

**THE PERSONALITY OF HAZEL GRACE IN GREEN'S  
*THE FAULT IN OUR STARS***



***A Thesis***

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University  
in Partial Fulfillment for The Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree  
in English*

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MAKASSAR**

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THESIS

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BY

AYU ANGRAENI

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on 6 July 2020 and is  
declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

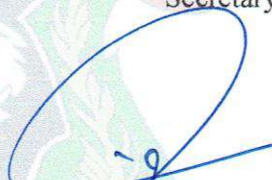
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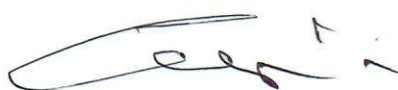
  
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Today, Monday, 6 July 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **Ayu Angraeni** (No. F21114009) entitled, **THE PERSONALITY OF HAZEL GRACE IN GREEN'S THE FAULT IN OUR STARS**, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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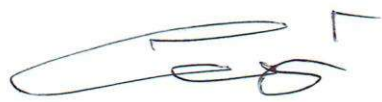
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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yang membuat pernyataan,

  
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## ABSTRAK

**AYU ANGRAENI. The Personality of Hazel Grace in Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* (dibimbing oleh Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si dan Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum).**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe kepribadian karakter utama dari novel *The Fault in Our Stars* melalui *Myers-Briggs Type Indicators* (MBTI) yang dibangun dari teori tipe psikologis Jung. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menjelaskan peran tipe kepribadian tokoh utama terhadap jalannya cerita.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Tipe kepribadian diidentifikasi melalui kecenderungan Hazel dalam delapan preferensi yang terbagi ke dalam empat kelompok (*introversion* (I) dan *extraversion* (E), *sensing* (S) dan *intuitive* (N), *feeling* (F) dan *thinking* (T), dan *perceptive* (P) dan *judging* (J)). Preferensi-preferensi ini diidentifikasi melalui pikiran, kebiasaan, dan tindakan Hazel. Kombinasi dari keempat preferensi adalah tipe kepribadian yang dicari. Setelah tipe kepribadiannya diidentifikasi, pengaruh tipe kepribadian tersebut dievaluasi dan dideskripsikan pengaruhnya terhadap cerita.

Lewat penelitian ini, ditemukan bahwa Hazel Grace adalah seorang bertipe INFP. Introversinya bias ditemukan dalam sifat intens dan penuh pemikirannya. Intuitifnya bias dilihat pada pikirannya yang imajinatif dan kecenderungannya melihat gambaran besar. Kecenderungan perasaannya bias dilihat di kesopanannya, sifat bersahabatnya, dan kecenderungannya menilai sesuatu berdasarkan sentimennya.

Sikap menyerapnya tergambar dari kemampuannya beradaptasi, rasa ingin tahunya, dan ketidaksukaannya terhadap rutinitas. Selain itu, tipe kepribadiannya memainkan peran yang fundamental dalam mengiring cerita mulai dari pertemuannya dengan Augustus Waters sampai akhir cerita. Hal ini menyebabkan tipe kepribadiannya menjadi bagian tidak terpisahkan dari pembentukan cerita.

**Key words: personality type, MBTI, introversion and extraversion, intuitive and sensing, thinking and feeling, perceptive and judging.**



## ABSTRACT

**AYU ANGRAENI. The Personality of Hazel Grace in Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* (supervised by Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si and Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum).**

This research aims to identify the personality type of the main character of *The Fault in Our Stars* through Myers-Briggs Type Indicators which is based on Jung's psychological type. It also aims to describe the effect of the main character's personality type to the story.

The research used descriptive qualitative method. The personality type was identified through Hazel's tendency among eight preferences that are divided into four groups (introversion (I) and extraversion (E), sensing (S) and intuitive (N), Feeling (F) and thinking (T), and perceptive (P) and judging (J)). The preferences were identified through Hazel's thought, behavior, and actions. The combination of four preferences is the sought personality type. After her personality type was identified, its effect to the story was evaluated and described.

