THE LOVE CONFLICT IN HARDY'S *FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD*

THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis
In English Literature Study Program*

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F211 16 019

**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
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THESIS

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By

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It has been examined before the Board of the Thesis Examination on Thursday, 3

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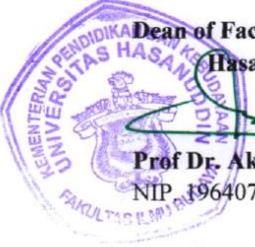
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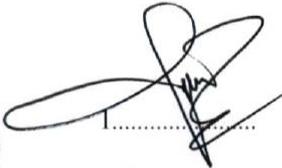NIP. 196407161991031010

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Today, Thursday, 3 December 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by RETNO WAHYUNINGSIH (Student No. F21116019) entitled, **THE LOVE CONFLICT IN HARDY'S FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 3 December 2020

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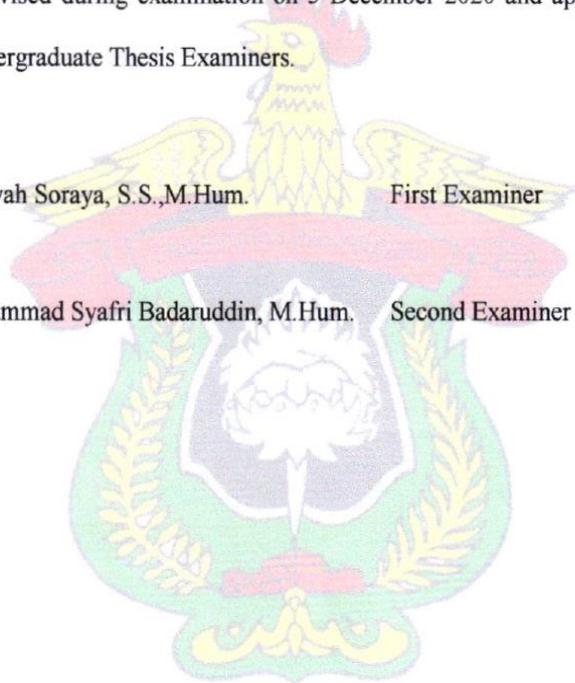
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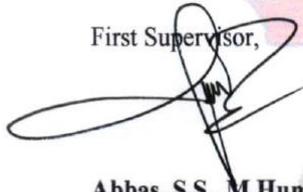HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY

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With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 391/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by Retno Wahyuningsih (F21116019) to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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Makassar, 10 Desember 2020

(Retno Wahyuningsih)

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Makassar, 11th November 2020
The Writer,

Retno Wahyuningsih

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ABSTRAK

Retno Wahyuningsih. 2020. *The Love Conflict In Hardy's Far From The Madding Crowd.* (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **A.St. Aldilah Khaerana**)

Penelitian ini merupakan kajian sastra yang bertujuan untuk menjelaskan konflik cinta yang dialami oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam novel *Far From The Madding Crowd* karya Thomas Hardy. Penulis juga menggambarkan dampak konflik cinta terhadap tokoh utama dalam novel ini.

Pada penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme, suatu metode penelitian sastra yang menekankan aspek-aspek struktural berupa karakter, plot, setting dan tema. The *triangular theory of love* menjadi prespektif penelitian ini yang menyoroti konflik cinta terhadap tokoh-tokoh dalam cerita fiksi. Data-data penelitian kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan dijelaskan secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa berbagai konflik cinta yang dialami tokoh-tokoh dalam cerita ini berupa penolakan, pengkhianatan, dan pengorbanan. Dampak yang ditimbulkan dari konflik cinta tersebut adalah menemukan cinta sejati, kehilangan orang yang dicintai, kehilangan semangat hidup, dan kematian.

