HELEN FIELDING’S *BRIDGET JONES’S DIARY*: A STUDY OF LOVE IN BRIDGET JONES’ LIFE

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*  
In English Letters

By

NEOVARSENA YONGKIE SETIAWAN

Student Number: 014214093

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME  
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS  
FACULTY OF LETTERS  
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY  
YOGYAKARTA  
2007
HELEN FIELDING'S BRIDGET JONES'S DIARY: A STUDY OF LOVE IN BRIDGET JONES'S LIFE

By:

NEOVARSENA YONGKIE SETIAWAN

Student Number: 014214093

Approved by:

Dra. Th. Enny Anggraini, M.A.
Advisor

September 3, 2007

Elisa Dwi Wardani, S.S., M.Hum.
Co-Advisor

September 15, 2007
A Sarjana Sastra Undergraduate Thesis

HELEN FIELDING'S BRIDGET JONES'S DIARY: A STUDY OF LOVE IN BRIDGET JONES'S LIFE

By
NEOVARSENA YONGKIE SETIAWAN

Student Number: 014214093

Defended before the Board of Examiners on September 29, 2007 and Declared Acceptable

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairman : Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M. Pd., M.A.
Secretary : Drs. Hirmawan Wijanarko, M.Hum.
Member : G. Fajar Sasmita Aji, S.S., M.Hum.
Member : Dra. Th. Enny Anggraini, M.A.
Member : Elisa Dwi Wardhani, S.S., M.Hum.

Yogyakarta, September 29, 2007
Faculty of Letter
Sanata Dharma University

Dean

Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M. Pd., M.A.
Love is Us

Dedicated to

My Self
Pakne, Bu'ne, Dab Andy GP, Lita and Sasa.
Connny Jegeg
My Friends
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like first to thank to my faithful father, Jesus Christ. Lord, keep your hands on me, and light me your way.

I would like to thank to my happy family as they always love me and support me in every step of life. It is great blessing to have them all in this life, and I would like to thank them: my old man, Pak Sabar, mommy, Bu Endang, Bro Andy, and sisters, Lita and Sasa.

I would like to thank my major advisor, Dra. Th. Enny Anggraini, M.A., for her guidance, patience, and sharing so that I was able to complete this thesis. And also for my co-advisor, Elisa Dwi Wardani, S.S., M.Hum., thank you for the discussion and suggestions. It really helped me. And for Mr. G. Fajar Sasmita Aji, S.S., M.Hum., thank you for your suggestions and questions during the defending exam.

I am deeply indebted to lectures and staff of English Letters of Sanata Dharma University who have taught me as a well-educated person, especially thank to my academic advisor, Mrs. Dewi Widyastuti, S.Pd., M.Hum.

I also would like to thank to my best friends who made me experience such a wonderful friendship: P3W: Q-Wot, Trisna, Susi, Lisa, Eka, Raya, Leli, Nyoman, Yanu, Paula, MM, Cipluk, Ully, and Sandra “Nying2”. I love you all and wish you all the best. Thank you for being my incredible memories and part of my life. For “Staff Perpus” and Mitra Perpus USD. Also for my best friend “Mas Dab” Tito, for his sharing of everything and his helps in finishing this thesis and my
English Letters ’01 fellows. Of course my men in Puspa Mawar boarding house, it is nice to know and hang around with you all.

Next, my big thanks come to my “special stuff”; AD3556TV and D_Great ATHLON. Thank you for driving me to everywhere and give me entertainment.

At last but not least, I give my special and huge thank you for my “Belahan Jiwa”, Conny Jegeg, who always inspires me with her love. Thank you for teaching me how to love. Without you, I am just none. Let your love keeps growing in my heart.

I am aware that there are many people who have not been mentioned yet, and I thank to them for coloring my life.

Neovarsena Yongkie Setiawan
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PAGE OF TITLE</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE OF APPROVAL</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCEPTANCE PAGE</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAGE OF DEDICATION</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRAK</td>
<td>ix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Background of the Study</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Problem Formulation</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Object of the Study</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. The Definition of the Terms</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Review of Related Studies</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Review of Related Theories</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Theoretical Framework</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY</strong></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Object of Study</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Approach of the Study</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Method of the Study</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. The Description of Bridget Jones</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The Portrays of Love in Bridget Jones’s Life</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) The Love Life with Men</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) The Love Life with Parents</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) The Love Life with Friends</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION</strong></td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BIBLIOGRAPHY</strong></td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ABSTRACT


This study analyzes one of Helen Fielding's novels entitled Bridget Jones’s Diary which was first published in 1996. The novel tells the story of Bridget Jones that is written in the form of diary, lasting for a whole year. She is told as a woman who tries to find the man of her dream. This study deals with character of Bridget and her love life.

The aim of this study is to find out the description of love in the main character’s life. This study discusses the description of Bridget Jones, and how the author describes the love in the main character’s life.

In collecting the sources, the writer employed library research. Moral-philosophical approach would be appropriate to analyze the problems together with the other theories. The theories applied are concerned with character and characterization, moral, love, friendship, and the relation between moral and literature.

The results of the study are: in the first objective, it is found that Bridget has low confidence toward her physical appearance and is worrying that she is still single and looking for committed relationship. Bridget is also strong and firm toward ‘coward’ partner and really cares of her parents and friends. And in the main character’s love live with men, the writer finds out that love’s life with Mark Darcy is a lot better than with Daniel because Mark sincerely loves Bridget, while Daniel just wants to have sex with her without any clear status. In Bridget’s love life with parents, her mother, Pam Jones, still takes control of her life and she gives big support to Bridget because she still depends on her mother, Bridget also focuses on her parent’s problem and gives support to her father, Collin Jones, and be the one he talks to about her mother. And at last, in Bridget’s love life with friends, Bridget’s best friend – Shazzer, Tom, and Jude – and her support each other, she also depends so much on her friends, and they share so many problems as well as happiness and sadness. The writer finally finds out that in making a serious relationship it is necessary to know our partner better and deeper, not only by looking at his/her physical appearance and characteristics briefly. It needs more understanding, cares, trust and sacrifice besides love itself to make the relationship worthy – it can be better and lasts for long. Therefore, it is not easy to build a relationship with others but it is easy to destroy it.
ABSTRAK


Tujuan dari skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui deskripsi tentang cinta dalam kehidupan tokoh utamanya. Skripsi ini membahas tentang 1) identifikasi karakter Bridget Jones, 2) bagaimana pengarang mendeskripsikan tentang cinta dalam kehidupan tokoh utama.

Dalam pengumpulan data, penulis menggunakan metode riset pustaka. Pendekatan moral-filosofi dengan menggunakan teori-teori penunjang dianggap cocok untuk menganalisa masalah. Teori-teori yang diterapkan adalah teori karakter dan karakterisasi, teori moral, teori cinta, teori persahabatan, dan teori hubungan antara moral dan sastra.

Hasil dari analisa yang dilakukan adalah: pada analisa pertama, diketahui bahwa Bridget memiliki percaya diri yang rendah akan penampilan fisiknya, dia juga merasa gelisah dan minder karena belum menemukan kekasih idaman di usianya yang ke-32, dia juga memiliki sifat tegar dan tegas terhadap pasangannya yang takut akan hubungan yang berkomitmen, dia juga sangat sayang terhadap orang tua dan teman-temannya. Dalam kehidupan cintanya dengan lawan jenis, penulis mengetahui kehidupan cinta Bridget dengan Mark Darcy ternyata jauh lebih baik dari pada dengan Daniel, karena Mark dengan tulus mencintai Bridget, sedangkan Daniel hanya ingin bermain-main dan bercinta dengan Bridget tanpa ada status yang jelas. Dalam kehidupan cintanya dengan orang tua, ibunya, Pam Jones, masih turut campur dalam kehidupan Bridget, namun, Pam masih juga memberikan dukungannya terhadap anaknya karena dia masih bergantung kepada ibunya. Disamping mengatasi persoalan hidupnya, Bridget juga berfokus akan persoalan orang tuanya dan memberikan dukungannya kepada ayahnya, Collin Jones, dan menjadi orang yang diajak bicara tentang ibunya. Dan yang terakhir, kehidupan cinta Bridget dengan teman-temannya, Bridget memiliki sahabat-sahabat dekat – Shazzer, Tom, dan Jude – dan mereka saling mendukung satu sama lain. Bridget juga sangat bergantung dengan sahabat-sahabatnya itu. Dan mereka juga berbagi permasalahan sebaik berbagi suka dan duka. Penulis akhirnya menemukan bahwa dalam menjalin hubungan serius dibutuhkan pengenalan yang lebih dalam dan lebih baik akan pasangan, jangan hanya melihat sisi luar atau penampilan dan karakternya secara singkat. Dibutuhkan juga pengertian, perhatian, kepercayaan, dan pengorbanan yang besar selain cinta itu sendiri agar hubungan yang telah ada menjadi berharga – menjadi lebih baik dan bisa.
berlangsung lama. Serta tidaklah mudah membangun sebuah hubungan yang baik dan harmonis dengan orang lain, tetapi akan lebih mudah menghancurkannya.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four elements. The first is Background of Study, the second is Problem Formulation, the third is Objectives of the Study, and the last is Definition of Terms. The background of study highlights reason(s) for choosing the topic and the need for analyzing the topic. The problem formulation presents the general description of the problems of the study that would be analyzed in this study. The objectives of the study explain the goals of the study. And the last, in the definition of term, some keywords which are related to the study would be defined based on valid references.

A. Background of the Study

An author can express and communicate thoughts, feelings, and attitude of life stated in literature. But most authors write their literary works based on experience and vision of environment in the time and the place they live in. They will have a response toward the condition of the environment and express their thoughts, feelings, and vision to their own style into a literary work(s).

In modern literature, there are three major parts namely fiction, poetry, and drama. Stated by Milligan (1983: 4), novel is classified into fiction, which has a close relationship to human life. As a work of literature, a novel is more in touch with reality, as it helps us see things as real as reality. A novel is a book mostly tells readers a story about life. Reading literature (drama, novel, poem, etc.) is similar to
reading a story of life as stated by Wellek and Warren, “Literature is primarily an imitation of social life in particular” (1956: 106), which means reading literature works same as we are watching our life, as a mirror to see human’s social life. As a social creature, human beings are gifted with emotions which may include feelings, love, passion, anger, desire, sadness and happiness. Recently, a lot of literary works discuss about love, they can be fiction or based on true story. And sometimes, reading literature affects our emotions. It brings us to happiness and sadness.

Emotions are complicated to depict, because emotions are the most personal part of human which can only be felt and created by its own. Emotion may take love as one of example. Love is universal. Love may generally be described as feeling to like someone or something very much. In literature, many authors express their feeling of love by writing romantic story(s), poems, or artists may produce paintings, music (through its lyrics), etc., or ordinary people may express it by simple words “I love you (it)”. Shortly, human beings may create something to express feeling of love by using sentences or producing artistic works. The ability to express love by words makes human beings differs from other creatures. Animals also have feeling of love, which also can express it by showing or using gestures when they are angry or afraid, own the area, having sexual desire.

Interacting with other people, love is needed to make it more comfortable. Love is also generalized as the most wonderful thing in the world, which could make sad people become happy or the opposite. Love is also described as “blind”, to who is falling in love, he or she would not think or consider others unless being with someone loved. He or she would not see who he or she is, where he or she comes
from, or what kind of personality she or he has. Love makes life different, which means love and life is a unity, both cannot be separated. Life becomes meaningless and colorless without love, and in life we need to and be loved. Without love, life is like land with no water and plants, dry and empty, even if we are wealthy. Love brings our life in peace and coolness and love plays a big role in our lives.

