A STUDY OF A LOVE AFFAIR ON THE MAIN CHARACTER IN NICHOLAS SPARKS' *THE BEST OF ME*

A THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana degree of English Department Faculty of Letter and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. And to the best of my knowledge and belief it contain no material previously published of written by other person except where due references is made in the text of thesis.

Surabaya, July 29rd, 2015

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ABSTRACT

Aprillia, Andita. 2015. A Study of a Love Affair on The Main Character in Nicholas Spark's *The Best of Me*

Advisor: Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum

Keyword: Love Affair, Desire

This thesis focuses on the characterization and the factors influence Amanda Collier's love affair in *The Best of Me* by Nicholas Sparks. The problem in this thesis is about the characterization of Amanda and the factors influence Amanda Collier's love affair. This thesis uses psychoanalysis by Sigmund Freud that used description the factors influence Amanda's love affair. The purposes of this thesis describe the characterization of Amanda Collier and to find out the factors influence Amanda's love affair. This thesis use descriptive qualitative research. The first begins to read the object, second select and collecting the data to analyze, furthermore, analyzing the data collected by connecting with the theory and the last make a conclusion based on the analysis. The finding from this thesis found the characterization of Amanda that includes physical, speech, behaviour and other character's opinion toward her.The second is to find the factors influence Amanda's love affair, those are; Marriage's Problem, Loneliness, and Faithful Ex-Boyfriend.

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ABSTRAK

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Pembimbing : Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum

Kata kunci: Love affair, Desire

Skripsi ini berfokus pada karakterisasi dan faktor yang mempengaruhi Amanda Collier berselingkuh pada *The Best of Me* karya Nicholas Sparks. Topik yang dibahas dalam skripsi ini adalah_tentang karakterisasi Amanda dan faktor yang mempengaruhi hubungan perselingkuhan Amanda Collier. Skripsi ini menggunakan teori psikoanalisis oleh Sigmund Freud yang digunakan untuk mendeskripsi faktor yang mempengaruhi perselingkuhan Amanda. Tujuan dari skrpsi ini menggambarkan karakterisasi Amanda Collier dan untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi perselingkuhan Amanda. Skripsi ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Pertama mulai membaca objek, kedua memilih dan mengumpulkan data untuk menganalisis, selanjutnya, menganalisa data yang dikumpulkan dengan menghubungkan dengan teori , dan terakhir membuat kesimpulan berdasarkan analisis. Temuan dari penelitian ini menemukan karakterisasi Amanda yang meliputi fisik, ucapan, perilaku dan opini karakter Lainnya terhadap dia. Kedua adalah untuk menemukan faktor yang mempengaruhi perselingkuhan Amanda, yaitu; Pernikahan yang bermasalah, Kesepian, dan mantan yang setia.

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

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1.1. Background of Study

Literature spring from our inborn love of telling a story, of arranging words in pleasing patterns, of expressing in words some special aspect of our human experience (Harlow and moody, 1968:2). Another expert said that literature is a kind of art, usually written which offer pleasure and illumination (Kennedy, 1987:5). Based on that definition, the similarity of the *literature* definition is the existence of a *pleasure feeling*, thus, it can be concluded that literature brings a pleasure. That is why; literature is never die to be studied or to be discussed.

The reader will get the pleasure, the greatest satisfaction in reading literature. As Harlow & Moody stated:

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> ''The greatest pleasure and satisfaction to be found in literature occurs where (as it so often does) it brings us back to the realities of human situation, problems, feelings and relationship. And all of us who read works of literature will find our knowledge of human affairs broadened and deepened, whether in the individual, the social, the racial or the international sphere: we shall understand the possibilities of human life, both for good and evil; we shall u8nderstand how we came to live at a particular time and place, with all its pleasure and vexations and problems; we shall understand the ways onwards which are open to us, and we shall perhaps be able to make right rather than wrong choices (Harlow and moody, 1968:2)''.

From the statement above we know that by reading literature we can get the satisfaction due to it describes all aspects of human life. It happened because in

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literature, an author can describe various aspects of life based on their feelings and experiences. The author expression of feelings and experiences will inspire the readers about the human life.

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Theoretically, literature is divided into some kinds of genre such as drama, prose (Edgar, 1986). The literary works that will be discussed in this thesis is Novel. Broadly defined, a novel is a book length story in process, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life (Kennedy, 1987). Simply put, when we read a literary work such as a novel, we can feel that likely we were the one who acted the story due to the content of the story is quite close to our living.

In this thesis, the novel that will be discussed is one of the novels by Nicholas Spark. Nicholas Sparks is an American novelist. He was born on December 31st, 1965 in Omaha, Nebraska. He is also a screenwriter and producer. He has published seventeen novels and a non-fiction book. He is an American best-selling writer. He published 16 novels and all of his books have been New York Times bestsellers, with over 97 million copies sold worldwide, in more than 50 languages, including over 65 million copies in the United States alone. Seven of the whole of his novels have been adapted to the big screen, including *A Walk to Remember, DearJohn, The Last Song,* and most recently, *The Lucky One*. The reason why the writer choose novel by Nicholas Sparks because every work of Nicholas Sparks can make a lot women fascinated with his novels. He created his novels with the surprised in every part so when the reader gets to the end of a chapter, he or she has to read just one more chapter.

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From many famous works of Nicholas Sparks, the writer is interested in discussing one of his novels that is *The Best of Me*. Its first publisher is Grand Central publishing. According to Little Brown Book Group, the book has been translated into more than 40 languages. The story also makes the reader surprised in every part of the chapter so when the reader gets to the end of the chapter, he or she has to read just one more chapter.

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The Best of Me tells about the love of Amanda Collier and Dawson Cole. Their love for one another seemed to defy the reality of life in the small town of Oriental,North Carolina. Amanda is the popular Southern belle of the small town of Oriental, North Carolina, raised in an elite rich family who has high expectations and overbearing opinions but Dawson comes from a poor family. Therefore their relationship was denied by their parents. After a few years, finally they meet again for the funeral of Tuck Hostetler, the mentor who once gave shelter to their high school romance. However the situation is different; Amanda is married woman while Dawson is still being a single man. Although one of them has already got married, they still love each other so that for many times they made up a kind of an illegal dating; a togetherness that happened behind Amanda's legal spouse.The topic of *The Best of Me* novel is a love affair between Amanda Collier and Dawson Cole. The writer is interested in discussing the love affair in this novel because it also happens in real life. Besides that, the writer chooses this topic because there is no previous research has been done to this novel.

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1.2. Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the study, the statements of the problem are formulated as follow:

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1. How is Amanda characterized in *The Best of Me?*
2. What factors influence Amanda Collier's love affair?

1.3. Objective of Study

Based on the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are formulated as follow:

1. To describe Amanda's characterization in *The Best of Me.*
2. To find out the factors that influence Amanda Collier's love affair.

