intimacy and commitment but the passion has gone out of the relationship.

g. Fatuous love

Fatuous love is type of love which has the passion and commitment components. It can be associated with a couple who meets on day X and marries the next month.
h. Consummate love

Consummate love is a type of love that has all of the components, intimacy, passion, and commitment. It represents the ideal relationship toward which many people strive but which apparently few achieve. The example of consummate love is parents’ love for their children.

3. Theory of Motivation

According to Abrams (1985), motivation is the ground in the characters’ temperaments, desires, and moral nature for their speech and action (p. 33). In order to understand human motivation, Maslow (1943) adopts a holistic approach to motivation. Besides, motivation is usually complex. People are continually motivated by one need or another. All people are motivated by the same basic needs. Maslow defines the basic needs of motivation into five, namely:

a. The Physiological Needs

Physiological needs refer to homeostasis. According to Maslow (1943), homeostasis is automatic efforts of the body to maintain the blood stream constantly (p. 4).

b. The Safety Needs

When the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there will be a new set of needs, then it categorizes as safety needs (p. 6).

c. The Love Needs

According to Maslow (1943), the love, affection, and belongingness needs will emerge if both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified. The lack of affection stimulates the person to attain the goal that is love needs
d. The Esteem Needs

According to Maslow (1943), there are two types of self esteem. The first type is desire for strength, achievement, adequacy, and confidence. The second type is desire for prestige, recognition, attention, and appreciation (p. 10).

e. The Needs of Self-Actualization

The Needs of Self-Actualization refers to the desire for self-fulfillment; the tendency for a person to become actualized in what he is capable or potential of (p. 10).

4. Theory of Needs

According to Murray (1938), needs as a way to respond in a certain way, under certain given circumstances. Our personalities are a reflection of behaviours controlled by needs. Furthermore, some needs are temporary and changing while other needs are more deeply seated in our nature. According to Murray (1938), there are two types of needs:

a. Primary Needs (Viscerogenic)

According to Murray (1938), primary needs are basic needs. They are based on biological demands, such as the need for oxygen, food, water, sex, lactation, and urination. We also recognize a need for passivity, namely: relaxation, rest, and sleep (p. 77).

b. Secondary Needs (Psychogenic)

Secondary needs are the need for nurturing, independence, and achievement. It is generally psychological. According to Murray (1938), secondary needs are
derived from the primary needs. There are five kinds of secondary needs, namely:

1) Ambition needs

The components of ambition needs are achievement (success, accomplishment, and overcoming obstacles), exhibition (shocking or thrilling other people), and recognition (displaying achievement and gaining social status).

2) Materialistic needs

The components of materialistic needs are acquisition (obtaining things), construction (creating things), order (making things neat and organized), and retention (keeping things).

3) Power needs

The components of power needs are abasement (confessing and apologizing), autonomy (independence and resistance), aggression (attacking or ridiculing others), blame avoidance (following the rules and avoiding blame), deference (obeying and cooperating with others), and dominance (controlling others).

4) Affection needs

The components of affection needs are affiliation (spending time with other people), nurturance (taking care of another person), play (having fun with others), rejection (rejecting other people), and succorance (being helped or protected by others).
5) Information needs

The components of information needs are cognizance (seeking knowledge and asking questions) and exposition (education others).

B. Theoretical Framework

There are two research questions in this study. The first research question is “How is Hazel Grace Lancaster described in the novel?” The second is “What is the meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s love?”. The first problem can be answered by analyzing Hazel’s character. The researcher applies Murphy’s (1972) theory that is character and characterization. In the previous explanation, characters’ characteristics can be described through personal description, character can be seen by others, speech, past life, conversation with others, reaction, direct comments, thoughts, and mannerism. Then, the researcher defines Hazel’s character. The second problem can be answered by analyzing the true meaning of Hazel’s love. The researcher uses psychoanalytic approach and some theories such as theory of love, theory of needs, and theory of motivation.

C. Context of the Novel

Context of the novel tells about the setting of the novel. Robinson (2006) states that the setting refers to where and when a story takes place. It is very important to the story. Authors use setting to develop themes, character and plot (p. 3). The readers may understand the story easily by knowing the setting of the novel and its author. The author of this novel is John Green.
The context of the novel is divided into three settings. The first is setting of place. The second is setting of time. The third one is setting of social life.