Normally, love is experienced by everyone. Loving someone means we learn how to care, take and give, to forgive and to understand and tolerate one another. However, love cannot be forced. It comes out by its own, especially when we feel comfortable toward something or someone. But sometimes it forces or gives us spirit to do our best. Buscaglia (1984: 152) says that not to force anyone to do anything in the name of love. Love is not to be bargained for. It means that if someone is unwilling to do what we want, we should not think that he or she does not love us. Although love is abstract, and we cannot touch it, still we can sense its existence. May (1969: 63), quoting Early Greek Myth, says, “Without love, there will be no life, joy and motion, all is silent, bare and motionless”. It shows how important love is, because it is the base of our life, and we need love to live, because living without love will make people become indifferent, and their life will be tasteless. Love is needed in this world, so it may make the world become peaceful and prevent hatred and anger among people. Hopefully, war will disappear if people in this world use love to shield repugnance. Love is widely described, with no limitation. Although love is universal, each person has his or her own personal perception about love.

According to Pieper (1972: 12, 60-61) love is categorized into three. *Agape* is the first, *Eros* and *Philia* come to second and third respectively. *Agape* is described
as unselfish love. Usually, *agape* is conceived as love between God and human, so it has nothing to do with lust or desire. *Eros* is described as a kind of love with human ego as the base, which full of desire. Shortly, it is said as a sexual love. *Philia* refers to universal love. It means love as friendship or the solidarity among human beings.

Friendship is a deep relationship between two or more people who have the mutual feelings of trust and affection and the behavior that typify relationships between friends. It also combines loyalty, understanding, care and equality. With friends, we may share our thought, burdens, problems; also joy and sadness. Their advice and support are very helpful to keep our faith or spirit, especially when we have problems, or we are in under pressure. Sometimes it is more comfort to have a share with our friends rather than our family. “Good friends” could never see their best friends fall down in sadness, so we cannot leave our good friends whenever she or he are in trouble or only come to them whenever they are in happiness.

So, talking about love is not always connected with relationship between male and female who are “falling in love” to each other, but also we can talk about love, relationship between friends, parents and children, brothers and sisters. In this study, the writer wants to analyze Helen Fielding’s *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Helen Fielding starts her career as journalist began her weekly column "Bridget Jones's Diary" in the British daily newspaper *The Independent* in 1995. Then it ran into book published in 1996, and it instantly became a success with over 4 million copies sold worldwide (http://www.cosmopolis.ch/english/cosmo18/bridget_jones_diary.htm).

The main character, Bridget, a single thirty-something woman, in search of better love life, predictably runs into problems. Takes setting in London in 1990’s,
the author writes the novel in the form of diary, lasting from January to December, in
comical way so that as to do it as if you were writing for a friend.

Bridget, same as other modern woman, she really concerns with her physical performance; she thinks she is not attractive. What she feels in having a low self-confident on weight and she holds smoke and drink too much can be seen on her diary. The reason for choosing Helen Fielding’s *Bridget Jones’s Diary* is that because the story tells about loves in main character’s life. It starts from her friends who love her very much, solving her parents’ problems, and her love life, which is looking for “Mr. Right Man”. Bridget Jones is portrayed as imperfect character, as what usually happens in a story, who has strengths and weakness on herself. The present of love of her best friends, family, and other people surrounding her makes she becomes a strong woman and full of spirit. *Bridget Jones’s Diary* portrays woman’s life that starts to panic, imagining they would live in the loneliness because she could not find an ideal man.

**B. Problem Formulations**

Based on the background of the study previously, the writer limits the discussion into two problems which are formulated below:

1. How is Bridget Jones’ description in her love life?
2. How is Bridget Jones’ love life revealed in the novel?
C. Objectives of Study

This study is intended to present a deep discussion of Helen Fielding’s *Bridget Jones’s Diary*. The discussion mainly aims to answer the two problems stated in the problem formulation:

1. to give the description of Bridget Jones in her love life explored on the novel itself;
2. to give the description of love in the main character’s life.

The writer expects that this study can be used by the future researchers who will analyze the same topic or the same novel as the comparative source or reference.

D. Definition of Terms

Before we step furthermore to the discussion, it is important to define correctly some important terms existed in the study, in order to avoid the misunderstanding.

1. The first term is **character**, which according to Abrams (1981: 20), characters are defined as “the persons, in dramatic or narrative work, endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say or the dialogue and what they do or the action”.

2. The second term is **love**, according to Hauck (1983: 16) in his book *How to Love and Be Loved*, love is powerful feeling that one has for person, animals, or things that has satisfied, is satisfying, or will satisfy our deepest desires and needs. Thus, love is a kind of great feeling of liking someone and or
something and meaningful and someone has and shares to others. Its existence needs affection and understanding.

3. The third term is **friendship**, which is defined by Baron and Byrne in their 5th Edition *Social Psychology: Understanding Human Interaction* book. Friendship is something that happened if there are two or more individuals who give influence to each other. Conviction, feeling, and attitude are the factors that play important rule in relationship (1987: 236). And they also explain that ‘**close friendship**’ is a relationship in which friends spend a great deal of time together, interact in a variety of situations, exclude others from the relationship, and provide emotional support to one another. In this study, close relationship is a relationship between friends who most spend together in a regular time, supports each other, and involves certain feelings, especially love and commitment to maintain the relationship in a variety of situation (1997: 278).
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter is divided into three major sections. The first is Review of Related Studies, which contains studies previously done by other researcher/writers; the second is Review of Related Theories, which contains theories that will be applied in the undergraduate study; and the last is Theoretical Framework, which explains the contribution of the theories and reviews in solving the problems of the study.

A. Review of Related Studies

Criticism of literary works could be in the forms of appreciation, analysis, comments or judgments, and also suggestion both subjectively and/or objectively. Helen Fielding’s Bridget Jones’s Diary has many comments, though they come mostly for its motion pictures which was adapted in 2001.

A comment from Gon C Curiel or Groucho says Bridget is an unmarried woman in her early 30s surrounded by a society that demands her to have a couple. She is not really worried about that and actually avoiding some chances setup by her mother. Bridget comes to a point when she feels like it is time to find a man, she then goes for a new beginning and starts a diary that not only helps her to change but actually affects her and kind of guides her. (http://www.criticsociety.com/review.asp?id=309&m=1).
He also adds that through a change of attitude and a makeover, Bridget Jones runs to attract two men – straight, serious Mark Darcy and funny, outrageous Daniel Cleaver. These men are to hate each other for another event from the past, which adds to the intensity of the triangle. But Bridget feels both of those men let her down, especially her boss, Daniel Clever, who has only played with her feelings.

Another comment comes from Alexandra (http://www.amazon.com/Bridget-Joness-Diary-Helen-Fielding/dp/014028009X) who says that the readers feel the joy, the sadness, the hope, the loss, the success and the failure that Bridget Jones feels from page to page. While she is expecting a good man, which keeps the reader steady for the character to find the perfect sex-God who will love an overweight 131 lbs of her, she tries to keep her mother not to dictate her at the same time. Most greatly, however, the reader wish nothing less than for her to be happy with the Bridget Jones that the reader will grow to love.

Lina Widlund states that Bridget’s friends form a great part of her life; they are the ones she turns to when she has problems with either men or with her self-esteem. They form a kind of urban family, discussing their opinions of men, of single life and of being a disappointment to their parents. Bridget’s friend Tom, who is gay, has a theory that there is a natural bonding between homosexuals and single women in their thirties, since both are being accustomed to disappointing their parents and being treated as freaks by society. This reflects the fact that even though single life is more accepted in our days, life as a single woman is not really “normal”, at least not when one has come to an age over thirty. (http://www.diva-portal.org/diva/
Widlund also adds that Mrs. Jones is the mirror of the community’s demands on women, in their pressure on their daughters. But what she does not understand is that one cannot change a person to be exactly the way one wants, one can only learn to accept them as they are and try. Although her mother always tries to “drive” her life, Bridget still cares and listening to all her mother’s words.

Roger Miller says the book is made in the form of a diary over the course of one year, from January 1 to December 26 exactly, recording Bridget's "Singleton" anxiety that she would never find Mr. Right, her doubts that there is such a thing as Mr. Right, and her resentments that she feels she has to be on such a search at all. And it goes lasting a full year which detailing her Singleton's fears of dying alone. (http://www.bookpage.com/9808bp/fiction/bridget_jones_diary.html)

Those comments are mostly focusing on Bridget as a loneliness woman who searching for “Mr. Right Man” and all her daily activities are filled up into her diary. This study will analyze the main character’s love life, but not only toward men, but also to her friends, parents, and other people surround her.

B. Review of Related Theories

To reach a greater understanding of the novel, this part presents the theory of literature, theory of psychology, the relation between literature and psychology, theory of love, and theory of friendship.
1. Theories of Character and Characterization

Since this study focuses on the main character, Bridget Jones, therefore, the writer uses the theory of character to analyze Bridget’s characters and characteristics. There are also other characters each of which has their own qualities and role. Therefore, the theory of character is used to analyze and to find out to which category and what Bridget’s roles are in the novel.

In a story, persons who do actions are called characters. Through our knowledge of the characters, we understand their actions and through their actions, we understand the characters. Characters may also designate the individuals who appear in the story, and may refer to the description of attitudes, interests, desires, emotions, and moral principle of the individuals (Stanton, 1965: 17-18). Thus, the meaning of the character can be both the actors in a story and the characteristic of the characters.

Abrams through his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, defines the character as “the persons presented in dramatic or narrative works, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say, the dialogue, and what they do, the actions” (1981: 20). So, the characters in a story are the persons who are endowed with moral and dispositional qualities as what is being expressed in what they say and what they do. Abrams adds that characters more or less are like human beings, who have emotion, temperament, moral, and social values that become the basic motivation of her or his speech and actions. Character may play static or having some changes during the story, depends on the author brings it. The events and experiences character has
during the story can affect her or his thoughts, ideas, or judgments about life and their environment or society.

Each character should have his or her or its own characteristics, which can be personalities or physical appearances or characteristic that differentiate each character from others.

Furthermore, theory on characterization described by M.J Murphy stated in his *Understanding Unseen* book, that characters are characterized as if they exist as lifelike. Based on his book, there are nine ways that used by an author to present a character.

a. *Personal description* is the way the author draws the character’s appearances and clothes. From the descriptions, the readers are given image of how the character looks like (1972: 161).

b. *Character as seen by another* is the way the author describes a character through other characters’ point of view and opinions, instead of describing a character directly. This helps the readers understand the character deeper. The readers get, as it were, a reflected image (1972: 162).

c. *Speech* is the way the author gives the reader an insight into the character of one person in the book through what the person says. Whenever the character or the person speaks, including conversation with another or giving opinion, the character itself is giving the reader some clues to its characteristics or personalities (1972: 164).

d. *Past life* is the way the author guides the readers to figure the character, by learning something about the person’s past life. This usually stated by the direct
comment by the author, the person’s thought, his or her conversation, or through the medium of another person (1972: 166).

e. *Conversation with others* is a person’s character which is seen through the conversation of other people or through the things that they say about him or her. People talk about other people and things they say often give a clue to the character of the person spoken about (1972: 167).

f. *Reactions* is a clue given by the author to a person’s character by letting the reader knows how that person reacts to various situations and events. A character’s reactions show his or her personality in facing problems or a situation (1972: 168).

g. *Direct comment* is the way the author describes or comments on a person’s character directly (1972: 170).

h. *Thoughts* is the way the author gives the reader direct knowledge of what a person is thinking. Therefore, an author is able expressed his or her thoughts to do what his or her reader cannot do in real life (1972: 171).

i. *Mannerism* is the way the author describes a person’s mannerism, habits or idiosyncrasies that may also tell the reader something about his character (1972: 173).