Kata kunci : Konflik Cinta, Pendekatan Strukturalisme, *Far From The Madding Crowd*

ABSTRACT

Retno Wahyuningsih. 2020. *The Love Conflict In Hardy's Far From The Madding Crowd.* (Supervised by **Abbas** and **A.St. Aldilah Khaerana**)

This research is a literary study that aims to explain the love conflict experienced by characters in novel *Far From The Madding Crowd*. The writer also describes the effect of love conflict towards the major characters in this novel.

In this study, the writer used the structuralism approach, a literary research method that emphasizes structural aspects in the form of character, plot, setting, and theme. The *triangular theory of love* becomes the perspective of this research which highlights, the love conflict towards the characters in the fictional story. The research data were then analyzed by using qualitative research methods and explained descriptively.

The results of this study indicate that the various forms of love conflict experienced by the characters in this fiction including rejection, betrayal, and sacrifice. The effects of love conflict are find true love, loss someone loved, loss the spirit of life, and death.

Keywords : *Love Conflict, Structuralism Approach, Far From The Madding Crowd.*

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Love is an emotion of strong affection and personal interest. In the context of the philosophy, love is a good trait that inherits all kindness, feelings of compassion and compassion. Love is also an active activity carried out by humans on other objects in the form of self-sacrifice, empathy, attention, affection, help, obey the words, follow, obey, and want to do whatever the object wants. Love is a feeling that arises from the soul of every human being. These feelings arise because of several factors including; sympathy or pity for someone, feelings of admiration, etc. But in a love relationship, it does not always go smoothly or in accordance with the wishes because conflict is a reality that cannot be avoided. According to Pace and Faules (1994: 249), frequent conflicts in a relationship create a gap between men and women in a relationship. Conflict is a dispute which is an expression of conflict between individuals with other individuals, groups with other groups for several reasons. In this view, disputes indicate differences between two or more individuals who are expressed, remembered, and experienced.

Love is an active action by humans against other object, such as self-sacrifice, empathy, concern, compassion, and willing to do whatever the object wants and basically conflict is a struggle against the opposing forces. There are four types of conflict, namely self to self, self to people, self to society, and self to nature. Self to self is a conflict of internal feelings within the protagonist. In this conflict, contradictory forces emerge in the hearts of some characters, such as courage against fear, honesty against deception, stinginess towards generosity, and others.

Self against people is a struggle with themselves with others. Self against society is a struggle with the community itself. Self against nature are some of the fights carried out by a character or someone by himself or together against the forces of nature that threaten human life itself. From the explanation above, the writer identifies the source of conflict as coming from two things, namely internal and external conflict.

Conflicts that occur in a novel are a major part of a fictional storyline. The author presents conflict in the story because it is able to attract the attention of the reader. For example, conflict in a love relationship is caused by a misunderstanding in the communication relationship between men and women. Love conflict is not only occurring in relationships called dating but it is also found in conflicts in the family. Family harmony can turn into a mess because of conflicts, for example husband and wife disputes because of infidelity.

In this study, the writer chooses a novel called *Far From The Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy. This novel describes the romance conflict among its characters. Bathsheba Everdene was involved in a relationship that led to conflict with several men including Gabriel Oak, Sergeant Troy, and Boldwood. This conflict is exacerbated because another character named Fanny Robbin emerged who damages the communication between Bathsheba and Sergeant Troy. This fictional story is dominated by Bathsheba who tries to understand the meaning of true love for the ideal type of man.

This novel depictes the story of Bathsheba whose love was betrayed by her husband named Sergeant Troy. He returns to pursue his previous love, namely Fanny Robin, resulting in an affair. Bathsheba is actually a woman who does not

want to get married, but her heart is finally conquered by a man named Sergeant Troy who also betrays her. This betrayal of her husband causes great conflict in Bathsheba until she manages to find her true love for a man named Gabriel Oak.