The setting of place describes the place where the novel is told. In this novel, there are many settings of place, but the researcher will mention several setting of places that frequently appear in the novel. The first place is Indianapolis. Indianapolis is a place where Hazel meets Augustus. The place becomes the beginning of Hazel’s love journey. The second place is Amsterdam. Amsterdam is a city in the Netherland where Peter van Houten and Lidewij live (“Kathryntfios,” 2015).

The second one is the setting of time. The novel has never mentioned time period of the novel. The novel only gives clues based on the TV show that Hazel likes the most which is ATM (Americas Top Model). The TV show is based 2008-2012. Lastly, Hazel is born September 29th, 1996. She is sixteen which would mean that the story takes time in 2012. (“Kathryntfios,” 2015).

The third one is the setting of social life. The novel mentioned that Hazel joins the support group. The social life in the novel helps the patients of cancer support each other. They develop a good social life which can make the patients feel comfort.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

There are three parts in this chapter. The first part is object of the study. In the object of the study, it tells the primary data of this study. The second part is method of the study. In the method of the study, it explains the method that is used in this study. The last is approach of the study. In the approach of the study, it explains the approach that is used in this study.

A. Object of the Study

The novel *The Fault in Our Stars* is the object of the study. The genre of this novel is romance. It was published on December 2012 by Dutton Books (‘Mill,” 2016). *The Fault in Our Stars* consists of three hundreds and thirteen pages. According to Green (2012) in his book Hazel Grace Lancaster, the main character in this novel is a girl with thyroid cancer. The novel itself tells about a girl who is suffering from cancer. She meets and falls in love with Augustus Waters. Hazel feels that he really understands her. They start to know each other because of a book *An Imperial Affliction* by Peter van Houten. When Gus gets an invitation to meet the author, he and Hazel go to Amsterdam. They meet Peter van Houten to find out the end of *An Imperial Affliction* story. However, they just find Peter van Houten is a drunkard. They feel very disappointed with the fact. It really hurts Hazel’s heart. Finally, they back home in Indianapolis. Unfortunately, Augustus’ health is getting worse till he cannot fight his diseases and dies soon after. In fact, Augustus tries to write the ending of *An Imperial Affliction.*
B. Method of the Study

The researcher uses library research. The data are collected from literary review including the novel, some related books, journals, and the internet. There are some steps that the researcher has done to write this research. The first step is reading. In order to get better understanding, the researcher reads the novel several times. The second step is gathering the references. The references help the researcher to support the data. In collecting the data, the researcher reads some books from library and also find information in the internet. In order to write the background of the study, the researcher writes the information from Eagleton (1996) about literature. For chapter two, the researcher uses theory of character and characterization, theory of love, theory of motivation, and theory of needs. In order to write chapter three, the researcher collects information from the internet. The researcher uses the psychoanalytic approach in order to write chapter four, the researcher applies the theory character and characterization by Murphy (1972) to find Hazel’s characteristics. Besides, the researcher chooses theory of love to answer the literal meaning. Meanwhile, the researcher uses psychoanalytic approach and some theories such as, theory of love, theory of motivation, and theory of needs to analyze the deeper meaning.

C. Approach of the Study

In order to find the literal and deeper meaning of Hazel’s love, the researcher applies the theory of love and the psychoanalytic approach. Theory of love is used to answer the literal meaning of Hazel’s love. Psychoanalytic approach is used to answer the deeper meaning of Hazel’s love. According to
Rohrberger and Woods (1971), thought, behavior, human personality, motivation and other aspects related to the human psychology are portrait of human psychology which a psychological approach focuses on. To deal with problems in the study, the approach is used to help the researcher find human’s thought and motivation. Theory of motivation and theory of needs are used to find out Hazel’s true motivation. This study deals with the meaning of love as seen in Hazel, the main character of John Green’s *The Fault in Our Stars*. 
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter consists of two parts, namely: Hazel Grace Lancaster’s Characteristics and Love as Experienced by Hazel Grace Lancaster. Hazel Grace Lancaster’s Character discusses the characteristics of Hazel Grace Lancaster as the main character of the novel. Love as Experienced by Hazel Grace Lancaster deals with the literal meaning of love and the deeper meaning of love.