According to Milligan (1983: 155) there are two classifications of fictional characters. There are major and minor characters. Major character is a character that should exist in order to develop the story. He/she appears more often than another character. His/her experience from the beginning till the end of the story composes the whole story. The theme is conveyed by the action of the major character. He also
becomes the main of the story because he endures problems, conflict, happiness, sorrow, etc. Based on these, the messages from the author inside the story can be discovered by the readers.

Minor character is very contradictory with major character. Minor character is a character(s) that supports the main character to develop the story so that they appear in certain setting. He/she only plays less important and does not have the experience like major character.

2. Theory on moral

Human beings can not life alone in this world, he or she always needs someone else to accompany him or her and make some interaction in a community or society, and human can be called as a social creature. In the interaction among human being in the society or community there is must be a values or norms, which have the meaning of the goodness of those people who live side by side in a society. In every society in this world, there are some values. And the writer here will explain about the moral values in the connection with the analysis of the novel entitled Bridget Jones’s Diary by Helen Fielding. This value is used to make judgment on the goodness of moral conscience in analyzing Bridget Jones’s character.

Chamber (1995: 606) states that moral is the principles of good and evil, or right and wrong in human’s life. It means that if we do good or right things it can be said that our moral is good but if we do evil or wrong things in our life it can be said that our moral is bad. Moral value is a value that differentiates between goodness and badness. Moral is a clue how to act in the society in the right way, moral is to differ
what is good and what is not good. We can learn moral from a story or events in this world.

3. The Relation of Literature and Moral Values

Literary works come from the creation of human feelings and sense. It is connected with human’s daily life such as sadness, happiness, ecstasy, joy, friendship, love, anger, jealousness, hate, lost, freedom, loyalty, honestly, traits, etc. Moody states that literary work always offers moral messages that connected with human’s noble behaviors, struggles for the rights and dignity of human being (1971: 48). Those human noble behaviors can be displayed through characterization of attitudes and the behavior of the characters in the novel.

The author will try to give the message that can be about the moral values toward the readers by his/her literary works such as novel, plays, poem, etc. from the literary works, the reader will see many characters’ behavior in various events and the readers will understand about the good behavior and the bad behavior. Therefore, the readers will catch the idea of moral values from literary works and be able to apply the moral values in their life as social creature.

4. Theory of Love

Love is experienced by every human beings, and most agree to say that love is the most beautiful and wonderful thing. Love comes from the bottom of heart. It cannot be predicted and forced toward something. Love cannot be seen with bare eyes, while it can be sensed by our feeling. Love is illogical, when someone has been
“touched” by love. Love does not need to have each other, but be better to have, because “Love is us”.

Many definitions of love defined by experts, but it is universal, and each person has his or her own definition. Hauck (1983: 16) explains that love is a powerful feeling that one has for person, animals, or things that has satisfied, is satisfying, or will satisfy our deepest desires and needs. When there are satisfactions, benefits, or pleasures from a person, we can assume that the love dies. But the more someone satisfies you deep desires and needs the more we will be tempted to love the person.

Another description from Pieper (1974: 18) who says love is something that we practice and do as conscious actors, and also something that comes, suddenly and unpredictable, and happens to us like an enchantment. He also states that “loving therefore is a made of willing” (1974: 19). It means that the willingness to understand, to care, to trust, and to sacrifice is a part of love. We have to maintain it in order that we can feel the love everlasting and to make our beloved happy forever. Love exists in every condition, both when we are in good condition and also in bad condition.

Knapp and Vangelisti (1996: 199-201) quote a sociologist, Lee, who has identified six styles of loving. The first three are called primary styles, they are:

a. Love of Beauty.

Lovers of this style are passionate and intense. They seem to have an immediate and powerful attraction to physical beauty. They are eager for rapid self-disclosure and sexual intimacy.

b. Playful Love
Lovers of this style seem to derive the most pleasure from playing the game, and they believe that love is less important than work. So, they strongly feel that they do not need much from others. As result, they will not be very concerned much about getting or giving involvement or dependency. These lovers are interested in variety and good times and may have more than one lover at a time.

c. Companionate Love

These lovers are patient; they let love grow naturally into a peaceful, enchanting affection. This love is based on friendship and companionship.

And the last three are the result of mixing and combining elements of the primary styles, they are:

d. Obsessive Love

This is the combination of the passion of the love of the beauty with the desire to hold back feelings and manipulate the relationship found in playful love. These lovers are consumed by and possessive of their relationship.

e. Realistic Love

These lovers combine the control and manipulation of playful love with companionate love. Compatibility is examined and sought on the basis of practically. Logical thought and attempts to minimize the role of feelings in important decisions are valued. Changes in life goals and the need for a less predictable relationship may pose challenges to the viability of this style.

f. Altruistic Love

These lovers view love as most major religions espouse. They are unselfish, patient, kind, generous, never jealous, never demanding reciprocity.
Styles of love above lead us to learn that love manifests itself in many different ways and each person has different orientation or styles in loving.

We all know that love is not for our lover only, it is dedicated also to others including for family, friends, neighbors, relatives, animals, and everything we care for. Fromm (1956: 39-69) divides type of love into five types, which depend on the kind of object which is loved. Those are brotherly love, motherly love, erotic love, self-love, and love of God. Each of those has its own love relationship and its state of behavior.

*Brotherly Love* is considered as the most fundamental kind of love which underlies all type of love. Brotherly love is love for all human beings. It is love between equal means that people are all, as human beings is need of help, which does not mean that one is being helped is helpless and the helper is powerful. In brotherly love, there is an experience of union with all men and of human solidarity.

*Motherly Love* is unconditional affirmation of the child’s life and his needs; means that this is kind of love that mother has for her children. Contrasting with the brotherly love, which is love between equal, the relationship of mother and child is by its very nature one of inequality, where one needs all help, and the other gives it. Unselfish character plays role in motherly love, so it is considered as the highest kind of love and the most sacred of all emotional bonds.

*Erotic Love* is very different with both types of love above. Erotic love is not a universal love. It is the most deceptive form of love. Erotic love deals with physical desire and not in the sense of deep brotherly love.
*Self-love* is often assumed as selfishness. Self-love and selfishness are actually opposites. An attitude of loving toward themselves will be seen in those who are able to love others, e.g. if an individual is able to love productively, he loves himself too.

*Love of God* is a kind of religious love. It appears from the need to overcome separateness and to achieve union. Some dominant Western religious systems say that this love is the same as believing in God, in God’s existence, God’s justice, and God’s love. While in the East, it is defined as an intense feeling experience of a person, inseparably linked with the expression of it in behavior of loving.

While Hauck divides love into two types, they are intimate love and fraternal love. “Intimate love has to do with one’s partner, parents, children, relatives, and close friends”. Usually, people have this love in daily lives. While fraternal love is defined as “the love one has one’s fellow human being”. Generally, fraternal love works without asking and without hoping any ‘payback’. (1983: 22).

Leo Buscaglia studied love as the important factor which is needed to strengthen human relationship with others. He says through his book of *Loving Each Other* that many people are afraid to commit themselves to loving each other. Love, tenderness, compassion, caring, sharing, and relating are the most vital of human behaviors. Without those qualities, life is empty though human may have the best health and riches. In fact, people are living in a society in which such words as love and commitment have been relegated to sentimental, old-fashioned nonsense (1984: 11). He thinks when we are in love, we are said to be naïve; happy are said as frivolous
and simple; generous are considered suspect; forgiving said to be weak; and trusting are considered as a fool (1984: 11). Nevertheless, he concludes, without love we end by living in hate, fear, loneliness, and hurting each other in ignorance (1984: 13).

Therefore, it is not easy to build a relationship to others but it is easy to destroy it. The important thing is someone learns to accept and respect others with love. There is nothing greater in life than loving another and being loved in return, for loving is the ultimate of experiences (1984: 189).

5. Theory of Friendship

Baron and Byrne stated in their 5th Edition Social Psychology: Understanding Human Interaction book define friendship as something that is happened if there are two or more individuals who give influence to each other. Conviction, feeling, and attitude are the factors that play important rule in relationship (1987: 236). And they also explain that ‘close friendship’ is a relationship in which friends spend a great deal of time together, interact in a variety of situations, exclude others from the relationship, and provide emotional support to one another. In this study, close relationship is a relationship between friends who most spend together in a regular time, supports each other, and involves certain feelings, especially love and commitment to maintain the relationship in a variety of situation (1997: 278).

Friendship makes life more meaningful, colorful and cheerful. We never feel lonely in it. Joy and affection are shared together apart from sadness.
Sometimes, friendship is more everlasting rather than love relationship. We can have ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend, but we will not have ex-friend.

Relationship between friends itself is part in the process of human beings and it has become one of human’s need. The need being connected between other has been described by Knapp and Vangelisti as the need to be part of the society. They have categorized the need into three parts. First is human being needs to include others in our activities and to be included in their activities; second is human being needs to exert control over others and have them control us; and the last is human being needs to give affection to others and receive it from them. Those needs become our reason to have relationship with other people (1996: 68).

Having friends is important in our lives because if people have no friends, they become anxious, disoriented, unhappy, and even emotionally destabilized, as stated by Duck through his book *Friends, For Life: The Psychology of Personal Relationship*. Therefore, friendship functionally to keep us emotionally stable and helps us to see where we stand and whether we are doing well (1991: 15). He also admits that friendship is important for us to have communication about anything, not just important events but also trivial stuff as well as personal, intimate details about oneself (1991: 16).

Murel and Louis mention five requirements to build a true friendship from their book entitled *The Heart of Friendship*, they are:

a. *Patience*. Patience is also a requirement to build a successful friendship. To know and understand our friendship better is by process, and through the process, patience is needed (1975: 153).
b. **Being faithful.** Faith is needed when we build a friendship to our friends. In friendship, there is no insurance against failure, pain or disappointment (1975: 165).

c. **Understanding.** The only one who truly understands is a true friend (1975: 165).

d. **Loyalty.** If our friend has a problem, we should support him/her to overcome his/her problem (1975: 172). Being a good secret-keeper is needed to be a good friend also.

e. **Honesty.** We should be honest to our friend in every aspect and try not to insult or make him/her feel cheated. As Murel and Louis state “Pretense is a sign that a friendship is loosing its vitality, perhaps dying. Pretense leads to bigger pretenses. The overall effect is destructive of true friendship” (1975: 173).

At last, not all human beings, especially women, in this world can have opportunities to decide their own life. But many women have the opportunity to decide and control their love life that runs to a marriage or to have a “partner” as a living friend. This condition causes another dilemma. Many of them, who are not married, are not single either. They have what they call "partner", means someone they can live with. Greer states this condition in her book, *The Whole Woman*,

The situation of single woman has nothing to do with virginity. Many people who are not married are not single either, because they have what is now called a "partner," meaning a person they have sex with (Greer, 1999: 238)

C. **Theoretical Framework**

Theories presented in this chapter are those which are needed by the writer to analyze Helen Fielding’s *Bridget Jones's Diary*. There are two problems that have
been formulated in this study; the first one is how is the main character’s, Bridget Jones, characters and characteristics described in her love life and the second one is how the author describes the love in the main character’s life.

The first theory is the theory of character and characterization, since in this study those are used to analyze the character and characteristics in the novel and its relation with the main character’s type of love toward her beloved people in the novel. Theory of character is used to analyze, to identify and to understand what kind of behaviors Bridget Jones has, and theory of characterization is used to help the writer to find out the character in this novel. From the methods of characterization, we can identify what kind of person the characteristic is. To analyze Bridget Jones, it is important to observe her characteristic through her characterization.