1.4. Significant of Study

Theoretically, it is hoped that this research can be used as helpful reference in order to understand the novel *The Best of Me* by Nicholas Sparks.

Practically, it is hoped that the result of this research will inspire other English Literature students especially the English Department students of UINSA to study more about literature or conduct a literature study to enrich the literature knowledge. Besides, the writer hopes that this study can ease the reader to understand the *The Best of Me* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

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1.5. Scope and Limitation

The writer focuses on discussing the Amanda' characterization only and the factors that influence her love affair. There are many problems in *The Best of*

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Me that can be analyzed, but the writer will specify the discussion by choosing the problem of Amanda's Character in Nicholas Sparks' *The Best of Me.*

1.6. Method of Study

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This research is descriptive qualitative one. In descriptive qualitative how the data are organized depends upon the researcher and how the data were rendered (Lambert 2). Also, it is a library-based study. It means I will make use reference such as books, article, magazines and journal either from hard copy or online ones. The researches follow the following steps:

a. Reading the novel of *The Best of Me* by Nicholas Sparks as the primary data in order to comprehend and examine it well.
b. Selecting and collecting the data about the love affair in the novel that I have read. After I find all of the data about the love affair, I select the data about the factors that influence Amanda Collier's love affair use the theory of psychoanalysis.
c. Analyzing the data collected by connecting with the theory.

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d. Making conclusion based on the result of the data analysis.

1.7. Definition of Key Term

1. Love Affair : A romantic and emotionally intense sexual or emotional relationship that may not last long that is between two people who are not married to one another (Sheri Stritof)
2. Desire : essentially mobile and has no essence, no proper object, beyond the child hallucinatory desire for the breast (Bennett and Royle 178).

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CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

In this second chapter, the writer will discuss about some literary theories to support the description in the next chapter. In making an description the writer uses the theory of literary devices, they are; theory new criticism that focuses on character and characterization and theory of personality. The writer uses these theories to know about the character, especially Amanda as the main character. Besides, it is also aimed to know the more detail about Amanda's love affair. The writer also uses psychological approach to support her analysis and to know about the psychology of the main character in the novel based on Sigmund Freud theory.

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2.1 New Criticism

Formalism criticism sometimes called new criticism (even though it has around a long time) involves the careful description of a literary text's craft. Formalism or new criticism are particularly keen on isolating parts of a text for an intensive look the assumption that any small passage can be a microcosm that contains or signals the meaning of the whole, as a single strand of DNA can reveal the genetic code of a whole organism. They tend to pick a few section of a poem or story, assess the writer moves and then try to relate those sections to other sections and to the whole work to determine what principle or theme tied them together. (Gillespie 2010:172).

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Formalism is sometimes called new criticism (or practical criticism, close reading, text explication). Regardless of the name all these approaches involves the careful description of a literary text's craft. In literature, the focus of this detailed examination or close reading, is the way the components of language, diction, syntax, rhyme, and meter, symbols metaphor, allusions uses of point of view and so forth, form the completed literary text, which is why we call them formal elements (Gillespie, 2010:175).

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In conclusion, the new criticism only focuses on the intrinsic unsure of a literary work such as characters, plot, setting, conflicts, and etc. The extrinsic unsure of a literary works are not the matter considered in description the literary works. It means, the description of a literary work through new criticism doesn't affected by the political condition in the time the literary works written, the background of the author, the city of the literary works published, and etc. It only focuses on the draft of the literary work because new criticism assumes that the draft of the literary work is an independent object.

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2.2 Character

According to Holman (1986:81), character is complicated term that includes the idea of the moral constitution of the human personality the presence of moral uprightness, and the simpler notion of the presence of creatures in art that seem to be human beings of one sort or another. In this point, it can be concluded that Holman underlined that characters in a certain literary work may not in a form of human, it can be a creature, a thing, or everything but it always

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represents the human personality and has moral as human beings. Still in line with Holman opinion, Abrams (1981:20), says that character is a person that is displayed in a story, which is interpreted by the readers it has a moral quality and a certain tendencies that represented by his/her speech and action.

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In the literary works, character becomes one of the most important elements that it must exist in the literary works (Nurgiantoro, 1995:164). Without the existence of characters. a literary work will be nonsense because the element which makes the literary work alive is character.

Besides being the most important elements of a literary works, the appearing of characters in a story also has some purposes; one of those purposes is to make the story seems to be a true life. Therefore, Kennedy states that character presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story (Kennedy, 1983: 45). He also says that the existence of character created by the author is intended to make story seems true life.

Understanding character is more difficult than understanding any other elements of story such as plot or setting. Character is much more complex. Anyone can repeat what a person has done in a story, but considerable skill may be needed to describe what a person is (Perrine, 1959:83). Further, Toer (1980) in his book claimed that no matter how intelligent a human being is, he will not be able to understand others' character. Considering that understanding a character is not easy, here in this study, the researcher prefers to investigate the main character & characterization of the novel chosen.

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The main character is demanded to be attractive, honest, good-hearted, and perfectly good looking. If he is not virtuous, he must have strong compensatory qualities as daring, dashing, or gallant (Perrine, 1959:84). Therefore, it is quite reasonable that many readers always remember about the main character of the novels they read. The authors, with their ways usually create a main character which is unique in terms of personality, the conflict they faced, the setting they lived, and etc. Talking about the main character of a certain literary work is more interesting than talking about the non main character. It is happened because the author pay attention more in creating as interesting as possible his main character.

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In this study, the researcher prefers to discuss character of the main and its characterization because some reason described above: it is difficult to understand and it is generally accepted that observing characters in a story is interesting because observing characters is similar to observing a real human behavior.

2.2.1 Kinds of Character

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In fiction, there are many kinds of character. The character may be classified as flat or round character and static or dynamic character. According to Edgar (1986:135), the types of characters are divided into two categories: round and flat character. Roberts (1986:136), says that round characters are usually the major figures in a story. They have realistic traits and are relatively fully developed by the author. For this reason they are often given the names hero and heroine. In addition, round characters presented with more facets. Authors portray the character in greater depth and in more generous detail (Kennedy, 1983:46).

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Based on this point of view, it is clear enough that the authors give their attention more toward the round character rather than the flat character. The author develops the round characters in a more detail to make them to be the central of the reader attention. A good development of characters will make them easily remembered and reminded by the reader. Therefore, a unique characteristic is needed to make the characters become much more special.

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Contrasted with round characters, flat character are essentially undistinguishable from their groups or class. Therefore, they are not individual, but representative. They are usually minor characters, although not all minor characters are flat. They are mostly useful and structural in the stories. Usually they are static and not dynamic (Edgar, 1986:136). Flat characters are usually minor actors in novel and stories in which appear, but not always so. Flat characters play a supporting role to the main character, which as a rule should be round. Flat characters have the same quality of person from the beginning until the end of the story. Although flat characters have less space in a story, their appearing cannot be neglected, they play a role to construct the whole story and sometimes, their existence is aimed to make the round characters become more central.