A. Hazel Grace Lancaster’s Characteristics

Character and Characterization Theory by Murphy (1972) is used to analyze Hazel Grace as the main character in the novel. In the previous explanation, there are ways to describe a character, such as personal description, characters as seen by others, speech, past life, conversation with others, reaction, direct comments, thoughts, and mannerism. Through those ways, the writer finds three dominants character in Hazel Grace:

1. Kind-hearted

Hazel shows that she is kind-hearted when Augustus’ health is getting worse. At that time Augustus is in a hospital to get a treatment after his heart works too hard. Hazel visits him, but she is not allowed to see him.

“Okay,” I said. “Can I see him?”
She put her arm around me and squeezed my shoulder. It felt weird. “You know we love you, Hazel, but right now we just need to be a family. Gus agrees with that. Okay?”
“Okay,” I said.
“I’ll tell him you visited.”
“Okay,” I said. “I’m just gonna read here for a while, I think.”
She went down the hall, back to where he was. I understood, but I still missed him, still thought maybe I was missing my last chance to see him, to say good-bye or whatever (p.232).

Her thought shows that Hazel is kind-hearted. She cannot meet him while he is in a poor condition. She tries to understand the condition although she really misses him. She wants the best for Augustus’ health.

Hazel as kind-hearted is also shown in the novel when in the middle of a night, Augustus goes to a gas station by himself even though he is in a bad condition.

“Hazel Grace, I’m at the gas station. Something’s wrong. You gotta help me.”
“What? Where are you?”
“The Speedway at Eighty-sixth and Ditch. I did something wrong with the G-tube and I can’t figure it out and—”
“I’m calling nine-one-one,” I said.
“No no no no no, they’ll take me to a hospital. Hazel, listen to me. Do not call nine-one-one or my parents I will never forgive you don’t please just come please just come and fix my goddamned G-tube. I’m just, God, this is the stupidest thing. I don’t want my parents to know I’m gone. Please. I have the medicine with me; I just can’t get it in. Please.” He was crying.
I’d never heard him sob like this except from outside his house before Amsterdam (p. 243).

Then Hazel directly goes to the gas station to help Augustus. She knows that there is something wrong with him.

As I drove the couple miles to the gas station, I woke up enough to wonder why Gus had left the house in the middle of the night. Maybe he’d been hallucinating, or his martyrdom fantasies had gotten the better of him (p. 243)

The reason why Augustus goes to the gas station in the middle of the night is because he wants to buy a pack of cigarettes. He wants to do it by himself. His condition is pretty bad.
There were only two cars in the lot. I pulled up next to his. I opened the door. The interior lights came on. Augustus sat in the driver’s seat, covered in his own vomit, his hands pressed to his belly where the G-tube went in. “Hi,” he mumbled.

“Oh, God, Augustus, we have to get you to a hospital.”

“Please just look at it.” I gagged from the smell but bent forward to inspect the place above his belly button where they’d surgically installed the tube. The skin of his abdomen was warm and bright red.

“Gus, I think something’s infected. I can’t fix this. Why are you here? Why aren’t you at home?” He puked, without even the energy to turn his mouth away from his lap. “Oh, sweetie,” I said.

“I wanted to buy a pack of cigarettes,” he mumbled. “I lost my pack. Or they took it away from me. I don’t know. They said they’d get me another one, but I wanted . . . to do it myself. Do one little thing myself.”

He was staring straight ahead. Quietly, I pulled out my phone and glanced down to dial 911.

“I’m sorry,” I told him. Nine-one-one, what is your emergency? “Hi, I’m at the Speedway at Eighty-sixth and Ditch, and I need an ambulance. The great love of my life has a malfunctioning G-tube” (pp. 244-245).

Hazel’s reaction toward Augustus’ condition shows that she is really kind-hearted. Even though Hazel is forbidden by Augustus to call an ambulance, she is still doing it. The reason is because she loves Augustus so much. She cannot see him suffers because of his disease. Her kindness is a way for her to make a good relationship with Augustus. Through Hazel’s kindness, Augustus starts to like her and finally he falls in love with her.