The theory of love is used by the writer to analyze the love in the main character’s life. The theory will lead us to identify the type of love Bridget has with people surround her, parents, close friends, men, and relatives. The theory of friendship helps the writer support in analyzing relationship between the main character and her friends.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains three parts, namely the object of the study, approach of the study and method of the study. In the object of the study, the novel that is used in this study is introduced. The approach explains the reason for using particular approach in this study. Meanwhile, the method of the study discusses the steps taken in analyzing the novel and how the approach and theories were applied to answer the formulated problems.

A. Object of Study

This research uses literary work as the object of the study. This study deals with only one literary work, namely a novel as the subject of the study. The novel which is going to be analyzed in the study entitled Helen Fielding’s *Bridget Jones’s Diary*. The novel is first published in 1996, but the writer uses the novel which published in 2001 by Picador, with Universal Studios cover, and printed in Great Britain. In addition, *Bridget Jones's Diary* has also been filmed for the same title by Universal Pictures Studiocanal and Miramax Films in 2001 and makes a great success, not only in its mother country, UK, but also in US and other European countries.

Born in 1959, Helen Fielding is the daughter of a mill manager, and comes from Morley, West Yorkshire. She studied English at St. Anne's College, Oxford University, graduating in 1979. After this, she won a BBC traineeship and worked
there for 10 years on various programs. After her time at the BBC, Fielding became a freelance journalist, writing features and food reviews, but she became more widely known once the identity of the author of the column "Bridget Jones's Diary" was revealed. The column first appeared in the Independent on February 28, 1995. Helen Fielding asserts that Bridget Jones is based on a character she once tried to write into a sitcom about a single girl; the diary format was apparently inspired by her looking back at her own calorie-obsessed diaries, produced during her college years. Bridget Jones's Diary, published in hardback in the UK in 1996 and in the United States in 1998, has since been translated into at least 33 languages. She wrote a sequel, Bridget Jones: The Edge of Reason, which was published in 1999.

The author presents the novel into thirteen chapters, which consists of 310 pages and is arranged into diary in each month of a year. The novel tells about a struggle of a 1990’s woman, Bridget Jones, to fix and fit herself in this rough world, which is everything judged by outlook. She is described to be attempted to lose her weight, alcohol, cigarettes and improve her behavior. All, brilliantly, drawn by the author in a diary which is seen in each day from January until December.

Bridget – a 30’s singleton – is portrayed to be failures in making commitment with men. She never makes her love life with men perfect. But Bridget has people surround her who really care and love about her. Her mother, Pam Jones, is really concerned about her loneliness, so she tries to fix up Bridget with a divorced top-notch barrister, Mark Darcy. But Bridget already has a man who fills up her heart, which is Daniel Cleaver. Bridget also has great friends who always giving
attention and affection one another. They are Jude, Sharon, and Tom, who is fully a homosexual. They often hang around together to share their happiness and sadness as well as problem. Bridget and friends have the same problem, that they are still single in their thirties, even each of them has partner. But none of them are talking about when they are going to marriage. The story is also told her role in her family when her parents are going to get separate, because her mother, Pam Jones, has affair with an Italian gentleman, who is actually a deceiver.

The author reveals Bridget’s relationships with men, her parents and her friends. Each of them has its own story but it is actually a little bit connected one another.

B. Approach of the Study

This study is connected with moral values revealed through a character. Something that deals with human life that needs feeling, i.e. love, and also the intellectual and rational ability to find and develop the moral value in human daily life. Since the analysis deals with moral value, the writer will use moral-philosophical approach. Guerin states that Moral-Philosophical approach is approach which insists on ascertaining and stating what is taught. (1979: 39).

The writer chooses Moral-Philosophical approach because this approach will help the writer in analyzing how the main character reveals moral values in the main character’s love life. In the story, the major character in this case is Bridget Jones shows some moral values by her character and experiences. So, the writer hopes that this approach will lead to answer the previous problems.
C. Method of the Study

The method of the study applies library study, some necessary research procedures are also employed, which are divided into some steps in order to support this study.

The first step was the writer read, and because at the first reading the writer did not get good understandings, then the writer reread the novel *Bridget Jones's Diary* for several times again in order to get a good understanding of the content of the story, which is assumed as primary source. The writer focused on the characters’ action, especially Bridget Jones, and the events in each part of the story were examined clearly and deeply. The writer also gave mark on the important things and events that would be my quotations or that would support the thesis.

The second step was finding some data related to the problems from library study as the main sources, which were comments dealt with the work, theory of character, theory love, theory of moral, the relation between literature and moral, and theory of friendship. Those theories and comments helped the writer in analyzing the novel.

The writer presents the thesis in five chapters. The first chapter is introduction, which consists of background of the study, problem formulation, objective of the study, and definition of terms. The second chapter is theoretical review, which consists of some comments about the novel Helen Fielding’s *Bridget Jones's Diary* and some theories that support the thesis. The third chapter is methodology, which consists of the study, approach of the study which is suitable with the analysis, and the method of the study. The fourth is analysis. In this chapter
the writer tries to answer the problem formulations that are stated in the first chapter. The last chapter is a conclusion, which is a summary of combination of the objective analysis and theories used in this study to answer the problem formulations.

Thirdly, the writer was answering the questions listed in the first chapter. The analysis was based on his understanding of the text. He had to make an objective and reasonable analysis on the work. The theory of character and characterization were applied in the first question, while theory of love applied in the second question. The writer focused on Bridget Jones as the main character, that is analyzed her characteristics, how and what the main characters act and what important events that the main characters were facing in the story. The writer also tried to find out what the relation of friendship that seemed appropriate described as in the novel through the main characters. Those references very helpful in order to analyze the novel also the relation between the main characters relationship toward men, parents and friend relationship were getting clear. And the writer also used the psychological approach and theory of love, especially, to answer the problem formulation previously. The writer tried to find out how the author described the loves in the main character’s life. The writer would also learn the character Bridget Jones from other characters in the story.

The last was drawing the conclusions of the analysis. The writer tried to make a combination of the objective analysis and theories used in this study. The combination has come to the conclusion.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the answer of questions which are formulated in the first chapter. The chapter IV is divided into two major parts, which each part has been divided into sections. The first part analyzes the description of Bridget Jones as the main character, and the second part portrays the main character’s love life. Each analysis is discussed using the theories stated previously in the review of related theories.

A. The Descriptions of Bridget Jones

In the novel Bridget Jones’s Diary, Bridget is considered as the main character because her appearance in every scene and the story uses the first person point of view, which is from Bridget Jones side. Milligan (1983: 155) describes there are two classifications of fictional characters; they are major and minor characters. As a major character, Bridget should exist in order to develop the story. She appears more often than another character. Her experience from the beginning until the end of the story composes the whole story. The theme is conveyed by the action of the major character. She also becomes the main of the story because she endures problems, conflict, happiness, sorrow, etc. Based on these, the messages from the author inside the story can be discovered by the readers.

To analyze Bridget Jones characterization, the writer uses theories of characterization stated in previous chapter. Bridget Jones is described as a 30 year
old single woman who works at first in a publishing office in London but then because disappointed by her Boss, she quits and turns as a TV employee. Although she has most everything that every modern woman dreamt - career, car, and her own flat, - she does not have what women have of her age, i. e. a husband. In fact, she becomes to a pathetic modern woman who tries to fit in into the today world conception in which everything is judged by the exterior, and searching for a man to be a living partner.

Murphy in his book *Understanding Unseen* (1972: 161) said that a character’s characteristics can be seen from her personal description, that the author draws the character’s appearances and clothes. From the descriptions, the readers are given image of how the character looks like. Deep down inside Bridget’s heart, she actually feels that her unsuccessful relationship with men is related to her physical body. Bridget is described same as other modern women, who really concerns with her physical performance.

Now, though, I feel ashamed and repulsive. I can actually feel the fat splurging out from my body. Never mind. Sometimes you have to sink to a nadir of toxic fat envelopment in order to emerge, phoenix-like, from the chemical wasteland as a purged and beautiful Michelle Pfeiffer figure. Tomorrow new Spartan health and beauty regime will begin. (p.18)

Bridget thinks she is overweight and she is afraid becomes obesity. This makes her comes to low-confidence with her body shape she has now. She is jealous with women surround her, who have slimmer than she does. She is hard to accept this and always keeps maintaining her weight.
Because of her appearance now, Bridget is obsessed to maintaining her weight, if necessary, she will make it lower.

.... It is proved by surveys that happiness does not come from love, wealth or power but the pursuit of attainable goals: and what is a diet if not that? (p.18)

Bridget starts her diet by making little notes on her diary to make control of it. She also reveals all what is in her mind written down on her diary – her thought, opinion, what she feels toward something, especially relating toward her body size. As it is stated by Murphy (1972: 171) that thought is the way the author gives the reader direct knowledge of what a person is thinking. Therefore, an author is able expressed his or her thoughts to do what his or her reader cannot do in real life. How Bridget feels does not have self-confidence on weight and how she holds smoke and drink too much can be seen on her diary. It also can be undoubtedly seen that she is always concerned and worried about her weight, alcohol units, cigarette units, and calorie units consumed each day.

_Thursday 3 August_

_8st 11, thigh circumference 18 inches (honestly, what is bloody point), alcohol units 0, cigarettes 25 (excellent, considering), negative thoughts: approx. 445 per hour, positive thoughts 0._ (p.184)

From Bridget's thought written on the diary, it seems that she is so afraid about her weight and wants to make a control for her body size. She always considers that thin women would be more attractive than fat women.

Bridget has an obsession to make her body shaped well and tries everything so that she can draw men’s interest on her and then fall in love with her. She is glad when she comes to thin. For almost 18 years she wants and tries to be thin, but she
could not. She thinks with thin body, men will look at her. But in fact, people
surround her see her unwell. They think that Bridget is ill. Her best friend, Tom,
prefers to see her as in usual weight rather than she is now.

'God, are you all right?' asked Jude when I walked in. 'You look really
tired.'
'I'm fine,' I said, crestfallen. 'I've lost seven pounds. What's the matter?'
(p.106)
'Are you all right?'
'Yes. I feel great. Why?'
'You just seemed, well, flat tonight. Everyone said you weren't your usual
self.'
'No, I was fine. Did you see how thin I am?' Silence.
'Tom?'
'I think you looked better before, hon.' (p.107)

She also thinks that with her appearance now, she is looked already old.

Cannot afford face-lift. Caught in hideous cleft stick as both fatness and
dieting are in themselves ageing. Why do I look old? Why? Stare at old
ladies in street trying to work out all tiny processes by which faces
become old not young… (p.148)

She cannot understand why she looked old while she is just only 30. There are many
women older than her but looked still young. It makes her sinking down into her
low-confidence deeper. She concludes, by her looking now, she will not able to get
people's attention, especially men who still hold the paradigm that they prefer slim
one than fat women as it is explained by Germaine Greer in The Whole Woman
(1999: 279) that most of the men identified an age group wanted slim women and
that woman's shape is important.

M.J Murphy also stated in his Understanding Unseen book that character as
seen by another is the way the author describes a character through other characters’
point of view and opinions, instead of describing a character directly (1972:162).
This helps the readers understand the character deeper. The readers get, as it were, a reflected image.

'Bridget, I'm not listening to any more of this. Auntie Una was just saying the other day: if you'd had something a bit more bright and cheerful on at the turkey curry buffet Mark Darcy might have shown a bit more interest. Nobody wants a girlfriend who wanders round looking like someone from Auschwitz, darling.' (p.130-131)

The quotation shows to the reader that other characters say that Bridget appears natural. She does not wear any make-up. Wearing make-up sometimes makes women appears more confident, especially for career women, they are demanded to appear attractively and interestingly, with wearing make-up for instance. In Bridget case, wearing make-up is to make men interest and show her confidence.