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Other type of character is protagonist and antagonist. A protagonist is a character who the readers adore which one of its kinds is popularly called hero. Protagonist character presents the things accordance with the readers' view and expectation, so that the readers often recognize it has many similarities with them: the problem they faced and every circumstance they done (Nurgiantoro,

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1995:179). In many literary works, the central characters in them are protagonist. It is probably affected by the fact that many readers expect a good person who will be the stake holder of the story.

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The characters that causing a conflict in a story are called as an antagonist character, antagonist character, perhaps can be called in opposition to the protagonist, directly or indirectly, in terms of physical or mental (Nurgiantoro, 1995: 179). The main role of the antagonist characters is as a comparator toward the protagonist characters. However, a good people will be labeled as good people because someone finds there are less good people or bad people. Thus, to clarify that a certain character is protagonist, it is essential to emerge the antagonist one.

Determining a protagonist or antagonist character is sometimes, a complicated thing. We may get difficulties to determine a certain character belongs to protagonist or antagonist. It is because protagonist and antagonist are refer to a certain value, and general fact says that a value is a sensitive topic that people may have different judgment toward them. However, Nurgiantoro (1995:179) noted that a protagonist character is the character that has ideality in moral and the actions he/she done is based on the reader's expectation.

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2.3 Characterization

The reader will be able to understand the behavior, personality, attitude and the character of the fictional person by the characterization of the author. Holman (1986, 81) says that the creation of these imaginary persons so that they

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exist for the reader as lifelike is called characterization. There are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction:

1. The explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition.
2. The presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author. The reader is expected to be able to give attributes of the actor from the action.
3. The presentation from within the character, without comment on the character's inner self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character.

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From the point drawn above, Holman argued that there are three ways that usually done by the authors to ease the reader judge the personality of their characters. Through the explicit presentation by the author, the action done by the characters, and the presentation of the character, it is expected that the reader will be able to imagine the fictional character emerged by the author.

On the other hand, Pooley (1967:538) says that Characterization, the method an author uses to acquaint the reader with his characters. Author may use any or all of four different methods of characterization.

Firstly, the author may describe the character's physical traits and personality,

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in terms of physical traits, the author may use the adjective such as beautiful, handsome, short, blond hair and etc to describe his character.

Secondly, the author may show the character's speech and behavior, in this point, the characterization is shown by the behavior & speech of the character such as when the character speaks in a loud tone, the author maybe want to show the reader that this character is bed-tempered.

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Thirdly, the author may give the opinions and reaction of other characters toward and behavior, in this point the characterization of the character is shown through others' character opinion toward the certain character.

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The last one, he may show the character's thought and feelings, in this point the characterization of the certain character is shown through the character's thought and feeling. For example a certain character always thinks that no one in the world is smart, but author with his thought, the reader can determine that this character is arrogant.

In literary works, the characters are varied and each of the character has its own different traits because actually characters in literary works are refer to a real human being' behavior and personality.

2.4 The Structure of Personality

Because the object that will be studied and investigated in the novel chosen is human behavior, the psychoanalysis approach is involved in this study. One of the branches of the psychoanalysis is personality. In this study, the writer will use the Personality theory in analyzing the novel.

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According to Freud as quoted in Bernard, (1989:14), there are three components or parts of personality: the id, the ego and, the super-ego. These structures have specific and unique functions as well as distinct processes by which they operate (Bernard, 1989:14). In addition, they were proposed by Freud to explain the observation that behaviors typically result from compromises involving desires, the restrictions placed by the environment, and internalized

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moral values. In other words, behaviors are governed by needs, rationality, and ideals (14).

Freud, (Suryabrata, 1983: 145) divides human's mental aspect into three systems because the analysis of unconsciousness of character in human behavior is interaction of three sub-system, they are;

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1. Id is biological aspect and the original system in human personality. Freud calls it as "the true psychic reality" because it does not have relationship to reality. It is reservoir of psychic energy that moves ego and superego.
2. Ego is psychological aspect emerges because creature needs to related to the fact properly. It can differ something emotional outside world.
3. Superego is personality sociological aspect which is representative of traditional values and society goal.

Freud describe *id* as a king or queen, *ego* as prime minister and *superego* as supreme pastor. *Id* applies as absolute ruler, must be respected, spoiled, and selfish; what it wants to be immediately executed. *Ego* as the prime minister who has the task to be finished all the work connected with reality and responsive to the wishes of the people. *Superego*, as a pastor who was always full consideration of the values of good and bad should remind id greedy and greedy (Albertine, 2013:21).

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The id is conceived by Freud to be the first system within the person. It is intimately related to the biological inheritance of sexual and aggressive drives. The id is the reservoir of all psychological energy (also termed 'libido,' the Latin for "lust"). The availability of this energy allows the id to be directly responsive to bodily needs (Bernard, 1989:14).

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The id has another process to aid in the service of the pleasure principle, one that is less immediately evident. Id functioning is characterized by "primary process" thinking (Bernard, 1989:14).

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The ego it is evident that for survival organisms must learn to differentiate between milk and the idea or image of milk. That is, fantasy must be distinguished from reality. The ego is governed by the "reality principle" rather than the pleasure principle rather than the pleasure principle (Bernard, 1989:15).

The ego follows the rules of "secondary process" thought. This is thinking characterized by logical, time orientation, and a distinction between reality and reality. The ego also has the tools of memory and attention and the control of motor activity. Thus, its existence provides a means for delay of gratification, long-term goal planning, and so on (Bernard, 1989:16).

The content of the ego are primarily conscious however, the person is not aware of all aspects of ego functioning. The ego includes the mechanisms of defense, such as repression, which protect the individual from psychic pain

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(Bernard, 1989:16).

The Super-Ego, according to Freud, the last of the three structures to develop is the super-ego. The super-ego has two main functions, both based on built-in reinforcement processes:

1. To reward individuals for acceptable moral behavior
2. To punish actions those are not socially sanctioned by creating guilt.

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The super-ego thus represents the internalization of moral codes and is often called one's "conscience". The super-ego opposes the expression of unacceptable impulses rather than merely postponing them as does the ego (Bernard, 1989:16).

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In conclusion, this description of the three systems of the personality by pointing out that the id, ego and superego are not to be thought of operating the personality. The personality normally functions as a whole rather than as three separate segments. In general way, the id may be thought of as the biological component of personality, the ego as the psychological component, and the superego as the social component.

In the next discussion, the researcher intents to investigate the factors that trigger the main character's love affair based on those three components of personality described before; id, ego, and superego. It is because id, ego, and superego play a big role toward what people will do, probably do, and what people done.