Through this research, it was found that Hazel Grace's personality type is INFP. Her introversion can be seen in her intensesness and thoughtfulness. her intuitiveness can be seen in her imaginative mind and tendency to see the bigger picture. Her feeling preference can be identified through her tactfulness, friendliness, and her tendency to judge by her sentiment. Her perceptive attitude was shown in her curiosity, adaptability, and hate toward routines. In addition, her personality type had a fundamental role in driving the story from Hazel's encounter with Augustus Waters to the end of the story. This makes her personality unseparated part of the story building.

**Key words: personality type, MBTI, introversion and extraversion, intuitive and sensing, thinking and feeling, perceptive and judging.**





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Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect and need many improvements, therefore all suggestions and criticisms for



perfection will be most welcome and received with gratitude. The writer hopes that this research will give useful significance for readers.

Makassar, 6 July 2020

The Writer



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

Personality is a social behavior that attached to a person and consists of the style of strength, encouragement, desire, opinion, and attitudes. Individual patterns of human behavior are different from one person to another, humans are dynamic beings, their behavior rests on a motivation that breeds an act or response in an attempt to achieve happiness and high ideas that cannot be achieved by personal ability.

There are some ways to extend the understanding of the personality. One of which is literary work. Novel is one kind of literary works in which an author pours his/her creativity. Clara Reeve in Wellek, R. & Warren, A. (1989: p. 282), in Teori Kesusastraan said, “Novel is the picture of real life and action from which age the novel was written” In writing a novel, the story sometimes comes as a reflection of the reality that the author witness in his/her society. A novel is developed by using some elements which have a close relation to each other. One of the most important elements are the intrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements are elements that directly contribute in forming the story in a novel. One of the intrinsic elements is character. a character is a person who takes part in the storyline and experiences the events that occur in the storyline. To make a story flows like in reality, the characters

at as close as what real people would do. Hence, every character should  
her own personality.



To understand the personality in the literary works, it can be seen from the characteristics of the character formed by the author in conveying the story. The reader can picture the personality of the characters through their characteristics. Any difference that occurs in characterizing each character will influence the course of the story. The personality judgment can be done by looking at what the character said or did in the story. The personality of a fictional character may emerge from a number of events and how the character reacts to the event that he/she is facing. Analyzing the personality of a character in a literary work should be based on the theory and laws of psychology that explain the human personality. In this case, psychology can also be applied to assist in understanding the personality of a character, this kind of field is called psychology of literature. According to Wellek and Austin (1989: p. 90), psychology of literature contains four meanings. First, psychological understanding of an author as a person. Second, study of creative process that occurs in writing the literary work. Third, analysis of psychological laws that are applied in the literary work. Last, it can also mean as study of literature impact toward the readers' psychology.

In this research, the object to be studied is the work of John Green's novel *The Fault in Our Stars*. Green had the inspiration to write the novel in 2000, while he was working as a student chaplain at a children's hospital. The novel was first published in January 2012 by Dutton Books. The book revolves around the lives of teenagers with cancers.

The novel focuses on a budding romance between two teenagers with Hazel Grace Lancaster and Augustus Waters. Hazel acts not only as the



main character of the story but also the narrator of the story. The book is told from Hazel's point of view. Hazel is a sixteen years old girl who suffered from thyroid cancer with a long-settled colony in her lungs. Hazel had to use a cannula and carry around an oxygen tank due to her cancer which had spread to her lungs. In the early chapters of the book, Hazel described herself with cancer and started forgetting the real definition of herself and her life.

However, she also had the quality of teenage girl with angst yet she was also more analytical and possessed a maturity far beyond her age. Hazel had to attend weekly session of support Group because her doctor and her mom thought it would help her with her depression if she met people like her. Green wrote the story from Hazel's point of view because he felt the stories are rarely depicted from the point of view of cancer patients. The character of Hazel is inspired by Esther Earl, a friend of Green who had thyroid cancer and died at the age of sixteen. However, Green also stated that Hazel is not a portrayal of Esther Earl even though he gained his inspiration for the character and the novel from her. Hazel met Augustus in one of her support Group meetings. He was a friend of the only guy Hazel considered as a friend in the support group, Isaac.