Based on the explanation above, the writer found several love conflict in the relationship between characters which have the potential to be analyzed from various aspects of the novel *Far From The Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy. This love conflict is interesting to be studied in order to find the source of the problem and its impact, so the writer chooses the title of this thesis as *The Love Conflict in Hardy's Far From The Madding Crowd*.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Novel *Far From The Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy has some conflicts among the characters such as a love conflict. After reading *Far From The Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy, the writer has found some problems, as follows:

1. The characteristic of rational women

2. There are several love conflict between the major character in Novel

3. The social class conflict reflected between Gabriel Oak, Frank Troy, and William Boldwood

4. The awareness acvhievement pattern of oppressed major female character.

1.3 The Question of Research

Based on the identification of problems the writer formulates the questions of this research, as follow:

1. What is the love cinflict happen in Thomas Hardy's *Far From The Madding Crowd* ?

2. What is the effect of love conflict toward the major characters in the novel?

1.4 Objective of Problem

Every discussion has certain purpose. The purpose of this study or discussion is to grasp the content of the novel based on the research questions as follow:

1. To explain the love conflict in the *Far From The Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy.

2. To elaborate the effect of love conflict toward the characters in the novel.

1.5 Sequence of Writing

The writing is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which consists of background, identification of problems, research questions, objective of the research, and sequence of the writing. Chapter two consists of literature review which provides review of some previous studies and some theories to support the analysis of this research. Chapter three consists of the methods that the writer uses in analyzing the novel, including method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and research procedure. Chapter four discusses the result of the analaysis that has been done to answer the problem formulation as described at the first chapter. At least, chapter five contains of research conclusion and suggestions. This chapter concludes the whole analysis.

CHAPTER II
LITERARY REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer explains the literature review. It consists of several items including the previous study, structuralism approach, structural elements of the story, and theory of conflict.

2.1 Previous Study

This part includes the other research that requires the characters conflict as the analysis of the study in the literary works. Some of the literature reviews of researches related to the conflict issue and object study are presented by Hasrima Bt. Harmulia (2015), Marissa Faradhilla (2015), and Riska Endah Pratiwi(2017).

The first Harmulia entitled *Conflicts Between The Main Characters in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner* focused on how the characters resolve the conflicts and to which extent these conflicts affect their personal development. In analyzing the characters, the writer employed structural approach often termed as intrinsic approach. The writer found that the inner conflicts seems dominate the emergence of conflicts from the beginning up to end of the story.

The second Faradhilla entitled *The Conflict of Main Character in Suskind's Perfume*, explained the conflict problem related the main character, and the writer also explained on how the main character to solve the conflict. This thesis used structuralism approach. Based on the analysis result, the writer found some conflicts in the story which is then divide ito two parts namely the internal conflict and external conflict. Then the character solves the problem through experiments, interactions, and murder.

The last research from Pratiwi in her thesis entitled *Woman as A Rational Being in Thomas Hardy's Far From The Madding Crowd(1874): A Feminist Approach* focused on the rationality of the major and minor women character based on the perspective of Feminist Theory about stereotypes of women. This thesis used feminist approach. The result of this study shows the main character of woman in this novel, Bathsheba Everdene, fulfilled 4 criteria as a rational woman i.e. logical, reasonable, sane, and intelligent. Based on the analysis, Bathsheba is more rational than irrational, while the minor women characters are equal in both rational and irrational feature.

After reviewing the previous studies above, the writer assumes that there are similarities and differences between these previous studies and the researches that will be analyzed. The studies from Harmulia and Faradhilla are equally focused on analyzing conflict and how the cahracters resolve the conflict, another similiarities these studies are use structuralism approach. The differences found in Pratiwi's study, even though use the same object of literary works but her studies use feminist approach and focused on analyzing the rationality of woman character. From the research conducted above, the writer examined the issue of this study is love conflict that occur in the major characters in novel *Far From The Madding Crowd* by Thomas Hardy as the object of study.

2.2   Structuralism Approach

Structuralism is a genre of philosophy that appears in France. The term "structuralism" often confuses various circles. This is because the term "structure" itself is widely used in various fields or disciplines as well as structuralism. Not only in the area of silence, the term structuralism is used in other fields such as biology,

biology, psychology, sociology, history, philosophy, language or linguistic, and other science disciplines. A series of difficulties may also be identified to establish the origins of interpretation or thought of these structuralisms, the founder of structuralism itself is an anthropologist. (Susanto, 2012:88).