2.5 Related Studies

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In his seventeenth novel, "The Best of Me," Nicholas Sparks seems to have the romance novel formula down to a science. Attractive boy and girl from different sides of town meet and fall devastatingly in love? Check. Couple torn apart by war, parents, spouses, or traumatic past? Check. Shocking tearjerker ending? Double check. Sparks has mastered the art of writing novels that tug at

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readers' heartstrings, evident from his novels selling over 77 million copies worldwide.

In "The Best of Me," Sparks adds the presence of unexplained mystical presences that help shape the characters' lives. Ultimately, "The Best of Me" is about the characters being haunted –haunted by ghosts, past loves, and the possibilities of what could have been. But in the end, readers may be left feeling haunted by the somewhat undeveloped love story and overly dramatic conclusion.

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"The Best of Me" tells the story of Dawson Cole and Amanda Collier. Amanda is the popular Southern belle of the small town of Oriental, North Carolina, raised in an elite rich family who has high expectations and overbearing opinions. Laying the classic foundation for a tragic love story, Dawson is poor and born into a family that traditionally breeds "moonshiners and drug dealers, alcoholics, wife beaters, abusive fathers and mothers, thieves and pimps, and above all, pathologically violent" members. The two meet in high school and fall in love, but parental disapproval forces them apart. Twenty years later, we meet Dawson when an oil rig explosion nearly kills him. A mysterious vanishing "being" saves his life thus introducing the first element that haunts the characters ghosts.

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When ghosts are not haunting Dawson and Amanda, they are being haunted by the memories of each other. Like most dreamy male leads in a romance novel, Dawson is a loner. When he is not working on the oil rig, he lives alone in a run-down trailer in New Orleans. He of course has a ripped, delicious body courtesy of a strict exercise regimen. Dawson also possesses the trademark

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handsome, silent male persona, due to his rough upbringing at the hands of his abusive father and cousins. He still considers Amanda to be his one and only true love, even though he does not know that she is married and has children. While as a teenager Dawson suffered from physical abuse by his family, Amanda's adult life brings suffering through emotional abuse by her husband, leading her to wonder what kind of life she would have had if she stayed with Dawson.

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These possibilities of what could have been continuously haunt the couple in their individual lives. Amanda's daughter loses her battle with brain cancer as a toddler, pushing her marriage almost to a breaking point. Sparks shows how alcoholism affects Amanda's seemingly perfect family, presenting the possibility that her unhappy marriage might lead her back into Dawson's arms. When Amanda and Dawson find themselves back in their hometown after a friend's death, they are faced with their forbidden desires to rekindle their teenage love affair. Unfortunately, for them, Dawson's abusive cousins know that he is back in town and are annoyingly obsessed with seeking revenge on him.

The two antagonists in the novel are Dawson's cousins, Abee and Ted.

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Sparks seems to struggle with creating believable evil characters, probably because he is more accustomed to writing about men who wish to sweep women off their feet as opposed to men who wish to sweep the floor with another man's face. Indeed, his attempts to produce fearful enemies fall flat. It is difficult to feel threatened by a character who dates a girl named Candy, uses phrases like "shortly shorts," or considers the nickname "little miss cheerleader" to be derogatory. Sparks uses these characters to heighten drama and ultimately create a

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heartbreaking ending, but it would have been better if they were characters that readers could really hate as opposed to just find plain annoying.

In addition, Sparks does not focus too much on Dawson and Amanda's young relationship, so it is hard to sympathize with and support their unrelenting forbidden passion for each another as adults. Readers instead must learn about the couple's young love through flashbacks and tender reminiscences, not from being in the moment with the characters while their love is blossoming. Focusing on the couple twenty years after their relationship instead of giving readers the opportunity to witness it as it grows allows the novel to escape being a teenage romance story, but sacrifices adequate reader empathy towards the couple. At one point, Amanda's mother worries that her adult daughter's behavior with Dawson is a repeat of her rebellious teenage years, and it is difficult not to agree with her since Sparks only reveals the lustful surface of the couple's connection.

Surprisingly, the complicated, adult relationship between Amanda and her alcoholic husband Frank has more substance than Amanda's teenage courtship with Dawson. As an avid Sparks reader, Amanda and Frank's relationship may be one of the most captivating relationships in any of his novels. Usually, Sparks has a tendency to write alcoholic characters like caricatures from bad Western films– like Dawson's father and cousins are the town drunkards that not even the police want to deal with (and use terms like "shortly shorts").

But Amanda and Frank are a married couple dealing with the untimely death of their child while raising three other children. Amanda and Frank's relationship may not have the mind-blowing lustful passion that Amanda feels

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with Dawson, but maybe because her twenty-year long marriage with Frank has been riddled with complications and emotions that she never had with Dawson. The novel might have fared better focusing on a marriage wrought with real-life pain as opposed to a teenage love reunion filled with anxieties of everything that never was.

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Nicholas Sparks is not known for having the most complex characters and impressive literary language. But the man sure knows how to make readers shed a tear. Despite "The Best of Me"'s melodramatic and far-fetched ending, it still manages to add an emotional punch like a Hallmark card. Fans of Sparks will enjoy this novel because it fulfills every desire they have to swoon and be shocked. But those Sparks fans looking for a fresh storyline will not find one in "The Best of Me"; they will find a recycled formula that has been proven successful millions of times over. Overall, Sparks' seventeenth novel is an easy beach read, but it certainly could not be called *the best of* his work so far.

By: Laura Santaa, October 11, 2011.

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CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION

The novel that is taken to be studied in this research is *The Best of Me,* a novel by Nicholas Spark. Nicholas Spark is an American best-selling writer. He published 16 novels and became the best-selling novel in the United States and around the world. Most of his novel has the theme of love and romance. Seven of the whole of his novels have been adapted to the big screen, including *A Walk to Remember, DearJohn, The Last Song,* and most recently, *The Lucky One.*

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3.1 Characterization

In this sub chapter, the writer will discuss one of the literary work's elements called characters and characterization. As explained in the previous chapter, here the writer does not discuss the whole characters in the novel chosen but only one of them. The character chosen as the object of the description is Amanda Collier, one of the main characters in *The Best of Me* novel by Nicholas Spark. That is why; this sub chapter will elaborate Amanda's characterization description.

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In description Amanda's characterization, the writer uses the methods of characterizing characters stated by Pooly (1967). There are actually four methods of characterizing characters stated by Pooley (1967), however, the last method is omitted by the writer. It means, in analyzing the Amanda's characterization the writer uses three methods. Those methods are: analyzing character's characterization through the physical traits and personality given by the author,

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through the speech, behavior, and actions of the characters, and through the other character's opinion toward certain character.

3.1.1 Physical Traits of Amanda

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The author may characterize his characters by describing the character's physical traits. Physical traits are given by the author to ease the reader fully imagine the character. It is also aimed to ease the reader to differentiate each of the character because in a written prose, the only way to describe each character is by using written description without illustrated by pictures. Thus, the detail description toward the physical traits of the characters is needed to make the reader engaged to the character of the story.