Isaac had requested August to come to that support group session because he felt that he lightened support from Augustus. Upon their first meeting, Augustus was shown to had a feeling for her almost immediately and ask her to watch a movie

From their first meeting, it was shown that Augustus attitude towards her ed to change her character already. Hazel shared to Augustus about her book, An imperial Affliction. After reading it, Augustus later arranged a



meeting with the author, Peter Van Houten. Augustus later arranged a meeting with the author in Amsterdam by using his wish from the Genie Foundation. However later he revealed to Hazel that his cancer came back and, in the end, he did not survive the cancer.

Based on the statement above, the writer chooses a novel as an object to be analyzed because the novel is one of the form of literary work that most of the story is expressed in the human life and can be understood by the reader. The writer is interested to this novel because it is a great life story played by the main character who suffers from cancer, besides this novel has many benefits for the readers. One of the benefits of this novel is that we can imitate the life struggle of the characters in the novel who never give up despite of having many shortcomings and thousands of obstacles in reaching their wishes. The writer wants to describe the personality of Hazel as the main character and the affect of Hazel's personality to the story.

To illustrate this, the writer needs to characterize the characters in the story as explained earlier using the structuralism approach, because to know the personality of the character it is necessary to know what is said by the characters in the story and how the characters deal with events that occur, so that the writer uses a structural approach in this research. Then, after characterizing the characters in the story, the writer analyzes the character's personality by using psychological analysis assistance, namely Jung's psychological type and to determine Hazel's

ty type, the writer uses personality theory developed through Jung's MBTI (Myers Briggs Type Indicators) which will explained in the next The selection is supported by the statement of Wellek & Austin (1989: p.





90) which states that the psychology of literature contains four meanings, one of which is the analysis of psychological law applied in the literary work.

Hazel Grace is a rational sense of taste, a person who uses a lot of feelings in doing things. Hazel dared to take a decision and believed that what was decided to be true from her behavior, she felt confident that her decision to go to Amsterdam to meet with Peter Van Houten would not make her health condition disturbed and she felt optimistic that her curiosity would be fulfilled as in the end of her favorite book, *An Imperial Affliction*. Knowing the personality of the main character, Hazel Grace, the writer will discuss it more in depth in forthcoming chapters. As a conclusion, the writer puts the title of this analysis is *The Personality of Hazel Grace in Green's The Fault in Our Stars*.

## **B. Scope of Problem**

The writer focuses on how the author pictured the personality of Hazel Grace and the effect of Hazel's personality in his novel, *The Fault in Our Stars*.

## **C. Research Questions**

The questions which emerged from the background of the chosen subject are:

1. What is the personality type of Hazel Gracer in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* novel?
2. How does the personality type of Hazel's personality type affect the story John Green's *the Fault in Our Stars* novel?



#### **D. Objective of The Study**

In this research, the writer is going to accomplish some goals to be attained according to the statement of problems as follows:

1. To describe the personality of the main character in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.
2. To describe the effect of the main character's personality in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

#### **E. Significance of The Study**

There are two functional considerations in conducting the research. This study is significant to conduct due to its theoretical and practical functions:

Theoretically, this research aims to enrich the theoretical bases of literary studies, especially those which are related to the psychological analysis of the main character's personality.

Practically this study tries to implement one of literary theories, thus the writer can research the formulated objectives appropriately, it will give understanding on how motives can control one person's behavior in process to achieving his or her purpose and also will give the readers know about the basic drives in human being's emotions based on psychological point of view.

In addition, the results of this study are expected to be a reference and alternative information. This study is supposed to be useful for the other writers in

similar research, for example, analysis of the main character's personality in *t in Our Stars*.



## **F. Sequence of Writing**

The writing consists of five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction that consists of a background of writing, identification of problem, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of writing and sequence of writing. Chapter two consists of literature review which provides a review of some previous studies and applies some theories to support this analysis. Chapter three consists the kind of methods the writer uses in analyzing the novel, including the method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data. Chapter four consists of the analysis of the research object which is the personality of Hazel Grace as the main character of Green's novel, *The Fault in Our Stars*, and the findings that obtained from the analysis and about the novel's whole intrinsic elements through structuralism analysis. The last is chapter five consists of conclusions and suggestions based on data that have been analyzed in the previous chapter.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Previous Study**

Before conducting this research, the writer has gathered some previous research which have been conducted in the same field, that is the analysis of the main character's personality. The writer has a relationship to the previous research on the same field. The following are some writers had research done before those are Rahmaniah (2012), Susi Astiantih (2014), Fidelia Fitri (2015).