2. Honest

The second characteristic which is shown by Hazel is that she is an honest. The story tells when Augustus drives Hazel to her house. They have a conversation about school. Hazel asks Augustus about his education background.

There are a number of ways to establish someone’s approximate survival expectations without actually asking. I used the classic: “So, are you in school?” Generally, your parents pull you out of school at some point if they expect you to bite it.

Actually, Hazel is going to lie to Augustus but she tells the truth.

I considered lying. No one likes a corpse, after all. But in the end I told the truth. “No, my parents withdrew me three years ago.”

“Three years?” he asked, astonished (p.24).

To the person Hazel has just known, she can actually lie to Augustus about anything of herself including education. However, she chooses to tell the truth because she wants to make a good relationship with him.

Hazel also often chooses the words that come out from her mouth because she does not want to hurt other people especially Augustus. Hazel is trying to be honest to him when his health is getting worse.

I just want to be enough for you, but I never can be. This can never be enough for you. But this is all you get. You get me, and your family, and this world. This is your life, I’m sorry if it sucks. But you’re not going to be the first man on Mars, and you’re not going to be an NBA star, and you’re not going to hunt Nazis. I mean, look at yourself, Gus (p.241).

The words that she chooses to tell to Augustus are really nice. She tries to explain his condition as clear as she can do. She tries to be honest. She also does not want to hurt Augustus’ feeling. She uses “sorry” first to tell the truth to him. She knows that he will hardly accept that honesty, but in the end he finally can accept that.

3. Selfless

The third characteristic of Hazel is selfless. She often thinks of others before herself. She is suffering from cancer and she knows that her parents are suffering because of her cancer. They have given everything they can give as parents of cancer patient.
“I’m not going on dates,” I said. “I don’t want to go on dates with anyone. It’s a terrible idea and a huge waste of time and—”

“Honey,” my mom said. “What’s wrong?”

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

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

“I’m a grenade,” I said again. “I just want to stay away from people and read books and think and be with you guys because there’s nothing I can do about hurting you; you’re too invested, so just please let me do that, okay? I’m not depressed. I don’t need to get out more. And I can’t be a regular teenager, because I’m a grenade” (p.99).

Hazel’s parents want their daughter dates someone, but Hazel refuses it. Since Hazel feels that she does not want other people becomes her victims. She does not want think herself first. Especially for her parents, she loves them so much. Hazel knows that someday her parents will suffer because they will grieve her when she dies.

My voice was smaller than I wanted it to be. “Thanks for not trying to see me when I looked like hell.”

“To be fair, you still look pretty bad.”

I laughed. “I missed you, too. I just don’t want you to see . . . all this. I just want, like . . . It doesn’t matter. You don’t always get what you want” (p.110).

After Hazel receives a treatment in ICU, Augustus comes to see Hazel. Actually, she does not want to be visited by him when she is in a bad condition. Hazel feels that it will be a bad influence for Augustus to see her like that. However, Augustus still wants to meet Hazel because he misses her.

The other statement that shows Hazel is selfless when Hazel is already in Amsterdam. In the hotel, Hazel’s mother misses her chance to walk around the city.

“How are you feeling?” she asked.

“Good,” I said. “Great. How was the Vondelpark?”

“I skipped it,” she said. “Read all about it in the guidebook, though.”
“Mom,” I said, “you didn’t have to stay here.”
She shrugged. “I know. I wanted to. I like watching you sleep.”
“Said the creeper.” She laughed, but I still felt bad. “I just want you to have
fun or whatever, you know” (p.158).

Her mother misses her chance to walk around the city because she wants to watch
Hazel sleeps. However, Hazel thinks that her mother should not do that. She
thinks that her mother should enjoy the city by strolling around. Hazel wants her
mother to have fun.

B. The Meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s Love

In this part, the meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s love is divided into
literal and deeper meaning. In the literal meaning, Hazel Grace Lancaster’s love is
divided into two stages. Those two stages clearly state that Hazel loves Augustus
because of physical attraction. In the deeper meaning, Hazel’s love to Augustus is
pure not only because of physical attraction.