In *The Best of Me* novel, Amanda Collier is depicted as a good looking woman in her age. She is 42 years old already, but from the narration of the author, it can be concluded that Amanda is beautiful. She is a beautiful girl in her teenage too.

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3.1.1.1 Beautiful

Amanda Collier is called as a beautiful person. It can be described from the following sentence:

> *She had a quick, unbridled laugh, and when she smiled there was a mischievous hint about it, as though she knew something that no one else did. Her hair was a rich honey blond, her eyes the color of warm summer skies, and sometimes as they scribbled equations into their notebooks, she would touch his arm to get his attention and the feeling would linger for hours. (Chapter 1: 8)*

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In terms of physical appearance, the sentence above explains that Amanda Collier is the beautiful person. She can be said beautiful because when does she smile she looks imprison. The quotation above did not directly show that Amanda is beautiful, but implicitly, the quotation above aimed to tell the reader that Amanda is beautiful. The first evidence of Amanda physical characteristics, which is described as a beautiful and charming girl are her hair was a rich honey blond, and the color of her eyes is warm summer skies.

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> *Her blond hair caught the late afternoon light like burnished gold, and her blue eyes were electric even at a distance. (Chapter 4: 26)*

Similar with the previous quotation, the quotation above also emerged to make the reader imagine the attractive physical traits given by the author to Amanda. She has beautiful hair and eyes. Amanda's beauty does not fade even though she had aged. The following evidence suggesting that Amanda still a beautiful woman despite her age, and this is the opinion of others character.

> *Ted watched little miss cheerleader pull out onto the road in front of Tuck's and decided that she looked pretty damn good for her age. But then she'd always been a looker, and back in the day, there'd been many times when he'd thought about having his way with her. Just throw her into the car and use her up and bury her where no one could find her. But Dawson's daddy had intervened, saying the girl was off-limits, and back then Ted used to think that Tommy Cole knew what he was doing. (Chapter8:77)*

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Amanda Collier has the characteristics of perfection as a woman. It is evidence while a teenager until old she is still beautiful. Moreover, It is state in the paragraph above that Ted is really interest with Amanda's beauty. Ted's

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thought, represented by the author narration, claimed that Amanda looks pretty woman. Besides Amanda has a beautiful face she also has a good behavior.

3.1.2 Amanda's Speech and Behavior

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Through Amanda's speech and behavior, the reader can estimate how the Amanda's personality and characteristic is. When the speech and behavior of the characters do not represent any moral qualities of them, the author may make a mistake. The speech and the behavior of each character should represent their moral qualities because in the real life, individuals may be judged their personality through their speech and behavior. Considering that literature is a duplicate life story in a written form, each component of literary works should represent the real life.

Through Amanda's speech and behavior, Amanda is characterized as a brave woman, stubborn, honest, and good personality. The following quotation proved that Amanda is a brave woman.

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3.1.2.1 Brave

Amanda Collier is described as a brave person. It can be seen from the following sentence:

> *The hostility surrounding them only drew Amanda and Dawson closer together, and when Dawson began to take her hand in public, Amanda held tight, daring anyone to tell her to let go.(Chapter 1: 10)*

According to the above quotation explained above that Amanda is a brave woman. It is clearly typed in the novel that [Amanda] daring anyone to tell her to

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let go, which is aimed to tell the reader that Amanda is brave. She had a bravery to do everything she expected to do, no matter other people would have a negative judgment toward her actions.

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3.1.2.1.1 Stubborn

Amanda Collier is described as a stubborn person. It can be seen from the following sentence:

> *By then Amanda didn't care what they thought—or at least that was what she always told Dawson. Sometimes, after yet another bitter argument with her parents, she would sneak out her bedroom window in the middle of the night and strike out for the garage. (Chapter 1: 10)*
>
> *"We'll find away to make it work. I can get a job as a waitress or whatever, and we can rent a place." (Chapter 1: 11)*

Besides proving that Amanda is a brave girl, the quotation above is also implied that Amanda is a stubborn girl. The quotation above implied two meaning, first, Amanda is really brave to do every of her desires, second, Amanda is a stubborn girl (when she was young) due to her parents have forbid her to close to Dawson Cole but she keep close to Dawson Cole even she brave to sneak out her home.

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Besides proving that Amanda is a brave girl, the quotation above is also implied that Amanda is a stubborn girl. Sometimes, bravery and stubbornness is very close because both of them are a kind of offense action that is taken without any doubtfulness. Thus, sometimes, individuals with a great bravery in them will makes them seemed to be stubborn.

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The writer said that Amanda is stubborn because her stubbornness is not only happen once, it happen many times. When individuals done a certain action that represent a certain moral qualities, patient for example, it still cannot be assumed that individuals is a patient person till it becomes their common activities.

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3.1.2.3 Honest

Based on Amanda's speech, it also can be implied that she is honest woman. The following quotation proves that Amanda is an honest woman.

> *"I have about a thousand questions."(Dawson)*
>
> *She raised an eyebrow. "Only a thousand?"*
>
> *He laughed, but she thought she heard an undercurrent of sadness in it. "I have questions, too," she went on, "but before that... you should know that I'm married."*
>
> *"How long have you been married?"*
>
> *"Twenty years next moth."*
>
> *"Kids?"*
>
> *She paused, thinking of Bea, never sure how to answer the question. "Three,"*
>
> *" and your husband? Would I like him?*
>
> *"Frank?" She flashed on the anguished conversations she'd had with Tuck about Frank and wondered how much Dawson already knew. Not because she didn't trust Tuck with her confidences, but because she had the sudden sense that Dawson would know immediately whether she was lying. "We've been together a long time." (Chapter 4: 30)*

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Based on the quotation explained above that Amanda is an honest woman. The quotation above portrayed a meeting of two people who still love one another

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but one of them had already married. Although Amanda still loves Dawson Cole, she said honestly that at that moment she had already married and has many children. Besides Amanda honest woman, she also has a good personality.

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Amanda's action is also representing her good personality. It is stated in the novel that she becomes a volunteer in a certain hospital. Volunteer activity can only be done by good people without any urgency such as being a politician or new comer actor/actress. Amanda has no intention to be both politician and actress. Thus, when this kind of person follows a volunteer activity, it can be implied that her action is honest.

3.1.2.4 Good personality

Amanda Collier is described as a good personality. It can be seen from the following sentence:

> *"I told you I volunteered at Duke University Hospital. I also do some fund-raising for them." (Chapter 7:68)*

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This quotation above explains that Amanda Collier has a good personality. Amanda volunteered at a hospital. Being a volunteer activity representing that Amanda has a good personality where she dedicates herself to help other people. Not only has a good personality, sometimes Amanda also had a bad attitude as described by other characters.

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3.1.3 Amanda's Characterization through Other Character's Opinion

Human beings usually have a tendency to judge other people. Some of the judgments are valid and some others are not valid. Therefore, one of the methods of characterizing characters is by presenting other character's opinion toward the character characterized. Ignoring the validity of the human being's judgment, here the writer provided some characters' point of view toward Amanda Colliers.