Structuralism approach is literary study that focuses on the relationship among the structures that build the literary work inside. Structuralism develops the idea that a literary text is a structure in which all elements are interrelated and influence one another (Bertens, 2001: 43). Structural approach is also termed as intrinsic approach, which discusses the work on the elements that develop literary works from inside. It could be said that the intrinsic elements are elements of the story itself. There are some elements that build a novel, namely character, plot, setting, and theme. It is very important to look deep in element by element and see the relations in between to understand what is in the author's mind. As Tyson said, *For structuralism sees itself as a human science whose effort is to understand, in a systematic ways, the fundamental structures that underlie all human experience and, therefore all human behavior and production* (Tyson, 2006: 209).

Regarding the structure, Wellek and Warren (1992: 56) provided the limits that understanding the structure were added to the content and form, so far as they are intended to achieve aeshtetic purpose. So the structure of literary works (fiction) that consists of form and content. According to Luxemburg (1986: 38), structure is intended, implies a reciprocal relationship between the parts and the whole. It other words, intrinsic elements are the important aspect which connected each other.

Structural studies do not separate the elements in the discussion itself, but simultaneously seek the relationship between the elements that establish the literary

works, as said Aminuddin in Pradopo (2001: 45). The results of the discussion of each element, the reader further seeks to understand how the mechanism of the relationship of each element of it in order to embody a literary copyright. Structural assessment is essential to unload a copyright literary subtlety, so its presence is negligible. A basic concept that characterizes the structural theory is the notion that in itself a literary work is an autonomous structure which can be understood as a whole round with elements of builders are interwoven (Pradopo, 2001: 6). Therefore, to understand its meaning, literary works should be assessed based on the structure itself, apart from the historical background, apart from myself and the author's intention, and apart from its effect on the reader.

The writer understands from the explanations that structuralism approach is a way of thinking about the world which is mainly related to the response associated with the response and description of structures in the literary works. In view of this literary phenomenon has assumed a structure that are related to one another such as character, plot, setting, and theme.

2.1.1 Character

Character is an important element in the story. In fiction, a character can be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. Character is the people in a novel are referred as characters. We asses them on the basic of what the author tells us about them and on the basic of what they do and say.

According to Abrams in Nurgiyantoro, character is the people shown in a narrative work, or play interpreted by reader that the people has moral quality and particular tendency expressed in utterence and action (2007: 165). Another point to remember is that the characters are part of broader pattern. They are members of a society, and the author distinctive view of people related to society, will be reflected in the presentation of every character.

Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation (Bennett and Royle, 2004: 60). It is such an important part of a story that has major contribution to the plot of the story. The position of characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken i.e major and minor character, protagonist and antagonist character.

The major characters are the most dominant told in the story either do an action, that has important role in the story. The major character in a novel could be more than one in the different major quality. On the contrary, minor characters can be the ultimate driving force of the stories, and add intensity to the stories, which attracts the readers create situation and provoke conflict happened to the main character. Usually, minor character only presents in some parts of the story and appears if the role is related to the main character (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 176).

Protagonist is the character which the reader admires to, sometimes called the hero of the story. This is the personification of norms and values which are ideal for the reader. Characters protagonist always shrouded with problem and usually becomes the main character. On the other hand, antagonist is a figure that has bad or evil, envy, and resentment properties. These figures are related to the protagonist

and always create problems or lead to the main character into a trouble (Altenberd & Lewis in Nurgiyantoro, 2007: 178).

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that character in the story of a novel has functions to show the content of a story in a novel. Thus, all the readers can understand the story that is presented by an author through character with all things related to character such as dialogue, action, commentary, etc. While characterization is description of a character like behavior and outlook, and to identify the character. The function of characters divides two forms such as major and minor character. Then, the role of characters divides to be protagonist and antagonist.