Rahmaniah in 2012 from Hasanuddin University Makassar. In the thesis, entitled The Analysis of Bigger Thomas' Personality in Richard Wright's Native Son analyzed Bigger' personality in relation to Black American's life and the role of political events and social conditions in that era that has influenced Bigger Thomas' personality. The writer has applied the descriptive analysis method and psychological review in the process to analyze. The results of the analysis showed that there are many factors which influence Bigger Thomas' personality and psychological conditions as a member of the black community, such as educational background, life experience, and response from other people in their environment. This is a race discrimination that influences the way of thinking and character of Bigger Thomas'.

Susi Astiantih in 2014 from Hasanuddin University Makassar. In the thesis The Main Character's Personality in Daniel Keyes' Flowers for Algernon character especially personality of the main characters in the novel. The





writer used dynamic structuralism approach and the personality theory. The results of this research indicate that every human is born with his or her own special characteristics, talents, and flaws. Although sometimes many people attempt to change various aspects of their own lives, they should accept who they are and themselves.

Fidelia Fitri in 2015 from University of Malang Yogyakarta. In the thesis entitled Psychoanalytical Study on the Personality of the Character Mariam in The Novel a Thousand Splendid Suns analyzed the relation between the childhood of the character Mariam and her adult personality, the writer points out some prevalent aspects from the character's childhood and later explains, using the psychoanalysis theory, in what ways these aspects affects her adult personality. Additionally, Freud's notion on the three parts of psychic apparatus, namely the id, ego, and superego is used during the process of analysis and is proven helpful in understanding the idiosyncrasy of the adult personality of the character Mariam, particularly in answering why she behaves in particular ways. The results of the analysis are found that the children of the character Mariam indeed has everything to do with her adult personality, and it is very expected for it to be the main reason behind her reserved and submissive personality as well as the tendency to self-punishment. This finding speaks to the fact that, despite her being the representation of rural Afghan Women, her respective early life experiences also contribute to her personality and therefore her individuality as a character.



After learning of these previous studies, the writer saw that these previous have a common study with this thesis. All the previous studies similarly

discuss the personality and psychology with various method. This research different from previous research because in this research using *The Fault in Our Stars* novel by John Green as an object of the research, so the results of this research will be different. Research about the person has not been done in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel before. Therefore, the writer focuses on the personality of the main character and the influences of psychology affecting the main character. The writer tries to analyze the personality of the main character in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green.

## **B. Theoretical Background**

### **1. Structural Approach**

In analyzing the novel, *The Fault in Our Stars*, the writer uses a structural approach. The structural approach is the intrinsic approach, which discusses the work on the elements that construct of the literary works from the inside. Structuralism regards literary works as structures whose elements are closely intertwined and connected to one another. In analyzing the structural works of literature can be done by identifying, reviewing and describing the functions and relationships between intrinsic elements fiction concerned. One thing to note is that understanding and studying the elements of the structure must be sustained by a deep knowledge of the meaning, function, role, and everything related to that element. (Teew, 1988: p. 135) said, “*Structural analysis aims to unpack and expose the relation of every aspect and element of the literary work until it can produce a meaning. The analysis is conducted as carefully, thoroughly, and detailed as*”



Structural analysis is not just completed in its elements such as plot, character, theme or the other. The important thing is how to show the relationship between one element and other elements. There are many structures of fiction or novels:

### 1) Character

The character is a fictional individual who experiences various story events and serves as a story propulsion. A character is a person who take part and experiences events, as events described in a plot. From that sense, the role of the character is very influential in the course of events in the work of fiction. Stanton in Setianingrum (2008: p. 13) said as follows:

*Characterization is the picture of the characters that is displayed with interest, desire, emotion, and moral principle which are owned by the characters. Thus, characterization is the picture of the characters based on their time and personality and it can be known from the physiological, psychological, and sociological characteristics.*

The character is a fictional performer in a fictional story that has a natural human nature, in the sense that the character has the life. The character has a degree of likeness. Because the work of fiction is the result of imaginative or imaginary works, the depiction of the character of the story is also something that is artificial, which is a fictional result of the author who is turned on and controlled by the author uses the name of the background, events, and characters as they are in the world. The creation of character by the author must be truly human.