'Oh, now you're not going to go looking like a sloppy tramp in dull colours. Put something smart and bright on. What about that lovely cerise two-piece you used to wear?... (p.208)

Bridget also likes to wearing ordinary dress that makes people more ignore her because she does not have aura that attract people. Another opinion to Bridget as main character given by her mother’s friend and a guest,

'Bridget! What are we going to do with you!' said Una. 'You career girls! I don't know! Can't put it off for ever, you know. Tick-tock-tick-tock.' 'Yes. How does a woman manage to get to your age without being married?' roared Brian Enderby (married to Mavis, used to be president of the Rotary in Kettering), waving his sherry in the air. Fortunately my dad rescued me. (p.11)

Other people might think that Bridget is ashamed because she cannot get married yet. They believe that it is improper for women to make a single living in thirties. As a woman who is still living as a single woman, Bridget has to face people's opinion about being single in thirties. She does not want people underestimate her because she is single at her age. Bridget is subjected as mockery
thrown by marriage couples in dinner parties that ask her questions why there are still many thirties year old women being single as if Bridget is the spokeswoman for people everywhere participating in the world of singleness. It is not an easy situation when people ask about her personal life, which is especially her relationship with a man. It is shown that Bridget is strong person. She always cheers herself up when other people say or ask something unpleasant to her.

The character of strong is shown by Bridget when she gets dumped by Daniel Cleaver.

Cannot believe it. Am stood up. Entire waste of whole day's bloody effort and hydroelectric body-generated power. However, one must not live one's life through men but must be complete in oneself as a woman of substance.

5 a.m. What s wrong with me? I'm completely alone. Hate Daniel Cleaver. Am going to have nothing more to do with him. Am going to get weighed. (p.31)

It is very difficult for her to get a date with a man. Once when she gets it, she gets dumped by cancelling the appointment. She feels terribly sorry. She cannot understand, what is wrong with her once more. But she does not want to mope for too long. She thinks she has to get up, and fight the men’s tormenter.

Still no word from Daniel. Cannot face thought of entire Sunday stretching ahead with everyone else in the world except me in bed with someone giggling and having sex. Worst of it is, only a week and a bit to go till impeding Valentine's Day humiliation. No way will I get any cards. Toy with idea of flirting energetically with anyone I think might be induced to send me one, but dismiss as immoral. Will just have to take total indignity on the chin. (p.42)

Bridget thinks that whatever pains strike her, she has to face them all with smile, relieved, so that other people will see her as a strong person and they will not underestimate her.
From the beginning of the story, it is told that another new year will be passed again as horror for Bridget. She cannot believe for what happened to her and feels ashamed at her age because she cannot bring her “partner” to her parents to be introduced yet.

11.45 p.m. Ugh. First day of New Year has been day of horror. Cannot quite believe I am once again starting the year in a single bed in my parents' house. (p.10)

It is not her wish for being single that until her mother, Pam Jones, always tries to fix her up with a top human rights lawyer, Mark Darcy, son of her parent’s friend, who has divorced from his Japanese wife. From what she thought, it is also very humiliating for Bridget that people build opinion for her that she cannot have or find and get a relationship with a man by her own as quoted below,

Being set up with a man against your will is one level of humiliation, but being literally dragged into it by Una Alconbury while caring for an acidic hangover, watched by an entire roomful of friends of your parents, is on another plane altogether. (p.13)

From what she thought, strictly, Bridget refuses to be fixed up with no one. She has reasons for it. Firstly, because she does not want to be with someone she does not like. Secondly, she feels ashamed. She prefers to be single rather than being set up with person she does not like.

Bridget has her own thoughts about marriage and reasons for not married yet which can be seen in her answer, that she doesn't want to end up as a mother who just breast-feeding their children, cooking meal for her husband, and because she doesn't want changes of her body's scale because of having a baby.

It is very kind of them and I appreciate it v. much but it only seems to highlight my emotional failure and isolation – though Magda says I should remember that being single is better than having an adulterous, sexually incontinent husband. (p. 212)
Bridget sometimes is a person who tries to think positively for what happened in her life. Her disability to manage her relationship with a man well, and her failures on her job makes her thinking positively and intends to modify her behavior. The quotation below shows that Bridget positively thinking to fix her behavior, including her lifestyle and attitude,

Right. Determined to be v. positive about everything. Am going to change life: become well informed re: current affairs, stop smoking entirely and form functional relationship with adult man. (p.189)

In the story, Bridget is described as a person who really cares to everybody. As a daughter, Bridget always gives her respect to her parents. She lives away from her parents, but she will do anything for them. Even though living independently, Bridget does not only focus on her life but also her family's problem.

The quotation below shows that Bridget cares about her parents. She does not only focus on her life, but also she gives much more attention to her family. She does not want her family separated while she has not got ‘a new family’ yet,

Rang Mum and Dad again tonight but no one answered. V. weird. (p.45)

This is the third time I have called Mum and Dad this week and got no reply. Maybe The Gables has been cut off by the snow? In desperation, I pick up the phone and dial my brother, Jamie's number in Manchester, only to get one of his hilarious answerphone messages: the sound of running water and Jamie pretending to be President Clinton in the White House, then a toilet flushing and his pathetic girlfriend tittering in the background. (p.45-46)

Being an independently daughter, Bridget does not forget her parents. Although she knows that it is not her problem, she keeps trying the best so that her parents keep together. Bridget fights for it on her own. Her brother, Jamie, does not give his hand on Bridget and together solve their parents’ problem.
Bridget also really cares about her friends. She does not want to see her friends fall down in sadness because neglected by men. She always arranges a meeting as soon as possible when there is something wrong with her close friends and her as seen in the quotation below,

I immediately called Sharon and an emergency summit has been scheduled for 6.30 in Café Rouge. I hope I can get away without bloody Perpetua kicking up. (p.19)

Bridget also has been a firm person. From her speech, she refuses Daniel to play only with her as quoted below,

'I don't think this skirt's looking at all well,' he murmured. 'I think it should lie down on the floor.' As he started to undo the zip he whispered, 'This is just a bit of fun, OK? I don't think we should start getting involved.' Then, caveat in place, he carried on with the zip. Had it not been for Sharon and the fuckwittage and the fact I'd just drunk the best part of a bottle of wine, I think I would have sunk powerless into his arms. As it was, I leapt to my feet, pulling up my skirt.

'That is just such crap,' I slurred. 'How dare you be so fraudulently flirtatious, cowardly and dysfunctional? I am not interested in emotional fuckwittage. Goodbye.' (p.33)

It shows that Bridget does not intend and interest to have a non-commitment relationship and just playing around. Daniel thinks that he can sleep with Bridget anytime and anywhere he wants. Unfortunately, he is wrong. Even though she feels sad and lonely again, she has done the right thing.

'I'm fed up with you,' I said furiously. 'I told you quite specifically the first time you tried to undo my skirt that I am not into emotional fuckwittage. It was very bad to carry on flirting, sleep with me then not even follow it up with a phone call, and try to pretend the whole thing never happened. Did you just ask me to Prague to make sure you could still sleep with me if you wanted to as if we were on some sort of ladder?'

'A ladder, Bridge?’, said Daniel, ‘What sort of ladder?’
'Shut up,' I bristled crossly. 'It's all chop-change chop-change with you. Either go out with me and treat me nicely, or leave me alone. As I say, I am not interested in fuckwittage.' (p.76)

Bridget is glad because it might give Daniel, and other men, a lesson not to play the women. She expects that Daniel will be serious making a good commitment relationship rather than just hanging around without a clear status and goal.

B. The Portrays of Love in Bridget Jones’s Life

After discussing Bridget’s description, the writer comes to the second problem, which is finding Bridget’s love life in her life described by the author. Here, the writer tries to look closely the character of Bridget Jones and other characters who representatively contribute in the making of love in the story.

Love is experienced by everyone and love is the most beautiful and wonderful thing. Love comes from the bottom of heart. It cannot be predicted and forced toward something. Love cannot be seen with bare eyes, however it can be sensed by our feeling. Pieper (1974: 18) says love is something that we practice and do as conscious actors, and also something that comes, suddenly and unpredictable, and happens to us like an enchantment. He also states that “loving therefore is a made of willing” (1974: 19). It means that the willingness to understand, to care, to trust, and to sacrifice is a part of love. We have to maintain it in order that we can feel the love everlasting and to make our beloved happy forever. Love also exists in every condition, both when we are in good condition and also in bad condition.

Here, the writer tries to apply the theories based on the previous chapter. Knapp and Vangelisti (1996: 199-201) quote a sociologist, Lee, who has identified
six styles of loving, they are: *love of beauty, playful love, companionate love, obsessive love, realistic love, and altruistic love*. While Fromm (1956: 39 -69) divides type of love into five types, which depend on the kind of object which is loved. Those are brotherly love, motherly love, erotic love, self-love, and love of God. Bridget experiences what it is called love. She shares her love not only for men – a living partner, but also to her parents and her friends. In the story, the author only reveals Bridget’s love-life generally only categorized into two types of love, they are *Eros* and *Philia* in accordance to Pieper (1972: 12, 60-61). Also, generally, it can be seen what has been stated by Hauck (1983: 22) about intimate love which relates with one’s partner, parents, children, relatives, and close friends, which practically applied in Bridget’s daily live.

Here, the love life of Bridget will be analyzed deeper. The exploration covers the Bridget’s love life toward men, friends, and parents.

1. **The Love Life with Men**

   In Bridget’s love life with men, Pieper’s type of love theory is used, which is *Eros* that is defined as a kind of love with human ego as the base, which full of desire.

   The writer sees that the main character has two main contradictory egos that strongly influence Bridget’s life. Firstly, Bridget is demanded to have a living friend because of her age, people’s questions surround her about her single, and effect of her psychology. And the last one is that she is fully of doubtedness for being in coupled – afraid of being hurt and dumped.
As a woman who is single, Bridget Jones tries to find a partner for a living friend. She finds a man who she loves very much and who loves her, just the way she is. In the matter of relationship with men, Bridget is not that lucky, though she has already tried the best she could do to make a relationship; she never makes it for a long time.

It is told that in the story, Bridget makes relationships with two gentlemen, who are from different background and purpose. First one is Daniel Cleaver, who is Bridget’s boss when she works at publishing house and he is just playing around with her. He is the man who she loves very much. And the second one is Mark Darcy, whom her mother tries to fix her up with. Mark is a conventional type person. It makes Bridget confused and nervous in facing him, otherwise, she later on is impressed by Mark Darcy’s sincerity love to her.

From the beginning of the story Bridget’s mother and friend, Una, always try to fix her up with a top-notch barrister, Mark Darcy, who is very rich and has just divorced from his Japanese wife. Bridget never thought before that she will be fixed up with a “conventional” man like him, especially in this modern world.

'Come along and meet Mark,' Una Alconbury sing-songed before I'd even had time to get a drink down me.

Being set up with a man against your will is one level of humiliation, but being literally dragged into it by Una Alconbury while caring for an acidic hangover, watched by an entire roomful of friends of your parents, is on another plane altogether. (p.12-13)

After first meeting in Una and Geoffrey Alconbury's New Year's Day Turkey Curry Buffet, Bridget does not really concern about Mark Darcy. First impression of Bridget to Mark is not really good. Bridget thinks Mark is stiff, and so is Bridget, because both are coming from different background. Bridget also knows that he is
not interested to her, not even to know her phone number. She also considers Mark Darcy as a creepy mummy's boy.