1. The Literal Meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s Love

In this part, the researcher will analyze the literal meaning of Hazel Grace
Lancaster’s love. This part explains how Hazel Grace meets and finally falls in
love at first sight with Augustus Waters. Hazel meets Augustus when she is
attending the support group. It is when Augustus introduces himself among the
others in the support group. During the support group, he is staring at Hazel.
Hazel knows that and she decides to stare back. ”Finally, I decided that the proper
strategy was to stare back” (p. 10).

That is the first time she is interested in Augustus. In this part, she uses
passion, which is one of three components in the theory of love. Her passion leads
her to admire Augustus’ physical appearance. One of the components in the theory of love, i.e. passion, comes up, Hazel starts to like Augustus because of his appearance (physical attraction). We can say that Hazel loves Augustus at first sight. That is type of love named infatuated love. Infatuated love only has the passion component.

It is stated that Hazel is interested in Augustus. She describes him as detailed as possible, from his hair to his body.

Long and leanly muscular, he dwarfed the molded plastic elementary school chair he was sitting in. Mahogany hair, straight and short. He looked my age, maybe a year older, and he sat with his tailbone against the edge of the chair, his posture aggressively poor, one hand half in a pocket of dark jeans (p. 9).

Through Hazel’s explanation and description about Augustus, we can see that Hazel is interested in Augustus. The physical attraction has a big role in their first meeting.

Look, let me just say it: He was hot. A nonhot boy stares at you relentlessly and it is, at best, awkward and, at worst, a form of assault. But a hot boy . . . well (p. 9).

The event becomes an important point in the novel. The way Hazel describes Augustus is the way she falls in love in Augustus. By analyzing Hazel’s feeling to Augustus, the researcher understands the love that Hazel will share to Augustus.

The literal meaning of Hazel’s love is about physical attraction to Augustus. Since the beginning, Hazel sees Augustus as a hot boy and she falls in love with him when she sees him at the first time.
2. The Deeper Meaning of Hazel Grace Lancaster’s Love

In this part, the researcher deals with the true meaning of Hazel’s love. In analyzing Hazel’s love, the researcher uses the psychoanalytic approach. It focuses on thought, behavior, human personality, motivation and other aspects related to the human psychology. In this part, researcher tries to find the real Hazel’s motivation in finding her love experiences. This novel is actually about a pure love which is shared by someone to her lover and both of them has the same dilemma. The dilemma that makes the main character does not want to take a risk making a relation with other people in the beginning.

Fortunately, it all changes when she finally meets her true love. Her strong spirit brings the book to life and the faith she has in Augustus assists her to overcome difficult dilemmas. As well as this, her motivation to get better is clearly seen throughout the novel, inspiring readers to be hopeful even in the most challenging times. It is found that a true love can come anytime even in our worst time.

Through Hazel’s motivation to seek the ending of An Imperial Affliction, the deeper meaning of this novel is finally revealed. The strongest reason why Hazel and Augustus go to Amsterdam is that Hazel would like to meet her idol, Peter van Houten. According to Murray (1938), the components of information needs are cognizance (seeking knowledge and asking questions) and exposition (education others). Through Murray’s explanation, Hazel is seeking information needs. She tries to seek knowledge and ask some questions about An Imperial
Affliction to Peter van Houten. It is started when Hazel reveals to Augustus that she uses her wish from The Genie Foundation for a trip to Disney World.

“Do you have a Wish?” he asked, referring to this organization, The Genie Foundation, which is in the business of granting sick kids one wish.

“No,” I said. “I used my Wish pre-Miracle.”

“What’d you do?”

I sighed loudly. “I was thirteen,” I said.

“Not Disney,” he said.

I said nothing.

“You did not go to Disney World.”

I said nothing.

“Hazel GRACE!” he shouted. “You did not use your one dying Wish to go to Disney World with your parents.”

“Also Epcot Center,” I mumbled.

“Oh, my God,” Augustus said. “I can’t believe I have a crush on a girl with such cliché wishes” (p. 80).

The good news is Augustus never used his wish before. He shocks Hazel with the news. Finally, Augustus uses his wish to fly them to Amsterdam to meet Peter van Houten. The Genie Foundation has agreed to fly them to Amsterdam.