The story character also occupies a strategic position as a messenger, a moral or something the author intends to convey. How the author the character of the main character in the novel so that the characters of



the character according to the theme of story, and the message the author wishes to convey. Events in works of fiction are always influenced by characters told and experienced daily events. Characters are lifted as the perpetrators of the story flow and bring the story from the beginning, a climax to the end.

Thus, the character is a character created by the author based on the nature of humanity. A story cannot live without a cast character in it because basically the story is the motion and behavior of the character. Without any actor performing any deed, nothing is impossible.

The events that occur are the result of a behavior or action of characters in the story. Based on their involvement in the story, the character in fiction can be classified a major and minor character

#### **a) The major character**

A major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action and theme. Most of the action of the story happens around the major characters, and their activity advances the plot and helps determine the outcome of the text. The major character is not always the protagonist, as almost all novels have only one protagonist and several other major characters. The protagonist is the central character that is faced with the conflict that must be resolved.

The character sometimes be indistinguishable from the protagonist and antagonist, or the person creating tension or conflict. Major characters

are identified by their purpose in the story and whether their activity helps or hinders the protagonist solve his problem. In a novel, the main action of





the story revolves around the central character, or protagonist. Characters may have their own subplots that occur simultaneously with the protagonists' problem.

A major character has a big role in the development and configuration of the story. A none of this character causes the absent of the story. All elements belong to the story such as theme, plot, atmosphere, etc. are focused on describing these kinds of character.

#### **b) The minor character**

Minor characters are generally flat, stereotypical and not of central importance to the plot. Minor character is the existence of this kind is to support the major one, a minor character plays only small role and contribution to the development and configuration of the story. The characters do not have their own subplots, and their activity is not relevant to the solution of the protagonist's problem. Their purpose is often to establish a particular viewpoint.

#### **1) Plot**

The plot is an important fictional element, even many people consider it the most important among other fictional elements, Nurgiyantoro in (Ghaisani, 2017: p. 17). In order to become a plot, those events must be creatively processed and handled, so the results of their processing and the simulation itself are beautiful and interesting on the whole. This activity is an author activity, seen from the development of the groove or can also be called channeling. The activity of distribution itself includes the activity of



choosing the events to be bold and the activities of processing those events into the structure of the work of fiction. In general, the storyline is divided into the following sections:

**a) Expositions**

In this section, the author of the story begins to introduce the various characters that exist in the story. In addition, he also introduced the theme of the background that he took. Such as the urban sphere, rural or mountainous though.

**b) Rising actions**

At this stage, the author of the story begins to show the problem to be faced with the main character. Usually at this stage, the design is as dramatic as possible. In order for the reader will be curious about the next stage of the story.

**c) Climax**

Once the problem arises, there is conflict within it. Usually, this conflict occurs between the main character and the antagonist.

**d) Falling action**

This stage of tension at the core of the story where the main character is a very stressful matter. Like falling from floor 30 for example or like the

ene of a prince who was about to be killed.



### **e) Resolution**

Once at the top of the problem, the author of the story will begin to carry the flow to the completion stage. Whether the story will happy ending or sad ending. It all depends on the author's decision.

## **2) Setting**

According to (Abrams, 2009: p. 330), the setting is the fulcrum of life, a reference to the sense of place, the relationship of time, and the social environment in which the events are told. The background can give the story clearly and concretely. This is important to the reader because it can create a certain atmosphere as if it really happened. The reader can easily operate his imagination, be able to sense and asses the truth, accuracy and, the actualization of the background so that he feels more familiar.