Besides, Bridget thinks, she has already liked her boss where she works at the publishing house, Daniel Cleaver. Bridget always thinks about him, including when she feels being underestimated by everyone who does not know how hard being a single.

2 a.m. Oh, why am I so unattractive? Why? Even a man who wears bumblebee socks thinks I am horrible. Hate the New Year. Hate everyone. Except Daniel Cleaver. Anyway, have got giant tray-sized bar of Cadbury's Dairy Milk left over from Christmas on dressing table, also amusing joke gin and tonic miniature. Am going to consume them and have fag. (p.16-17)

Secretly, Bridget gives her notice on Daniel but he does not aware it. For Bridget, Daniel is a boss who can be a friend for anyone, because he is an easy-going person. Perhaps, that is why Bridget loves him; he is amusing and ‘wild’ while he is very successful and smart. The quotation below shows that Bridget’s feeling of love toward Daniel reflects what has been said by Knapp and Vangelisti (1996: 199) that is love of beauty. And it also reflects Fromm’s erotic love, which deals with physical desire and focus on sexual appealing or activity (1956: 44-48).

Mmmm. Daniel Cleaver, though. Love his wicked dissolute air, while being v. successful and clever. He was being v. funny today, telling everyone about his aunt thinking the onyx kitchen-roll holder his mother had given her for Christmas was a model of a penis. Was really v. amusing about it. Also asked me if I got anything nice for Christmas in rather flirty way. Think might wear short black skirt tomorrow. (p.18-19)

Bridget is really exited when she gets a message from Daniel through her computer. She does not think before that he will greet her in such way. Although she
feels being sexually abused by Daniel, Bridget likes it. She thinks that Daniel gives her attention and she is expecting more than just in the screen.

Daniel asks her phone number, that what Bridget wants, and she gets ‘jumped’ out and exited and considers her as an irresistible Sex Goddess. Daniel then promises to take her out for a date. But after expecting for his call for one full day, there is no phone call from Daniel. He never makes a call and it makes Bridget disappointed. She really wants to go a date with Daniel.

2 p.m. Oh God, why am I so unattractive? Cannot believe I convinced myself I was keeping the entire weekend free to work when in fact I was on permanent date-with-Daniel standby. Hideous, wasted two days glaring psychopathically at the phone, and eating things. Why hasn't he ring? Why? What's wrong with me? Why ask for my phone number if he wasn't going to ring, and if he was going to ring surely he would & it over the weekend? Must centre myself more. Will ask Jude about appropriate self-help book, possible Eastern-religion-based. (p.27)

Here, Bridget assumes that Daniel gives him a hope, which later on, it would make Bridget finds difficulty to predict him.

Daniel, finally, asks Bridget out for date. The euphoric comes to her as she thinking how to prepare herself for the date. The writer sees that it is more difficult being a woman than being a farmer, there is so much harvesting and crop spraying to be done: legs to be waxed, underarms shaved, eyebrows plucked, feet pumiced, skin exfoliated and moisturized, spots cleansed, roots dyed, eyelashes tinted, nails filed, cellulite massaged, stomach muscles exercised. Bridget does not want to let him down at first date, so she sets everything greatly. She wants to appear perfectly in front of the man whom she loves. But once again, Bridget comes to a deep distress because Daniel put the date onto a call off because there is something more important that Daniel must do.
7 p.m. Cannot believe this has happened. On the way to the bathroom, to complete final farming touches, I noticed the answerphone light was flashing: Daniel.

'Look, Jones. I'm really sorry. I think I'm going to have to give tonight a miss. I've got a presentation at ten in the morning and a pile of forty-five spreadsheets to get through,' (p.31)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that Daniel has not seriously taken Bridget for a date. Here, it is hard to believe that Daniel will have a serious commitment with her. Bridget feels being tossed away and the entire effort of whole day is wasted. However, she must not live her life through men but must be complete in oneself as a woman of substance. Bridget is still expecting him, though she has made a commitment that she will never to do dealing with him anymore.

Bridget, somehow, becomes obsessive toward Daniel and is blinded by Daniel’s charming. Bridget loves him very much, and she does anything to get Daniel in her arm. Doing diet, reduces cigarettes and alcohols, and make over her appearance are such things that Bridget hopes to make Daniel would turn his eyes on her. Like stated by Pieper that “loving therefore is a made of willing” (1974: 19). It is said that the willingness to understand, to care, to trust, and to sacrifice is a part of love. Bridget tries to make Daniel happy as hard as she can. She does what Daniel says, in order that she would be with someone to live with in her age now.

Later on, Daniel appears and asks Bridget out for a date once more. Bridget feels extremely happy for once again. After the dinner, the date is continued with intimacy approach which comes to the sexual activity next. Bridget has no problem if Daniel asks for it, Bridget feels happy instead. Unfortunately, Daniel considers this as a game which usually done by adult after having a date and it angers Bridget as seen in the dialogue below,
'I don't think this skirt's looking at all well,' he murmured. 'I think it should lie down on the floor.' As he started to undo the zip he whispered, 'This is just a bit of fun, OK? I don't think we should start getting involved.' Then, caveat in place, he carried on with the zip... As it was, I leapt to my feet, pulling up my skirt. 'That is just such crap,' I slurred. 'How dare you be so fraudulently flirtatious, cowardly and dysfunctional? I am not interested in emotional fuckwittage. Goodbye.' (p.33)

From the quotation above, the writer understands that Bridget feels being played by Daniel. She does not want that kind of date. She wants a real date at her age now, which later comes to a commitment relationship, or having a “partner”. Dating at 20s has big difference with when someone is 30s, which is a serious commitment is needed rather than just playing around and having fun. Here, the writer sees that Daniel never intends to show his serious with Bridget. He just wants to play around with Bridget. Daniel thinks he does not need to love her if he just wants to get sleep with her as it is said by Knapp and Vangelisti (1996: 199-200) that Daniel plays Playful Love in Bridget’s love life and Fromm’s Erotic Love (1956: 44-48).

Actually, Bridget regrets doing such way to Daniel because of her big love to him, but she does not want to have a coward “partner”. She thinks she has done as it should be, but she knows that it will come to an end up all alone again.

'Shut up,' I bristled crossly. 'It's all chop-change chop-change with you. Either go out with me and treat me nicely, or leave me alone. As I say, I am not interested in fuckwittage.' (p.76)

The writer finds out that Bridget firms her love relationship with Daniel. She does not want to be Daniel’s sexual object only. Bridget thinks making serious commitment is not only limited in having sex, but she wants to go farther that the relationship is not absurd anymore. She wants a clear status of relationship between
her and Daniel. She does not want what she has done becomes worthless. Bridget feels she does not want Daniel take advantage of her and not to be his doll anymore.

Bridget is wondering whether Daniel has the same feeling with Bridget or not. In fact, Daniel is only playing with her. He only wants to have fun with her. From the evidence below it can be seen that though Bridget loves him very much, Daniel is not deserved for Bridget,

'Oh God, love. Listen, I've just realized, I've got so-much work to do this weekend. I'm really going to have to stay at home and get down to it.' I couldn't believe it. He promised to come. Everyone knows when you are going out with someone they are supposed to support you at hideous family occasions, and he thinks if he so much as mentions the word 'work' he can get out of anything. Now all the Alconburys' friends will spend the entire time asking me if I've got a boyfriend yet and no one will believe me. (p.168)

It makes Bridget feels misery. She thinks it might make people at the party thinking that she has made a crap to everyone that she already has a boyfriend. Indeed, Bridget considers Daniel as her boyfriend after several times been sleeping together, otherwise Daniel does not. Secretly, Daniel has made an engagement with a woman from his branch office in New York. In fact, Daniel lies to Bridget about the reason he has told her that he cannot go to the party. His engage comes from New York and he wants to meet her.

Bridget, who comes to the party alone and dressed as a bunny girl, gets inappropriate treatment from the guests. She comes with the wrong dress because before there was an announcement that the dress should be in formal. After several moments set in the party, Bridget decides to go home. Before going home, Bridget intends to see Daniel in his flat. But what she finds is really strange her, an unusual situation. It makes her suspicious, but she keeps trying to be positively thinking
about Daniel. She searches every room in Daniel’s flat and she finds something on
the roof; a naked woman.

There, spread out on a sunlounger, was a bronzed, long-limbed, blonde-
haired stark-naked woman. I stood there frozen to the spot, feeling like
an enormous pudding in the bridesmaid dress. The woman raised her
head, lifted her sunglasses and looked at me with one eye closed. I heard
Daniel coming up the stairs behind me.
'Honey,' said the woman, in an American accent, looking over my head at
him. 'I thought you said she was thin.' (p.177-178)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that in sadness, Bridget comes to a
party where the people would ask about her boyfriend. People give mockery to
Bridget because they think that Bridget lied about having a boyfriend. With an upset,
she goes home to see Daniel, in order to get support and attention. But what she gets
is a really out of her hopes. Daniel has made a big lie to her that makes she falls to a
broken heart to find him with a naked woman, who throws mean words that Bridget
has been assumed as a thin.

Hauck thinks when we are in love, we are said to be naïve; happy are said as
frivolous and simple; generous are considered suspect; forgiving said to be weak; and
trusting are considered as a fool (1984: 11). Hauck also concludes, without love we end
by living in hate, fear, loneliness, and hurting each other in ignorance (1984: 13).
Because her big love to Daniel, she is willing to forgive him for what he has done to
her. It can be seen that Bridget is realizes that she is fooled by her generosity and
blinded by Daniel’s charming. Finally, Bridget once again decides to forget and erase
her memory about Daniel. She thinks she loves the wrong person. She does not want
to talk to or see Daniel anymore, though Daniel tries to explain to her and wants her
back.
Psychologically, Bridget is brought into a big dilemma, which one side she has to forget Daniel but in the other side she wants to be with someone she loves very much. Seeing at her age now, it is very difficult to find someone that can be committed with her. Bridget then realizes that she does not really love Daniel. So far, she is just chasing what society has said to her, that it is improper to be single in thirties. Bridget is just lulled by Daniel’s exterior charming and his easy going.

A decision to leave her job now and change her career to a TV employee has been made. Indeed, Bridget just wants to avoid Daniel. Her expectation to be living in happiness with Daniel and not being single anymore is just an imagination now. She is really disappointed to Daniel, though she sometimes still misses him and thinks of him.

On her falling down, Bridget realizes that she still has people surrounds her who still care about her. Knowing that her daughter is broken heart, her mother and Una are again trying to fix her up with Mark Darcy.

Mark Darcy is a person who always makes his “conventional” formal dress in every situation, except when he attends the Una and Geoffrey Alconbury's New Year's Day Turkey Curry Buffet in Grafton Underwood. Mark also always appears in serious-good manner and reticent but polite speaking. In such condition, Bridget thinks that Mark is too perfect for her so that she confused that causes stiffness when facing him. Finally, at the line of story, Bridget finds that she is attracted to Mark and seems to appear her low self-esteem facing with Mark Darcy.

…Maybe Mark Darcy is too perfect, clean and finished off at the edges for me, with his capability, intelligence, lack of smoking, freedom from alcoholism, and his chauffeur-driven cars… (p.286)
Mark Darcy, quietly, loves Bridget Jones, but he does not say it her or anybody else, because Bridget does not give the same sign to him. Hearing Bridget has relationship with Daniel, Mark feels that she does not deserve Daniel, because in past, there was a bad story between Mark and Daniel. Daniel had slept with Mark’s wife that causes divorced between them. But Daniel told an opposite story to Bridget. Mark is said had slept with Daniel’s girl. It makes Bridget thinks that Mark has negative response toward Daniel.