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3.1.3.1 Caring

Amanda Collier is called as a caring person. It can be described from the following sentence:

> *Even in those instances where Dawson became truly angry, he couldn't help admiring her honesty, an honesty rooted in the fact that she cared more about him than anyone else in his life. (Chapter 1: 9)*

Based on the quotation above, it is explained that Amanda, in Dawson's opinion, is a caring woman.

3.1.3.2 Spontaneous

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Amanda Collier is called as a spontaneous person. It can be described from the following sentence:

> *"Not much. You're still willing to tell me exactly how you think, no matter what it is. Even if you're of the opinion that I'm ruining my life." (Chapter 5: 37)*

The sentence explains that Amanda Collier, in Dawson's opinion is spontaneous person, .Like the explanation above, she can be said spontaneous because she which is she always says everything in her mind honestly.

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3.1.3.3 Stubborn

Amanda Collier is called as a stubborn person. It can be described from the following sentence:

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> *Why else would you be here for the funeral? It's obvious you came here to see him. And that's where you went all those times you told me that you were going shopping, am I correct? Or when you said you were visiting your friend at the beach? You've been lying to me all along."(Chapter 6: 53)*
>
> *Who on earth knew what was going on with her these days? But then Amanda had always been a mystery, even as a girl. She had her own ideas about things, and from the time she could walk she'd always been as stubborn as a warped door on a humid summer day. (Chapter 6: 54)*
>
> *But once Amanda became a teenager? Lord knows, it was like the devil had gotten into her. First Dawson Cole—a Cole!—and then the lies and sneaking out and the endless moodiness and fresh responses whenever she tried to talk some sense into her daughter. (Chapter 6: 54)*

The quotation above is the opinion of Amanda's mother toward her. Amanda's mother judged her daughter as a stubborn woman, Amanda never obeys what her mother commands and always does everything that should not she does as a Collier's family, loves a Cole guy, have a friend with an old widower and etc.

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3.1.3.4 Liar

Amanda Collier is called as a liar person. It can be described from the following sentence:

> *Because Amanda had been lying to her mom, it wasn't hard to surmise that she'd been lying to Frank as well. (Chapter 6: 55)*

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Amanda is an honest person, but because she commits a love affair, she becomes a liar sometimes. She lies to her mother, and she lies to her husband also.

3.1.3.5 Kind person

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Amanda Collier is called as a kind person. It can be described from the following sentence:

> *My point is, I don't really know who she was, but I know who she is now, and let's just say I know why you never got over her. She's got a lot of goodness inside her, that one. Lots of love, lots of patience, smart as a whip, and she's just about the prettiest thing that ever walked the streets of this town, that's for sure. But it's her kindness I think I like best because I've been around long enough to know how rare something like that really is. (Chapter 15: 116)*

In the quotation above, it is stated that according to Tuck Hostler, Amanda is a kind person. She cares to other, she has a good personality and she is actually a cheerful woman and has the ability to warm up the situation.

3.2. Factors Triggering Amanda's Love Affair

Romantic affair is an illegal love relationship between two people which one or both of them have already married. Therefore, commonly, this kind of

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action is judged as a deviation. In a society, there is a certain moral value that has been agreed by them. When an individual break one of the values, her/his action will be called as a deviation.

A love affair is not a kind of criminal action. However, it is judged as a deviation or a bad action due to it is not agreed with the moral value in a society. Everyone has a talent to do a deviation or have a talent to break the moral value in a society because each people have three different components in their mind

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which determines their behavior: good or bad. Those three components are: id, ego, and superego.

In *The Best of Me* novel, Amanda has a love affair with her former boyfriend named Dawson Cole. This love affair happened because id component in Amanda's mind won the warfare toward superego. Id component represents all of the human being willing, expectation and desires no matter those willing are break the rule. Superego is an internal representation of the moral rules of the external, social world (Pervin et al, 1996:85).It functions to control behavior in accord with these rules, offering rewards for good behavior and punishment for bad behaviors. Whereas the id seeks pleasure, the superego seeks the perfection, the ego seeks the reality. The ego's function is to express and satisfy the id in accordance with two things: opportunities and constraints that exist in the real world and the demands of the superego.

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In Amanda's cases, the ego preferred to satisfy id more than superego because the consequence that is offered by the superego is tolerate enough. Then, it is absolutely has a relation with the reality of Amanda's life. The condition of Amanda's life supports the ego to prefer to satisfy the id component.

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The realities that probably play a role to the ego's final decision (in id side) are: Amanda has a trouble marriage, Amanda felt lonely, Amanda has a faithful former boyfriend, and Amanda felt she is hurt.

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3.2.1 Amanda Marriage's Problem

The Best of Me novel presents an ideal and normal marriage between Amanda and Frank. They live normally in a small town and they have many children in their family. However, a normal living in a marriage doesn't guarantee that this marriage is 'healthy'. In fact, Amanda sometimes thinks that she loves her husband and do love her children but still, she is unhappy.

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> *But the argument hadn't really been about Tuck or her secrets, or even the that she would be spending another long weekend away from her family. Deep down, both of them knew it was simply a continuation of the same argument they'd been having for most of the past ten years, and it had proceeded in the typical fashion. (Chapter 2: 13).*
>
> *Frank wasn't that type, thank God—and in the end Frank had muttered a curt apology before leaving for work. As usual, she'd spent the rest of the morning and afternoon doing her best to forget the whole thing. After all, there was nothing she could do about it, and over time, she'd learned to numb herself to the anger and anxiety that had come to define their relationship. (chapter 2: 13)*

Quotes above explains that Amanda sometimes have to pretend that his relationship with her husband was not problematic. Sometimes he had to accept all the qualities that make him sad.

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Love affair, at least prove that sometimes, a trouble marriage seems to appear as a very normal marriage. In Amanda's cases, Amanda finds that she is unhappy toward her marriage, but when she tries to find out the factors cause her unhappiness, she only finds one problem that is Frank, her husband, is an alcoholic man, and Amanda dislike it.

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> *Frank, on the other hand, changed from someone who drank occasionally into a full-blown alcoholic. (Chapter2:15)*
>
> *He'd staggered into the bedroom after midnight, as drunk as she'd ever seen him, and had begun to snore so loudly that she'd had to sleep in the guest room. His drinking, not Tuck, had been the real reason for their argument this morning. (Chapter 2:15)*
>
> *But it was a problem, because he'd gradually become the kind of man she couldn't have imagined marrying. She couldn't the number of times that she'd cried about it. (Chapter 2:15)*
>
> *She was tired of worrying what the kids were thinking or feeling when they saw their dad stumbling through the house. Or worrying because Jared and Lynn no longer seemed to respect their father. Or worrying that, in the future, Jared or Lynn or Annette might begin to emulate their father, escaping regularly into booze or pills or God knows what else, until they ruined their own lives.(Chapter2: 16)*

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However, being an alcoholic husband is not really the problem caused Amanda's unhappiness in her marriage. It is actually Amanda self effort to covered the other causes which is triggered her unhappiness. Amanda is trapped to a condition where she is confused with her own marriage, her choice and her life.