The setting element can be distinguished by three main elements, namely the place, time, and social. The three elements through each offer different problems and can be discussed by themselves, in fact, interrelated and affect each other.

Here is an understanding setting of the place, setting of the time, and setting of the social:

### **a) Setting of the place**

The place describes the location of an event that is told in a story.

The background of the place is usually related to the social setting because each region must have different customs, cultures, and norms. With the



setting of place, readers can describe the situation of the place realistically with that found in the novel. The place background will affect the channeling and characterizations, so it becomes interconnected.

#### **b) Setting of the time**

The time frame describes when an event occurred. In a historical story, it is important to note. Because the reader's knowledge and perception of the time of history are used to try to get into the atmosphere of the story. The reader also seeks to understand and enjoy the story based on the time reference it knows which comes from outside the story in question. It can distract the reader as if the story really exists and occurs. Therefore, the background time in fiction can be related to historical timing.

#### **c) Setting of the social condition**

The social background includes matters relating to the condition of the person or community that is told in a story. The social life of the community is in the form of life habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, views of life and attitude, and others that include a psychological setting as mentioned earlier and the social setting also relates to the social status of the concerned figure Nurgiyantoro in (Ghaisani, 2017: p. 17). Therefore, the social setting is part of the overall background.

#### **2) Theme**



Stories are often determined by theme. The conflict between good and evil, growth, maturity, love, freedom, death and others. The theme is

one of the most important elements in a story. The theme is closely related to the focus or ground used by the author to develop a story. Each story is usually based on a specific theme and all activities within the story are also constituted by the theme. Fananie in Setianingrum (2008: p. 12) said, *“Theme is idea, thought, or life perspective which became the author’s motive in creating the story.”* The writer concludes that theme is the purpose of author to create a story. Theme is also an idea, concept or point of view from the author to create the story. The authors can determine the theme by the condition around them such as religion mortality, culture, education, and struggle.

## 2. Jung’s Psychological Types

Literary works such as prose, drama, and poetry in this assessment requires a theory to examine things that exist in the work. In general, all literary works can be studied with the help or tools. The Fault in Our Stars novel by John Green tells the story about the characters; especially the main character’s personality. To analyze the personality that occurred on the main character, it needs the help of psychological analysis.

Literary psychology is a literary study that views work as activity psychiatric. The author will use the inventiveness, taste, and work in the work, while the readers respond to the work is also not separated from their respective

(Endraswara, 2008: p. 96). Literary psychology displays aspects of the characters. Therefore, it requires another theory to reveal the psychiatric psychology and literature both study the situation psychology of others, the



difference is that the psychology of the symptoms is real, in literature imaginative. According to Noor (2009: p. 91) in the research activity of psychology literature often done by people is a psychological research literature. The theory used to analyze psychology is the theory of personality.

On this research, the writer uses MBTI personality types, which is discussed in the forthcoming sub-chapter, to identify the main character's personality. Before discussing it, it is necessary to understand Jung's psychological typology. Jung's typology is basically based on two things: 1) the way psychic energy moves, and 2) the orientation that a person prefers in the world (Sharp, 1987: p. 12). Therefore, the typology is based on some indicators which is described below:

### **1) Personality Attitudes**

There are two personality attitudes, those are introversion and extraversion. The difference between them is the way the psyche energy moves. These groups are also called psychological modes of adaptation (Sharp, 1987: p. 13). Below, both types are described:

#### **a. Introversion (I)**

Introversion personality indicates that someone's energy focuses on the oneself inner world. In other words, introverted person tends to focus on subjective matters. According to Jung, introversion can be indicated from

*"a hesitant, reflective, retiring nature that keeps itself to itself, shrinks from objects [and] is always slightly on defensive."*  
(Sharp, 1987: p. 13)





## b. Extraversion (E)

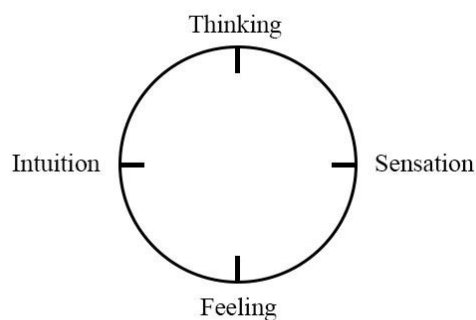
In contrast with introversion, extraversion nature has its focus on outer world so someone with extraverted personality focuses more on objective matters. It is normally indicated from

*“an outgoing, candid, and accommodating nature that adapts easily to a given situation, quickly forms attachments, and, setting aside any possible misgivings.” (Sharp, 1987: p. 13)*

It is important to note that to see whether a person has introverted or extraverted personality, the four functions are needed to be examined. Only through how a person uses his/her function, his/her personality attitude can be identified.