'No, not over me,' I said, furious because I realized it did sound like that. 'I was just assuming you must have some reason to be so horrible about my boyfriend other than pure malevolence.' (p.171)

From the quotation above, the writer understands that the main character reacts negatively because she thinks that Mark is just jealous to Daniel because he is so adored by many women including her. In fact, Mark tries to warn her that Daniel is not as good as what Bridget thought of him. Bridget refuses Mark’s opinion toward Daniel and thinks that Mark just wants to see her being unhappy in her loneliness indeed. But Mark keeps warning her, because he cares about Bridget and does not want something bad happened to her. Mark Darcy reflects what have been said by Knapp and Vangelisti’s companionate love, that these lovers are patient; they let love grow naturally into a peaceful, enchanting affection. This love is based on friendship and companionship (1984: 200).

'Just take care of yourself, that's all, he said quietly, 'and I'd tell your mum to watch out for herself too,' he said, nodding pointedly in the direction of Julio as Natasha dragged him off. (p.172)

Mark also cares about Bridget’s family. It is shown when Pam and her boyfriend have done something criminally and escapes to Portugal. Mark flies to
Portugal and searches for Pam and tries to bring her back to London. It is done secretly, no one knows including Bridget. He does not want to tell Bridget before his mission accomplished, while Bridget worries and considers him disappeared.

'I didn't want to talk to you till I'd finished the job. And I didn't think you liked me much.' (p.306)

Mark does not have any purpose or want any reward for what he has done. He just wants Bridget to live happily. Mark’s sincerity to help Bridget’ family apparently turns Bridget’s feeling. Bridget thinks so far she has wrong perception toward him. Bridget realizes that Mark is good for her. Mark is 180 degrees different from Daniel. Bridget starts to like Mark Darcy, and everyone immediately stops trying to fix her up with him.

Have finally realized the secret of happiness with men, and it is with deep regret, rage and an overwhelming sense of defeat that I have to put it in the words of an adulteress, criminal's accomplice and G-list celebrity:
'Don't say 'what,' say 'pardon,' darling, and do as your mother tells you.' (p.307)

Finally, Bridget finds her love again and happy in the warmth-hold of a man for once more. Bridget feels that she behaves differently when she is with Daniel, and now, with Mark. Bridget learns that she feels more comfortable about herself, about her shape, and appearance because Mark loves her just the way she is and he does not assume her as a sexual object. Bridget also finds that people react positively when they find out that Bridget and Mark have a better relationship as they expect, to be a couple. Here, Bridget’ feeling of love toward Mark Darcy reflects Fromm’s brotherly love that is considered as the most fundamental kind of love which underlies all type of love (1956: 39-41). And Mark does not ask for any
‘payback’ for what he has done to Bridget and her family. Here, Mark shows Hauck’s statement about type of love, which is fraternal love as working without asking and hoping any ‘payback’ (1983: 22).

The writer finds out that to make a serious relationship it is needed to know better and deeper to our partner, not only by looking at his/her physical appearance and characteristics briefly. It needs more understanding, cares, trust and sacrifice instead of love itself to make the relationship worthy – it can be better and lasts for long. And therefore, it is not easy to build a relationship to others but it is easy to destroy it. It is important for someone to learn to accept and respect others with love. There is nothing greater in life than loving another and being loved in return.

2. The Love Life with Parents

Fromm also explains about Motherly Love, which is unconditional affirmation of the child’s life and his/her needs; means that this is kind of love that mother has for her children. The relationship of mother and child is by its very nature one of inequality, where one needs all help, and the other gives it (1956:41-44).

As it is told in the previous page, Bridget and Pam Jones, Bridget’s mother, have a close relationship, Pam still considers Bridget as her little daughter as it is told since the beginning of the story. She sometimes still manages and interferes what Bridget has to do and insists to give something while she does not want it. It is shown that she really loves her and wants the best all for her daughter, so she is looked overly in giving attention.
Pam Jones is really concerning about her daughter’s single. Since the beginning of the story, she tries to fix her up with a lawyer, Mark Darcy, which against Bridget’s will.

“That doesn’t matter. You can drive up after work. Oh, did I mention? Malcolm and Elaine Darcy are coming and bringing Mark with them. Do you remember Mark, darling? He’s one of those top-notch barristers. Masses of money. Divorced. It doesn’t start till eight’ (p.9).

11.45 p.m. Ugh. First day of New Year has been day of horror. Cannot quite believe I am once again starting the year in a single bed in my parents' house. It is too humiliating at my age. I wonder if they'll smell it if I have a fag out of the window… (p.10)

Based on the quotation above, the writer sees here, Pam, indirectly, chases for wealth and status of society. By having Mark Darcy as son-in-law, it will raise Jones’ family honour. But Bridget has another opinion about it. She feels it is humiliating at her age for being fixed up. She does not want to be fixed up with anyone she does not want to be with. She wants to show to everyone, without being fixed up, she is able to find a living partner. At the end of story, Bridget falls in with Mark Darcy. The writer sees that not always fixing up by parents becomes bad thing. Sometimes fixing-up is better than freewill love.

Although she has lived apart from her parents, Bridget is still has dependency to her mother, especially when Bridget has broken her heart because being disappointed by Daniel. Her mother gives her a lot of support in order to strength Bridget as seen in the quotation below,

I can't believe you've got in a state like this over a stupid man. They're all completely self-centered, sexually incontinent and no use to man nor beast. Yes, that does include you, Julio. Now come along, darling. Brace up. Back to sleep. Go into work looking drop-dead gorgeous. Leave no one-especially Daniel-in any doubt that you've thrown him over and
suddenly discovered how marvelous life is without that pompous, dissolute old fart bossing you around and you'll be fine.' (p.182)

The writer sees that as a mother, Pam does not want to see her daughter sinks down in her sadness for not being successful in making a good relationship with a man like her mother, though Bridget has been adult. Her mother keeps giving her spirit not to give up because there are a lot of men who still want to be with Bridget. As form of care and love, Pam also criticizes her about her physical performance who she thinks Bridget is looked as an ordinary woman.

'Don't be silly, darling,' was her parting shot. 'If you don't do something about your appearance you'll never get a new job, never mind another boyfriend!' (p.192)

Colin Jones, Bridget’s father, is also loves his daughter, though in the story it is only less activity for both of them is told. It is shown when he checks her car before she leaves to London (p.38).

Colin is a type of close-person. He has less relationship with his family. Bridget and Colin become closer when he feels there is something strange with Pam and Bridget becomes the person to whom Colin wants to talk to. But Bridget feels that everything is just alright to her mother.

'Have you noticed anything odd about your mother?' he said in a stiff, embarrassed way as he fiddled around with the oil stick, wiping it with rags and plunging it back in a not unworrying manner, if one were a Freudian. Which I am not. (p.38)

Bridget does not understand that her father is being bizarre. She is trying to find out the answer why her father becomes bizarre until she gets the answer.

Problems? What problems? I tried to get Dad to explain but got nowhere. What is going on? Is the whole world doomed to emotional trauma? Poor Dad. Am I to be the tragic victim of a broken home now, on top of everything else? (p.43)
Bridget does not even think that her parents are having problems. It seems that they are just looked fine. Nothing is strange before. Bridget feels that she has to find the answer. Colin says that Pam has changed since she came back from Portugal. The writer understands that Bridget is busy with her own personal problem, but she still has chance to find out her parents’ problem. She does not want the problem becomes bigger and destroy her family.

'She's been like this since she went to Albufeira with Una Alconbury and Audrey Coles,' he sobbed, trying to wipe his cheek with his fist. 'When she got back she started saying she wanted to be paid for doing the housework, and she'd wasted her life being our slave.' (Our slave? I knew it. This is all my fault. If I were a better person, Mum would not have stopped loving Dad.) ‘She wants me to move out for a while, she says, and . . . and. . . . ‘He collapsed in quiet sobs. (p.48)

The writer sees that Bridget feels that her mother has another man besides her father. As a daughter, Bridget must do something to solve her parents’ problems, otherwise, she will lose both her parents. She tries to take her parents sitting together and discusses the problem, but her mother refuses her.

'Mum. No. Couldn't we all talk this through together over lunch?' I said, as if this were Sleepless in Seattle and lunch was going to end up with Mum and Dad holding hands and me winking cutely at the camera, wearing a luminous rucksack. (p.48)

Bridget accepts no affair. She does not expect that her mother can have an affair with another man, who is Julio. She cannot understand why Pam leaves Colin and feels glad to sleep with Julio. Bridget thinks if two people get in love, there will be no affair between them, so do her parents.

Why, when people are leaving their partners because they're having an affair with someone else, do they think it will seem better to pretend there is no one else involved? Do they think it will be less hurtful for their partners to think they just walked out because they couldn't stand them any more and then had the good fortune to meet some tall Omar
Sharif-figure with a gentleman's handbag two weeks afterwards while the ex-partner is spending his evenings bursting into tears at the sight of the toothbrush mug? (p.55-56)

Colin loves Pam very much. The writer knows that sometimes love needs sacrifice and understanding (Pieper, 1974: 19). But someone’s feeling cannot be forced toward something and it makes Bridget understands that it is her mother’s choice. She can understand how her mother wants to have career and earns her own money where she cannot make it real while she is with Colin. Here, Bridget shows that she does not only think of herself, she also shows her cares about her parents.

I suddenly realize everything has shifted and now I am looking after my parents instead of them looking after me, which seems unnatural and wrong. Surely I am not that old? (p.72)

Bridget respects her parents and she always wants to do the best for parents. Although she is living independently, Bridget does not only think of her life but also her family's problem, and the writer finds out that parents need our attention besides they always give it to us. And sometimes, our parents depend on us in certain things. The next discussion will show that the main character’s love life also shown with her friends.

3. The Love Life with Friends

Next to the love life between men parents, the writer also analyzes Bridget’s love life with her friends. Besides using theory of love, theory of friendship will be applied to support the analysis of Bridget’s love life with her friends. In this part, the writer applies Pieper’s *Philia*, which refers to universal love. It means love as friendship or the solidarity among human beings (1972: 61).
Friendship makes life more meaningful, colorful and cheerful. We never feel lonely in it. Joy and affection are shared together apart from sadness. Sometimes, friendship is more everlasting rather than love relationship. We can have ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend, but we will not have ex-friend. Basically, friendship is based on our love to our friends.

Baron and Byrne define friendship as something that is happened if there are two or more individuals who give influence to each other. Conviction, feeling, and attitude are the factors that play important role in relationship (1987: 236). In this study, close relationship is a relationship between friends who most spend together in a regular time, supports each other, and involves certain feelings, especially love and commitment to maintain the relationship in a variety of situation (1997: 278).

More, Murel and Louis mention five requirements to build a true friendship from their book entitled The Heart of Friendship, they are patience, being faithful, understanding, loyalty, and honesty (1975:153-173).

As mentioned in previous page, besides parents who love her very much, Bridget still has other people who also love her very much, especially friends. Bridget has great friends – Sharon, Jude, and Tom – for her and she has been a great friend for her best friends. They often hang around together to discuss something in their lives. They also give love to each other in every condition, as they share happiness, sadness as well as problems (Pearson, 1986: 193). Bridget and her friends have the same major problem, which is being single in their thirties. They support each other even they often have different opinions toward something. They need each other.
Bridget loves her friends very much, and so do her friends love her very much. From her relationship with her friends, Bridget loves most to Tom, who loves her very much either, though he is a homosexual. Their closed-feeling is shown in the quotation below, when Tom has changed his nose shape and becomes weird.