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Through a detail reading, the writer concluded that the main cause triggering Amanda's trouble marriage is a monotonous living. It is stated in the novel that in the beginning of Amanda's marriage, she is happy although life is hard. Amanda and Frank went across a hard time as depicted through the following quotation,

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> *After a honeymoon in the Bahamas, she started her teaching job at a local elementary school, but when Jared came along the following summer, she took a leave of absence. Lynn followed eighteen months later, and the leave of absence became permanent. By then, Frank had managed to borrow enough money to open his own practice and buy a small starter house in Durham. Those were lean years; Frank wanted to succeed on his own and refused to accept offers of help from either family. After paying the bills, they were lucky if they had enough money left over to rent a movie on the weekend. Dinners out were rare, and when their car died, Amanda found herself stranded in the house for a month, until they could afford to get it fixed. They slept with extra blankets on the bed in order to keep the heating bills down. As stressful and exhausting as those years had sometimes been, when she thought back on her life, she also knew they'd been some of the happiest years of their marriage (Chapter2:14.)*

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In that moment, life is still unstable; every possibility may happen to Amanda and Frank life. Thus, although the conditions they passed were hard, they have a tendency to be happy. When the living began to be stable and settled, the live offered less surprises, everything runs well as it should be. This condition is then, emerging a monotonous. Monotonous living sensitively causes many troubles in human beings life. Realizing or not, Amanda's life began to be monotonous since her husband has his own dental clinic, her economy began to be stable, Amanda & Frank have their own house, and Amanda's children is already three. Nothing new and nothing is needed to be fighting for.

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> *Frank's practice grew steadily, and in many respects their lives settled into a predictable pattern. Frank worked while she took care of the house and kids, and a third child, Bea, followed just as they sold their starter house and moved into the larger one they had built in a more established area of town. After that, things got even busier. Frank's practice*

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> *began to flourish while she shuttled Jared to and from school and brought Lynn to parks and play dates, with Bea strapped in a car seat between them. (Chapter 2: 14)*

The monotonous life of Amanda is actually the main cause triggering her trouble marriage. The monotonous life of Amanda is started when their lives become settled into a predictable pattern.

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This explanation above proved that when someone trapped to a monotonous life, the *id* will insist the *ego* to satisfy *id,* the *superego* still in his place; force the *ego* to obey the rule, and the *ego* will correlate the *id* expectation, the *superego* limitation, and the reality. In Amanda's cases, the *ego* presents the reality that Amanda's marriage is in trouble, and *id* is really expect to be satisfied through having a love relationship with Dawson, therefore, in this case *id* wins toward *superego*. As a result, a deviation, in this case is love affair between Amanda Collier and Dawson Cole is the output of the process *id* won toward *superego*.

3.2.2 Loneliness

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Based on the writer's point of view, the second factor causing Amanda's romantic affair is the fact that Amanda felt lonely. Lonely is a sad tone of feeling alone in the world. In the novel, it is told that Amanda has four children and one of them died in the very young age. Although having many children, Amanda felt lonely still.

Amanda felt lonely because first, she lost her young children named Bea, and second, because Amanda felt ignored-sometimes, by Frank.

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The time when Bea died is very hard for both Amanda and Frank. It is told in the novel that Amanda described Bea as a super cheerful baby, even, Bea is still being cheerful in the time when the Bea's disease is getting worse.

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> *She was joy in living form. We used to joke that she came out of the womb smiling. Even as a baby, she hardly ever cried. And that never changed. She laughed all the time; to her, everything new was a thrilling discovery. (chapter 12: 107)*
>
> *So we visited a host of specialists, and each of them told us there was nothing he could do for her." She swallowed hard. "After that... it just started getting worse. But she was who she was, you know? Just happy. Even toward the end, when she was barely able to sit up on her own, she still laughed. (chapter 12: 107*
>
> *"After she died, part of me died, too. And for a long time, Frank and I could barely look at each other. Not because we were angry, but because it hurt. I could see Bea in Frank, and Frank could see her in me, and it was... unbearable. (chapter 12: 107)*

Based on the quotation above, it can be concluded that Amanda does love her daughter. Then, when her daughter died, Amanda felt there was something missing in her life. Thus, although Amanda still has many other children, she felt lonely still because for women, children is like a pieces of their body, when they

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loss one of them, they feel like they loss one of the piece of their body.

Because Amanda felt lonely, she needs someone to accompany her sole in her grief. Frank should be the person who best accompanies Amanda's grief, in fact, since the death of Bea, Amanda tries to sheer off from Frank because Frank's face reminds Amanda to Bea. Thus, Amanda faces the solitude alone.

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Therefore, this solitude condition cause Amanda to do a love affair with the person that probably able to loss her solitude. Thus, Amanda Collier commits a love affair with Dawson Cole.

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> *She could recall with utter clarity her certainty that Dawson was the only person in the world who really understood her. But most of all, she could remember how completely she'd loved him and the single-minded passion with which he'd loved her back. (Chapter 2: 20)*
>
> *She smiled before going on, knowing that he was remembering as well. "That's why I loved being with you. We could do the simplest things, like toss starfish into the ocean and share a burger and talk and even then I knew that I was fortunate. (Chapter 7: 74)*
>
> *Because you were the first guy who wasn't constantly trying to impress me. You accepted who you were, but more than that, you acccpted me for me. And nothing else mattered—not my family or your family or anyone else in the world. It was just us." She paused. "I don't know that I've ever felt as happy as I did that day, but then again, it was always like that when we were together. I never wanted it to end." (Chapter 7: 74)*

From the quotation about explain that this proves that Amanda with Dawson felt comfortable and very much in love Dawson. Additionally when Amanda would marry with Frank she thought that Dawson was beside, this is the evidence that Amanda thought of Dawson.

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> *"Don't you know?" She looked at him. "It's because of you. Even when we were standing in the church and I was getting ready to take my vows, I can remember wishing that you were standing there, instead of him. Because I not only still loved you, but loved you beyond measure, and I suspected even then that I would never feel the same way about Frank" (Chapter 12: 106)*

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After Amanda think of Dawson was beside him when she married with frank, in some time Amanda reunited with Dawson and they do desire by way of kissing, making love. It is proof that Amanda did together Dawson love affair.