When they arrive in Amsterdam, they have a schedule which is already arranged by Lidewij. The day they have been waiting for finally comes. They go to Peter van Houten’s house. In fact, Hazel and Augustus imagine that Peter van Houten is a genius and nice person, but unfortunately he is different as what Hazel and Augustus imagine. Peter van Houten is a drunkard. Hazel feels that her dream and the reality is different. She expects Peter van Houten is someone who is kind, sympathetic, and understands her particular struggle with cancer. There is a question which Hazel would like to know what the answer is. However, Peter van Houten also does not know the answer.

I stepped toward him. “Listen, doucepants,” I said, “you’re not going to tell me anything about disease I do not already know. I need one and only
one thing from you before I walk out of your life forever: WHAT HAPPENS TO ANNA’S MOTHER?”

He raised his flabby chins vaguely toward me and shrugged his shoulders. “I can no more tell you what happens to her than I can tell you what becomes of Proust’s Narrator or Holden Caulfield’s sister or Huckleberry Finn after he lights out for the territories.”

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

“No, and I’ll thank you not to curse in my house. It isn’t becoming of a lady” (p. 193).

Hazel starts to be angry listening to Peter van Houten’s answer. The event becomes one of obstacles which is faced by Hazel to seek the ending of An Imperial Affliction. According to Murray (1938) overcoming and accomplishing the obstacle and finally being successful are the parts of achievement which is one of the components of ambition needs. Hazel really has an ambition about the ending of An Imperial Affliction we can see by her words to Peter van Houten. She even uses curse word to Peter van Houten.

After the event, Hazel’s love to Augustus is getting bigger and stronger. Their intimacy increases. Hazel and Augustus reach new level of intimacy in this chapter. They share their first passionate kiss. She also tells him that she loves him for the first time, even they make love. Before the event, their relationship just like an ordinary relationship.

We crawled into the bed, my freedom circumscribed some by the oxygen, but even so I could get on top of him and take his shirt off and taste the sweat on the skin below his collarbone as I whispered into his skin, “I love you, Augustus Waters,” his body relaxing beneath mine as he heard me say it. He reached down and tried to pull my shirt off, but it got tangled in the tube. I laughed (p.206).

The event tells us that Hazel’s love changes from infatuated love in the literal meaning of Hazel’s love to romantic love. Since romantic love has the
intimacy and passion components. Hazel and Augustus are bonded emotionally and physically.

Maslow (1943) stated that the love, affection, and belongingness needs will emerge if both the physiological and the safety needs are fairly well gratified. When Hazel and Augustus share their love, it becomes a sign that the love needs appears in the deeper meaning of the novel. Physiological and safety needs of Hazel which are well gratified by her parents and Augustus, becomes requirement for her love, affection, and belongingness to emerge automatically.

Unfortunately, the fate has brought them together at the beginning finally separates them at the end because Augustus passes away. When finally, Hazel receives a call from Augustus’ mother. Knowing the fact, her parents accompany her until morning then finally give her time alone. She feels that the pain she is experiencing right now is worse than her cancer. She has to face the fate that God already gave to her. She decides to call Augustus’ voicemail. She tries to reach their “space” but it makes her worse. Then, she checks Augustus’ online profile. Finally, Hazel goes out to the living room couch, where she and her parents hug each other for hours.

I just stared out the window awhile. I really didn’t want to go. I didn’t want to see them lower him into the ground in the spot he’d picked out with his dad, and I didn’t want to see his parents sink to their knees in the dew-wet grass and moan in pain, and I didn’t want to see Peter Van Houten’s alcoholic belly stretched against his linen jacket, and I didn’t want to cry in front of a bunch of people, and I didn’t want to toss a handful of dirt onto his grave, and I didn’t want my parents to have to stand there beneath the clear blue sky with its certain slant of afternoon light, thinking about their day and their kid and my plot and my casket and my dirt.
But I did these things. I did all of them and worse, because Mom and Dad felt we should (p. 274).
The event tells us how Hazel deals with the knowledge that Augustus dies, and then her death soon after. In contrary, she does not want her parents to experience the same thing like what Augustus’ parents has experienced before. However, Hazel has to face the reality. She cannot see Augustus anymore. Hazel’s love to Augustus is pure not only because of physical attraction. Hazel’s love belongs to adult love, which means how strong and powerful her love to Augustus.