'I don't want anyone except Bridget,' said Tom petulantly. I beamed beatifically at the others. (p.264)

The writer sees Tom considers Bridget as more understands and knows him better than Shazzer and Jude. Bridget knows most about Tom – secrets, life, problems. Murel and Louis state that friendship needs to understand each other because the only one who truly understands is a true friend (1975: 165). Tom understands Bridget very much in her relationship with men. Tom also brings great influence toward Bridget, especially when Bridget is broken-heart. He gives Bridget advises about a man. He does not want to see her down in her sadness.

Spent the weekend struggling to remain disdainfully buoyant after the Daniel fuckwittage debacle. I kept saying the words, 'Self-respect' and 'Huh' over and over till I was dizzy, trying to barrage out, 'But I lurrve him.' Smoking was v. bad. Apparently there is a Martin Amis character who is so crazily addicted that he starts wanting a cigarette even when he's smoking one. That's me. It was good ringing up Sharon to boast about being Mrs Iron Knickers but when I rang Tom he saw straight through it and said, 'Oh, my poor darling,' which made me go silent trying not to burst into self-pitying tears.

'You watch,' warned Tom. 'He'll be gagging for it now. Gagging.'

'No, he won't,' I said sadly. 'I've blown it.' (p.37)

Tom is also loyalty as it is stated by Murel and Louis that when our friend has a problem, we should support him/her to overcome his/her problem (1975:172) It is shown from the quotation above, Tom gives her spirit so that she can be in confidence again. Tom also advises Bridget if she wants to forget Daniel and receives no worry about her relationship, she has to dismiss the vacation with Daniel,
and go vacation with her friends, because it can give her joyness and happiness instead of being misery.

12.30 p.m. Hmmm. Tom says if you go mini-breaking with somebody you are having a relationship with you spend the whole time worrying about how the relationship is going, so it is better just to go with a friend. (p.144-145)

Tom is a good friend. He knows how to make a woman be confidence under her inconfidence, even though he is a man. He tries to make Bridget happy, even he has to lie about her when Bridget does not feel good in her shape, though Jude and Sharon will not say the same.

Love Tom. Even though suspected he might have been lying still feel hugely cheered up as even Tom would surely not say looked sixteen if looked forty-five. (p.149)

Bridget is also has dependence and puts her reliance on Tom. Bridget considers Tom as her own brother, parent. Bridget thinks that she has big love to her friend, Tom, so that she cannot live without him. It is like Tom always knows what Bridget asks and when Bridget in problems.

Sometimes feel without Tom I would sink without trace and disappear. (p.216)

Here, the writer sees how dependent Bridget toward Tom. It seems that Bridget cannot do anything without Tom’s hints and signs. He also sees that Tom knows the main character a lot rather than two other best friends.

Besides Tom, Bridget has another friend who loves her, Jude. Jude teaches Bridget to think and act positively when she falls down into depression. Bridget thinks that she will find something good at once, but after she gets it, she ruins it all. Knowing that she is not a good at anything, men relationship, not work, not even
social skills, Jude gives her spirit to carry on her life. Thinking positively can help people to move around.

After got depressed on Friday Jude came round and talked to me about being more positive about things, bringing with her fantastic black dress for me to borrow for party. Was worried that might split or spill on the dress but she said she had lots of money and dresses because of top job and did not matter so not to worry about it. Love Jude. Girls are so much nicer than men (apart from Tom - but homosexual). (p.227).

Jude is also generous. She knows that Bridget does not have anything to wear in the Darcy’ party, so she lends Bridget her gown. She also knows that Bridget is a sloppy person, she tells not to worry if Bridget will split or spill something on it. This makes she loves her, no gents as nice as ladies (exceptional for Tom because he is a homosexual).

Bridget’s love to Jude also shown when Jude often has quarrel with her living “partner”, “Vile” Richard Fince. Jude loves Richard very much, and she does not want to be apart from him. But Richard always hurts Jude, until she thinks everything she has done all goes wrong. This is unacceptable by Bridget. Then Bridget makes an emergency meeting to discuss Jude’s problem and asks Sharon with her to make a strategy to help Jude.

Eventually the three of us worked out a strategy for Jude. She must stop beating herself over the head with Women Who Love Too Much and instead think more towards Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus, winch will help her to see Richard’s behaviour less as a sign that she is co-dependent and loving too much and more in the light of him being like a Martian rubber band which needs to stretch away in order to come back. (p.21)

Bridget asks Jude to forget Richard, because she thinks being with Richard will only hurt Jude herself. Jude considers it as a sadly good advice. But then Bridget
feels guilty. She gives Jude a big hard decision for her. Bridget wants to see Jude lives with the man she loves most.

The last Bridget’s best friend is Sharon (Shazzer). Not much to analyze the main character’s love life with Sharon. Sharon, is a type of feminist, thinks committing with men is useless because someday man will dump the woman when he has “sexually” tired with the woman. She will high her tension when there is a man underestimates women, especially when her friends are being seduced and hurt by men. She loves her friends very much, and does not want to happen to her best friends. Together with Bridget, she becomes Jude’s shoulder when she has problem with Richard.

11 p.m. Strident evening. Sharon immediately launched into her theory on the Richard situation: 'Emotional fuckwittage', which is spreading like wildfire among men over thirty. As women glide from their twenties to thirties, Shazzer argues, the balance of power subtly shifts. Even the most outrageous minxes lose their nerve, wrestling with the first twinges of existential angst: fears of dying alone and being found three weeks later half-eaten by an Alsatian. Stereotypical notions of shelves, spinning wheels and sexual scrapheaps cons ire to make you feel stupid, no matter how much time you spend thinking about Joanna Lumley and Susan Sarandon.

'And men like Richard,' fumed Sharon, 'play on the chink in the armour to wriggle out of commitment, maturity, honour and the natural progression of things between a man and a woman.' (p.20)

Friends are very important for Bridget and she really depends on them as stated by Leo Buscaglia (1984: 11) that love as the important factor which is needed to strengthen human relationship with others. Love, tenderness, compassion, caring, sharing, and relating are the most vital of human behaviors. Without those qualities, life is empty though human may have the best health and riches. Bridget’s friends have big influence and affection in Bridget’s life. They can replace her parents while
she lives away from her parents. Bridget often shares joy, happiness, laugh, sadness, pain with them. She also asks their advises and solutions if she is in problems. Although they have different characteristics, Bridget cannot live without them and she also will do anything to make her friends happy.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

From the previous analysis, the writer comes to the conclusion part. The writer uses the work of Helen Fielding, *Bridget Jones's Diary*, which was released for the first time in the 1996. Here, there are two points that can be concluded by the writer. Firstly, it is concerning about Bridget Jones’s description as presented by Helen Fielding in *Bridget Jones’s Diary*. Secondly, it deals with the portrayal of love in Bridget Jones’ life as described by the author. The story itself was written in the form of diary.

According to Milligan’s theory of character, Bridget is the main character because she appears in the novel more than others characters, and this novel uses the first point of view, that is from Bridget Jones’ side. Also, in accordance to another theory of character, M.J Murphy’s, Bridget’s description, which includes characters and characteristics, can be seen from her personal descriptions, her reactions, thought, conversation to other characters, and seen from others characters.

Bridget is described as a 30s year old non-make-up single woman who works at first in a publishing office in London, who is suffering of self confidence. She is portrayed of failures in making relationship with men. She blames herself because of her ‘over’ weight that makes her losing her confidence in front of men. Bridget is also described to be obsessed of diet, to control and shape her body. She thinks if she has good shape and slim body, men will look over her and make her as sex goddess.
Bridget becomes strong when her single status being questioned by people and they start to mock her. Fortunately, she has people surround her that love her so much, and give her support and spirit, especially her friends, who are always there when she needs them.

Bridget is also portrayed as a caring person who tries to think positively in facing the rough world. Eventhough living independently, Bridget does not only focus on her life but also her family's problem. She does not want her parents to get apart and tries to keep them both together. It is also seen when her friends have problems, Bridget gives her shoulder to them to lay down their burdens. She is also being a good listener for them.

The main character's love life is divided into three parts; the love life with men, with parents and with friends. In analyzing Bridget’s love life generally, the writer applied Pieper’s *Eros* and *Philia*.

In making relationship with men, Bridget often gets bad luck. Bridget Jones is told to seek a partner for a living friend. She finds a man who loves her the way she is.

In the story, Bridget makes relationships with two gentlemen; Daniel Cleaver and Mark Darcy. In relationship with Daniel, Bridget feels so happy, because she loves him very much. But on the other side, she finds Daniel only playing with her heart. Daniel only wants to sleep with her anytime anywhere he wants. It makes her broken hearted and leaves him. Daniel here shows that what he has for Bridget is Playful Love by Knapp and Vangelisti. Apparently, Bridget does not realize that Mark Darcy loves her. Then she makes a relationship with him.
Bridget feels comfortable with him. She finds that Mark Darcy sincerely loves her and he also loves her family. Here, Mark Darcy is said to reflect what has been said by Knapp and Vangelisti’s companionate love. And Bridget’s feeling of love toward Daniel reflects Knapp’s and Vangelisti’s love of beauty and Fromm’s erotic love, while her love toward Mark Darcy reflects Fromm’s brotherly love. And Mark also does not ask for any ‘payback’ for what he has done to Bridget and her family, which stated by Hauck.

The writer finds out that to make a serious relationship it is needed to know better and deeper to our partner, not only by looking at his/her physical appearance and characteristics briefly. It needs more understanding, cares, trust and sacrifice instead of love itself to make the relationship worthy – it can be better and lasts for long. And therefore, it is not easy to build a relationship to others but it is easy to destroy it. The important thing is someone learns to accept and respect others with love. And sometimes being fixed-up by parents will have a better result than by freewill love.

In Bridget Jones’ love life with her parents, the writer applies Fromm’s motherly love. As a mother, Pam Jones cannot see her daughter lives in single. So she tries, even pushes, to fix Bridget up with a good divorced lawyer, Mark Darcy. But Bridget refuses it because she does not want to be fixed up.

It is told in the story that Bridget’ mother has an affair with another man she met in Portugal, Julio. Bridget accepts no affair. She feels pity to her father, Colin Jones, who feels suffers that his beloved wife has run away with another man. She becomes the person whom her father talks to. Bridget tries to amuse her father
and fights by herself to solve her parents’ problem. She does not want to be a ‘broken-home’ product.

Bridget respects her parents and she always wants to do the best for her parents. Although she is living independently, Bridget does not only think of her life but also her family’s problem, and sometimes children has to be a parent to his/her parents. Because parents sometimes are being “childishly” by their own egos.

In the main character’s love life with friends, Bridget reflects Pieper’s *Philia*. The theory of friendship also applied to discuss the friendship in the main character’s love life. Bridget has great friends – Sharon, Jude, and Tom – for her and she has been a great friend for her best friends. They share happiness and sadness as well as problems. Bridget and friends have the same problem, which is they are still single in their 30s.

Among Bridget’s friends, Tom is the closest friend even though he is a gay. Tom shows his understand and loyalty to Bridget and he also knows how to please women. It causes Bridget puts her dependency on him. Another good friend is Jude. She teaches Bridget to always thinking and acting positively besides she is a generous person. The last Bridget’s best friend is Sharon (Shazzer). Sharon thinks committing with men is useless because someday man will dump the woman when he has “sexually” tired with the woman. She loves her friends very much, and does not want to happen to her best friends.

Friends are very important for Bridget because they have big influence and affection in Bridget’s life. They can replace her parents while she lives away from her parents. Bridget cannot live without them. And she also will do anything to make
her friends happy. And her friends also give big influence for Bridget in deciding her live partner.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