2.2.2   Plot

Plot is the sequence of events showing characters in action. This sequence is not accidental but chosen by the author as the best way of telling his or her story. Lukens (2003: 6) said that plot is a naration of event. In arranging the events of a story in novel, the author creates plot. Therefore, plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed. Lukens asserts that plot is the sequence of events showing characters in action.

The plot creates a desire for the reader to go on reading by absorbing them in the middle of the story, ensuring they want to know what happens next. Plot, according to Foster (2002: 94-95), is a work of fiction that has a mysterious and intellectual properties. A plot demands intelligence and memory on the part of the reader, to remember incidents and create connecting threads between them. The plot displays the events that had the conflict and is able to attract or even gripping the reader. It encourages the reader to know the next events. One of the essential

elements in the plot is events. The event can be defined as a transition from one situation to the other situations (Luxemburg, 1992: 150).

Plot is the whole sequence of events that are related to each other in the story. Generally, plot has a convention structures in the literary works according to Chartes (1987: 136-137) divided into five parts such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

1. Exposition is the part in which the author introduces the characters, scene, time, and situation.

2. Rising action is the dramatization of event that complicates the situation (complication) and gradually intensifies the conflict.

3. Climax is where the rising action (complication and conflict) come to further development and to a moment of crisis.

4. Falling action is the problem or conflict proceeds towards resolution. Plot has a relation with characters that are reflected by their attitude or characteristic in thinking, action, or feeling.

5. A resolution is the last event in a novel or the outcome of a conflict. The main character has finished solving this problem and this result in a happy or sad ending. Resolution refers to stage where the crisis or conflict is resolved either for better or for worse.

Based on the whole explanation above, the writer concludes that a plot is a narration of event. In arranging the events of a story or a novel the author creates plot. Plot is a chronological arrangement begins with what happens first, second, so on, until how the story is related and end. As we know that plot is the sequence of incidents or events of which a story is composed.

2.2.3 Setting

Setting is a place, time, and description that experienced by characters. Abrams (2009:330) explained that the overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances. According to (Klarer, 2004:25), setting can be divided into three main elements, namely a place, time, and social. The setting includes the description of the geographical location, the busyness of the actor/figure, the time of the event, the religious, seasonal, moral, intellectual and social environment of the actor. Setting denotes the location, historical period and social surrounding in which the action of a text develops. Backgrounds on the location of the place suggest the occurrence of the events recounted in a work of fiction. Elements may be used where the places with a certain name, initials, there may be certain locations without exact name. Background of time associated to when the problem of events recounted in a work of fiction. Social background suggested on matters relating to the conduct of social life of the community in a place that is told.

Wellek and Warren (1956: 131) concerned setting with the places and the locations of story. It refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters, and climate of the story. When the readers read a novel, they actually are faced a world that had been completed by the character and the events in the novel. But of course, those things are less complete because the characters need living space, place and time like human's living in the real world. According to Abrams (in Nurgiyantoro, 2002:216), setting is also referred to as the foundation of the story, suggesting the sense of place, time relationship, the sosial

enviroment an the occurrence of events. Based on the statement, setting generally serves as background of events in the story consists of place, time, and society.

1. Setting of Place

   Setting of place directs to the location where the event happened in a story. The use of setting which certain name should reflect the geographical condition of place. Each place must have their characteristic, which differentiate with the others. The description of the place is important to give impression to the readers, because they will consider that the event really happened in the place of the story. Settings of place in a novel usually consist of several locations and it will move from one place to another place because there's a development of plot and characters. Setting of place is decided by the accuracy of description, function and the unity with another setting's elements.

2. Setting of Time

   Setting of time is related to the problem of when the event happens in a story. The problem of when is usually connected with factual time, that has connection with Historical events. The readers try to understand and enjoy the story based on the period.

3. Setting of Society

   Social setting directs to the problem which are related to the behavior of social life in certain place and certain time in a novel. Social setting has connection with the system of social life that contains many problems in complex scope; it can be habits, costumes, religion, ideology, and the way of thinking.