“He loved you so much,” Gus’s mom said. “He really did. It wasn’t—it wasn’t puppy love or anything,” she added, as if I didn’t know that (p. 269).

Through Augustus’ mother statement, Hazel’s and Augustus’ love is pure. They love each other not only because of physical attraction like in the literal meaning of the novel. They share their loves when they first meet each other, then they travel to Amsterdam just to meet Peter van Houten, and then finally Augustus dies.

The novel tells us about a courage that is shown by Hazel Grace Lancaster who wants to always survive against her cancer and finally meets her love, Augustus. Even they have serious diseases, they feel like they are healthy and there is no worry about it. Hazel feels that she cannot blame anyone or anything that she has cancer in her body. She is always doing her best in the rest of her life. She does not want that she becomes the reason of everyone’s sadness when she dies.
At the end of the story, Hazel reads the message that Augustus has sent to Peter van Houten. At the end of the message, Augustus states that he likes his choice that is Hazel.

What else? She is so beautiful. You don’t get tired of looking at her. You never worry if she is smarter than you: You know she is. She is funny without ever being mean. I love her. I am so lucky to love her, Van Houten. You don’t get to choose if you get hurt in this world, old man, but you do have some say in who hurts you. I like my choices. I hope she likes hers (p.313).

Then Hazel replies it, “I do, Augustus. I do” (p.313). Hazel’s replies tell the readers that she really likes her choice. Even though Hazel knows that she cannot gather with Augustus anymore, she will always like her choice that is Augustus. Hazel realizes that she can choose who she allows to hurt her or love her. She has the same opinion as Augustus’. Hazel agrees with him that she must get hurt in this world but she can choose who will hurt her. Augustus likes his choice and Hazel also likes hers.

The event Hazel has faced and the motivation behind her strong belief to find the ending of the novel she likes the most have given her the strong power to face the reality that she cannot fulfill her needs to love Augustus. Even though she is still young, she has the right to share her love with the one who she really loves. And she shares it with Augustus whom she admires at first time they meet each other. The novel’s writer is trying to say that physical leads us to like someone quickly but the pure love is stronger than physical attraction. Like what Hazel has experienced with Augustus, they share the love amazingly. Until finally, Augustus dies. Even though Hazel cannot be together with Augustus, she will be always
happy with her choice to love Augustus Waters. The love that Hazel has given to Augustus is pure and sincere. She loves him not only because of the physical appearance of Augustus but it is more than that. She loves him with all her life.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS

There are three sections that will be discussed in this chapter. Those are conclusions, implications, and suggestions. The first section is conclusions. The conclusions summarize the result of two research questions. The second section is implications. In this part, there are some implications of the study to education. The last is suggestions. The suggestions contain some suggestions for the future research and teachers.

A. Conclusions

From this study, there are two research questions that have been discussed in the previous chapter. The first question is how Hazel Grace the main character of the novel *The fault in our stars* is described. Based on the theory of Murphy, Hazel Grace’s characteristics are described as kind-hearted, honest, and selfless.

The second question is the meaning of Hazel Grace’s love. The meaning of Hazel Grace’s love is divided into two, namely: the literal and deeper meaning of love. The story begins with a girl named Hazel Grace Lancaster who has thyroid cancer in her body. She joins a support group and finally meets a boy who will be her love, named Augustus Waters. Hazel describes Augustus as a hot boy and falls in love with Augustus. The literal meaning of Hazel’s love tells about the physical attraction that is shown by Augustus to Hazel. She falls in love with him when she sees his appearance. Their love is getting bigger when both of them go to Amsterdam to meet Peter van Houten. They share their love one another. Even
when Hazel finally knows that her dream is not like what she experiences. Augustus still wants to accompany her. When they come back to Indianapolis, Augustus’ health is getting worse. Hazel always take care of him. The deeper meaning of Hazel’s love states that her love to Augustus is pure and sincere. Since the beginning they meet each other until they are separated because Augustus passes away.

**B. Implications**

In the implications, there are two section, namely: reflection and the implication of the study. The reflection is made by the writer to reflect the novel with the writer’s life. The implication of the study has a relation to education.