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> *The song ended but they continued to hold each other as another song started. His breath was hot on her neck and she heard him exhale, a kind of release. His face inched even closer, and she leaned her head back in abandon, wanting the dance to last forever. Wanting them to last forever (Chapter 12: 109).*

> *They kissed then, first hesitantly, then more passionately, making up for a lifetime apart. She could feel his hands on her, all of her, and when they finally separated, Amanda was conscious only of how long it had been since she'd ached for this. Ached for him. She stared at Dawson through half-closed eyes, wanting him more than anyone she'd ever known, wanting all of him, here and now. (Chapter 12: 110)*

> *She stared at Dawson through half-closed eyes, wanting him more than anyone she'd ever known, wanting all of him, here and now. She could feel his desire as well, and with a movement that seemed almost preordained, she kissed him once more before leading him to the bedroom (chapter 12:111).*

Amanda felt more cared for by Dawson instead of her husband. This is some evidence that Amanda felt ignored by Dawson

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> *It didn't help much and she didn't really care, and she knew Frank wouldn't notice. But Dawson would have noticed. And with Dawson, she would have cared how she looked. (Chapter 17: 129)*

The quotation above strengthen that Amanda escapes from the loneliness when she is together with Dawson Cole.

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3.2.3 Faithful Ex-Boyfriend

The third factor causing Amanda's love affair according the writer is, Amanda Collier has a faithful former boyfriend: Dawson Cole. Besides, Amanda still loves Dawson Cole too. However, Amanda married and still loves Dawson Cole while Dawson Cole did not marry yet because he can't marry other woman but Amanda. This fact makes Amanda feel sorry and also love Dawson Cole more.

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> *"What about when you go out? There are lots of great places to eat in New Orleans "I hardly ever get to the city." "Even on a date?" she quizzed between bites. "I don't really date," he said."Ever?"He began to cut his steak. "No." "Why not?" He could feel her studying him as she took a sip, waiting. Dawson shifted in his seat. "It's better that way," he answered. (Chapter 5: 36)*

> *When Dawson said nothing, she tried again. "Are you seriously trying totell me that you—that you haven't dated anyone since we broke up?"He'd loved Amanda once and he'd never stopped loving her, and spending time with her tonight haven't changed that simple truth. (Chapter 5: 42)*

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> *He rose and turned out the light, then headed for his car, feeling strangely depleted. It was one thing, after all, to know his feelings for Amanda hadn't changed; it was another thing entirely to face the future with the certainty that they never would. (Chapter 5: 43)*

Amanda marriage's problem, she also feels lonely, and then, she finds that her beloved former boyfriend is not married yet because he loves her still. This condition perfectly supports the Amanda's love affair.

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Ignoring the Amanda's condition (has a marriage problem & feels lonely), the personality of Dawson Cole will attract the woman to fall in love with him, with or without the problem faced by Amanda, and Amanda will still fall into a love affair with Dawson Cole because of his charismatic.

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The quotation below shows the good personality of Dawson Cole which probably makes the woman easily falling in love with him,

> *Dawson left, but later that night he returned to the farmhouse and studied the decaying structure; he walked the rows of peach and apple trees. The following week, after receiving his paycheck from Tuck, he went to the bank and had a cashier's check sent to Marilyn Bonner for almost the entire amount, along with everything he'd saved since he'd gotten out of prison, with no note attached. (Chapter 6: 44)*

Quotation above explains that in order to make Dawson amends to the family of Marilyn Bonner. Dawson willing to give up all the savings money to meet the needs of family life Marilyn Bonner

> *He sometimes felt guilty about having the Bonners followed, but he had to know whether he'd been able to make even the smallest positive difference in their lives. That's all he'd wanted since the night of the accident, and it was the reason he'd been sending checks monthly for the past two decades, almost always through anonymous offshore bank accounts. He was, after all, responsible for the greatest loss their family had experienced, and as he ran the quiet streets he knew he was willing to do whatever he could to make amends. (Chapter 6: 45)*

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Quotation above explains that Dawson is a good person and is responsible for the mistakes he had committed against Bonners family.

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> *She could hear Tanner breathing on the other end "Dawson was helping Alan Bonner out of the bar when Ted managed to fire off a last round. Dawson was shot." (Chapter 23: 173)*
>
> *Dawson, she knew, had saved Alan's life—but in the end, he'd saved Jared's as well. And for her that meant... everything. I gave you the best of me, he'd told her once, and with every beat of her son's heart, she knew he'd done exactly that. (Epilogue: 179)*

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Quotations above prove that Dawson was willing to help someone, even though it endangers his life. When Dawson was shot and died he donate her heart to another person and accidental donor heart was given to Amanda children Amanda

All in all, from the above explanation the researchers know that there are three factors that led Amanda to do a love affair, those are; Marriage's Problem, Loneliness, and Faithful Ex-Boyfriend. Those facts causing Amanda could not stop her desire to close with Dawson Cole every time.

The factors presented above are the conditions that trigger Amanda to commit her love affair, where the *ego* presents supporting facts toward what the *id* expected.

Through Sigmund Freud's id, ego, and superego, it found that the causes Amanda's love affair. First; his id-marked when Amanda is controlled by desires and his improper behavior are just looking for fun. Ego, on the other hand, arises when Amanda started to lie to the mother and her husband on the relationship romance with Dawson Cole. Furthermore, Amanda knows that the relationship with Dawson is wrong and it shows superego.

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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter will draw a conclusion based on the discussion in the previous chapters. First, Amanda is a major character and her characterization: beautiful, brave, stubborn, honest, and kind woman. Amanda is a beautiful person because as a teenager Amanda has a charming. In fact, when she was 42 years old she still looks beauty also and this statement is support by other opinion also. She is a brave and stubborn person because she does not care about other people's opinions about her relationship with Dawson Cole. In fact, she toward her parents opinions about that. She is a honest person because, she said honestly that at that moment she has already married and has many children. She is a kind person because she becomes a volunteer in a certain hospital. Volunteer activity representing that Amanda has a good personality where she dedicates herself to help other people. Good personality in Amanda also mentioned by other characters.

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Second, the factor influence Amanda Collier's love affair with Dawson Cole, those are: Marriage's Problem, Loneliness, and Faithful Ex-Boyfriend. She feel marriage's problem with her husband. Sometimes, a normal living in a marriage does not guarantee that this marriage is 'healthy'. In fact, Amanda sometimes thinks that she loves her husband and do love her children but she still unhappy. Here Amanda was unhappy in her marriage because life is monotonous, where she was confused with her marriage. Furthermore, Amanda felt lonely, because Amanda lost one daughter. However losing a child is a bad thing for

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parents and sometimes Amanda felt neglected by her husband. The last, Amanda has a loyal ex-boyfriend. It was also supported because Amanda is also still in love with Dawson, because Amanda feel comfortable when she stay with Dawson.

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Through Sigmund Freud's id, ego, and superego, it found that the causes Amanda's love affair. First; his id-marked when Amanda is controlled by desires and his improper behavior are just looking for fun. Ego, on the other hand, arises when Amanda started to lie to the mother and her husband on the relationship romance with Dawson Cole. Furthermore, Amanda knows that the relationship with Dawson is wrong and it shows superego.

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