The writer concludes that setting always appears as place, time, and circumstance that will be the scene where the story takes place. Setting becomes one of the important elements of short story since it can create the atmosphere of the story and bring readers to the situation that the authors want to create. Setting itself consists of three parts, namely the setting of place, time, and atmhospere.

2.2.4 Theme

Theme is the subject or core subject in a story or the main ide of a story. The theme contains a broad picture of the story will be aapointed as the novel. So it is very important to think about the theme just before starting to write novels. Because a strong theme will produce focus stories. According to Jones (1968: 82), theme is its underlying idea or wisdom that the author is presenting. Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not. Often the theme can be easily seen from the title. Yet, there also story that requires us to read the whole story to get what the theme is. It brings the story more alive and has a means.

Theme is a meaning or purpose of a story which the author expresses. It is usually decided or concluded by the reader because a theme of a story based on the reader's prespective. The meaning of a literary work is implicitily informed by the author. Acording to Hartoko & Rahmanto (1986:142), theme is a general idea which conducted a literary work and it contains in the text as a systematic structure also about the similarities and differencities.

Based on the explanation above, the writers assumes that theme is the main idea of a novel or a study which represents the whole contents of a story. Althought theme represents the whole contents of a story, but it is different with plot because plot is just specifically timed while theme is not chronologically. One thing needs to

know that the theme has been created by author in the mind before he started to write novels.

2.3   A Theory of Love Conflict

The theory of conflict is a theory propounded by Karl Marx that claims society is in a state of perpetual conflict due to competition for limited resources. It holds that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than consensus and conformity. Conflict is an important part of story. The importance of the presence of conflict in a story described by Stanton (2007:31) that the two basic elements that build the plot are conflict and climax. Every work of fiction at least whether or not to have internal conflicts that come through the passion of two characters or one's desires character with its surroundings. This spesific conflicts is subordination of the main conflicts that are external, internal, or both.

Conflict is a clash or struggle between opposing forces. In literature and in real life humans face internal and external conflicts. Conflict is a struggle or contest between people with opposing needs, ideas, beliefs, values, or goals. Defined in broadest terms, conflict denotes the incompatibility of subject positions (Diez et al, 2006: 565). Based on Lukens (2003: 99), conflict is struggle against opposing forces, occurs when the protagonist against an antagonist, or opposing force.

According to Irwanto (1997: 213-216), conflict commonly can be recognized by some characteristics such as reaction, value, and time.

1. Conflict occurs in everyone with different reaction for the same stimulation. It depends on personal factors.

2. Conflict occurs if motifs have value which equal or same. It creates confusion and suspense.

3. Conflict can take short time but it also can take length time

Conflict can be divided into two things according to Meyer (1990: 45), they are internal and external conflicts. It is suitable with Koesnosoebroto (1998: 43) which also said that conflict may be external and internal according to explanation below.

1. External Conflict

External conflict is a struggle between a character and an outside force. Characters may face several types of outside forces such as:

a. The outside force may be another character (Man vs. Man).

Conflict that pits one person against another. In this case, one person faces the problem with the others which causes a conflict. In here, there are contradictions to get something from the quarreled thing.

b. The outside force may be forces of nature (Man vs. Nature).

A run-in with the forces of nature. On the one hand, it expresses the insignificance of a single human life in the cosmic scheme of things. On the other hand, it tests the limits of a person's strength and will to live.

c. The outside force may be society (Man vs. Society).

The values and customs by which everyone else lives are being challenged. The character may come to an untimely end as a result of his or her own convictions. The character may, on the other hand, bring others around to a sympathetic point of view, or it may be decided that society was right after all.

2. Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is a struggle that takes place in a character's mind. An internal struggle is inside one's head. Some literary conflicts take the form of a character struggling to overcome fear, addiction, emotional damage or other crippling personal issue. Generally, characteristic of internal conflict included as:

a. character may have a dilemma: wrestle with one's conscience, decide between right and wrong, make a choice in a situation, or struggle with two solutions to a problem.

b. character has mixed emotions, such as feeling relieved but disappointed at the same time. In addition, mixed emotions are when more than one emotion is taking hold of you, for example you are getting married and you cry tears of happiness.

c. character's fear prevents him/her from reaching a goal. Fear of prevents the goal is the emotion when people feel stress when they cannot fulfill their goal.

d. character feels guilt or shame about a past wrong doing. This feeling is an emotional experience that occurs when a person realizes or believes—accurately or not—that he or she has compromised his or her own standards of conduct or has violated a moral standard, and bears significant responsibility for that violation.

e. character struggles with self-image or conflicting identities. It consists of many things in him or herself such as conflict with religion, race, caste, sexual preference, gender, and/or ethnicity. Some traits are set at birth such as race and sex. Some traits may be

modified later in life such as language(s) spoken or religious preferences. Struggling with various parts of identity is natural and normal. Developing an identity or sense of self and those traits a person desires to have can take time and may be challenging. Not having a strong sense of self or struggling with identity issues may lead to depression and anxiety.

f. A character struggles with breaking a bad habit. It means that the character faced difficulty to stop doing something bad. A bad habit can be defined as a patterned behavior regarded as detrimental to one's physical or mental health, which is often linked to a lack of self-control. The individual may have a desire to break away from these behaviors but they just feel stuck because these activities have become ingrained.

According to theory of Sternberg (1986: 119-135) holds that love can be understood in terms of three components that together can be viewed as forming the vertices of a triangle. The triangle is used as a metaphor, rather than as a strict geometric model. These threecomponents are intimacy (top vertex of the triangle), passion (left-hand vertex of the triangle), and commitment (right-hand vertex of the triangle). The assignment of components to vertices is arbitrary. These three components have appeared in various other theories of love and, moreover, seem to correspond rather well to people's implicit theories of love. Each of these three terms can be used in many differentways, so it is important to clarify their meanings in the context of the present theory.

The three components of love in the triangular theory are intimacy, passion, and commitment. Each component manifests a different aspect of love.

1. Passion

   Passion refers to the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena in loving relationships. The passion component includes those sources of motivational and other forms of arousal that lead to the experience of passion in a loving relationship. In a loving relationship, sexual needs may well predominate in this experience. However, other needs—such as those for self-esteem, succor, nurturance, affiliation, dominance, submission, and self-actualization—may also contribute to the experiencing of passion.

2. Intimacy

   Intimacy refers to feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bondedness in loving relationships. It thus includes those feelings that give rise, essentially, to the experience of warmth in a loving relationship.

3. Commitment

   Commitment refers, in the short term, to the decision that one loves a certain other, and in the long term, to one's commitment to maintain that love. These two aspects of the decision/commitment component do not necessarily go together, in that one can decide to love someone without being committed to the love in the long term, or one can be committed toa relationship without acknowledging that one loves the other person in the relationship.

The three components of love interact. For example, greater intimacy may lead to greater passion or commitment, just as greater commitment may lead to greater intimacy or, with lesser likelihood, greater passion. In general, then, the components are separable but interactive. Although all three components are important parts of loving relationships, their importance may differ from one relationship to another, or over time within a given relationship. Indeed, different kinds of love can be generated by limiting cases of different combinations of the components.

Love is a word that is so easily mentioned by everyone, though not everyone can feel the name of love. In the past, sometimes people got married without any love for a mated reason, but nowdays, people sometimes just want to get married with their loved ones. Love does not only rely on the physical, but also the kindness of person's heart. This form of love is a combination between intimacy and passion. Lovers who are under this category are said to not only be drawn and bonded physically, but emotionally as well. This is one of the most common stepping stones to a married life.

Love conflict is not only occurring in relationships called dating but it is also found in conflicts in the family. Family harmony can turn into a mess because of conflicts, for example husband and wife disputes because of infidelity. Love is not enough to walk on the relationship without any sense of trust, commitment, and a sense of being always together. Many people often play in a relationship without thinking of their partner. With that senses love conflicts usually occur.