1. There are two points that I get from Hazel’s character and the story of *The Fault in Our Stars*. The first point is I have learned from Hazel not to give up to chase our dreams even though we have weakness. The second points are that I also learn to be a better person. Not being selfish is the main important. I have to think others before myself.

2. There are at least five subjects in the English Language Study Program which use literature as the main learning materials. They are Introduction to Literature, Prose, Poetry, Play, and Drama. Through this research, the students can learn about moral values of the novel. The students can learn the characteristics of Hazel, who never give up to reach her dreams even though she has a physical weakness. The novel may also become a reading material for the students. It can improve their reading comprehensive and vocabulary.
C. Suggestions

There are two suggestions in this part. The first suggestion is for the future researchers. This study only focuses on the meaning of Hazel Grace’s love and her characteristics. There are several parts which have not been discussed. It would be beneficial if future researchers could find other problems in the novel. The researcher suggests to the future researchers to find whether Augustus is Hazel’s true love. The next suggestion is for the teachers. *The Fault in our Stars* has a good story and moral values. Thus, the teachers may use the novel as one of the learning Prose materials.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF THE FAULT IN OUR STARS

The story tells about a girl named Hazel Grace Lancaster. She is suffering from thyroid cancer. When she attends a cancer patients' support group, she meets a boy named Augustus Waters. He is suffering from cancer called osteosarcoma. She falls in love with Augustus for the first time they meet. They start to know each other then finally they agree to read one another’s favorite novels. Augustus gives Hazel The Price of Dawn, and Hazel recommends An Imperial Affliction.

The novel Hazel likes the most describes her life. She very admires Anna the main character in the novel. Anna also has cancer in her body. Hazel tells the story to Augustus and she wants to meet Peter van Houten, the author of the novel.

Knowing the fact, Augustus is trying to get Lidewij, Peter van Houten’s assistant. Finally he gets her email. They start to send her email to seek the ending of An Imperial Affliction. Unfortunately, Peter van Houten can only answer their question in person.

Shortly after Augustus invites Hazel on a picnic. Augustus surprises Hazel with a gift that Hazel never imagined before. They will travel to Amsterdam because Augustus uses his one and only wish given by The Gente Foundation.

Before they travel to Amsterdam, Hazel’s health is getting worse. However, it will not stop Hazel to meet her idol. Then, her health is getting better and they fly to Amsterdam with Hazel’s mother.

In Amsterdam, their love is getting stronger. Until finally, Augustus confesses his love to Hazel. They finally meet Peter van Houten but unfortunately what Hazel thinks of Peter van Houten is different with the reality. He is not a nice person like what Hazel imagines before. He also does not have the answers of Hazel’s questions. He disappoints Hazel and Augustus.

With the terrible facts about Peter van Houten, they come back to Indianapolis. There, Augustus’ health is getting worse and he cannot survive any
longer. It really breaks Hazel’s heart. The man she loves the most has left her alone.

At the end, Peter van Houten feels guilty. He came to Indianapolis to attend Augustus’ funeral. He meets Hazel but Hazel is not happy with his presence. Until finally, Peter van Houten tells Hazel that Augustus has sent him the ending of *An Imperial Affliction*.

Adapted from http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/the-fault-in-our-stars/summary.html
APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN GREEN

John Michael Green was born on August 24, 1977 in Indianapolis. He graduated from Lake Highland Preparatory School and Indian Springs School. He earned double graduation degrees in English and Religious Studies from Kenyon College. The time he spent among children with terminal-illness stimulated him to become a writer. Afterwards, he worked as a publishing assistant for Booklist, a book review journal. While working as a critique he also began writing his debut Looking for Alaska. Eventually, he had his project completed and published by 2005.

Subsequently, Green wrote the second novel in 2006 titled, An Abundance of Katherines. Paper Town is his next novel. It published in 2008. Finally, Green quit his job at Booklist as a critique with intention of working as a professional writer.

The next novel he wrote was The Fault in Our Stars. It was the highest grossing novel of 2012. The novel is about a teen named Hazel who has lung cancer. She loves a boy who has osteosarcoma cancer named Augustus Waters. Green did not give the happy ending story for the readers but he gave a hope which can be learned by the readers to live their lifes. He gives the best way to describe the main character Hazel Grace.

Retrieved November, 8th, from http://www.famousauthors.org/john-green