## 2) Function of Orientation

**Picture 2.1**  
**Function of Orientation**



(Sharp, 1987: p. 15)



Jung described that humans psychologically have four modes on how they perceive and judge any information, those are intuition, sensation, thinking, and feeling. Every person has these four modes, but the most dominant mode differs from one person to another. Based on the illustration above, the horizontal line shows perceiving modes and the vertical line shows judging modes. Someone who is more dominant in thinking tend to have weak feeling mode in judging and vice versa. It is also important to know that there is nobody that is 100% thinking person or 50% intuition/sensation person. Everyone is dominant in one mode, but there is no one who does not have one of the modes because he/she is too dominant in the opposite mode. Every mode is described in the sub-chapters below:

#### **a. Sensation (S)**

Sensation is one of two perceiving ability. This term refers to one's ability to sense things with his/her five senses (Briggs, 1995: p. 2). People who have sensing ability as their dominant function tend to pay more attention to facts. They use their five senses better in perceiving any information given.

#### **b. Intuition (N)**

If sensation is the perceiving function that focuses on facts, intuition is the function that focuses on the possibility beyond the facts. People who have intuiting as dominant function have strong vision of what the facts



could lead to. They can imagine any possibility beyond the information given better.

#### **c. Thinking (T)**

Thinking is one of two judging functions. Judging here means the way of someone get into conclusion. People with dominant thinking function tend to judge things objectively. They judge things based on whether they are logical or not.

#### **d. Feeling (F)**

In contrast with its counterpart function, feeling is judging function that is based on subjective matters. It is oriented more to likeness of the person or whether somethings please the person or not.

### **3. MBTI Personality Types**

MBTI personality types is developed by Myers Briggs based on Jung's Typology. It has similar variables to indicate someone's personality except it adds perceiving (P) and judging (J) as the fourth indicator. Basically, every person is dominant in one function of both perceiving and judging functions. The term of perceiving and judging refers to which of the two orientation one prefers in dealing with the outer world where both can be applied. Some people are more pleasant in perceiving while others in judging.

When all possible combinations of the four traits are made, sixteen personality types will be gained as shown in the table below:



**Table 2.1**  
**Personality Types**

	<b>ST</b>	<b>SF</b>	<b>NF</b>	<b>NT</b>
I—J	I <u>S</u> TJ	I <u>S</u> FJ	I <u>N</u> FJ	I <u>N</u> TJ
I—P	I <u>S</u> <u>T</u> P	I <u>S</u> <u>F</u> P	I <u>N</u> <u>F</u> P	I <u>N</u> <u>T</u> P
E—P	E <u>S</u> TP	E <u>S</u> FP	E <u>N</u> FP	E <u>N</u> TP
E—J	E <u>S</u> <u>T</u> J	E <u>S</u> <u>F</u> J	E <u>N</u> <u>F</u> J	E <u>N</u> <u>T</u> J

(Myers, 1995: p. 15)



## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer presents the method that is used in analyzing of John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*. The writer uses the methodology of research that contains methodological design, qualitative research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and research procedure.

#### **A. Methodological Design**

In doing this research, the writer uses methodological study. The methodological study is a scientific way of finding and obtaining data. To see the quality of work procedures can be seen from the quality of truth obtained. Muhadjir (2002: p. 5) said, "*research methodology is part of science that study the procedure of seeking the truth.*"

So, methodological design used in researching novel *The Fault in Our Stars* by John Green is the application of methods of analysis of literary works by using a psychological approach to find the personality of the main character in the work. One of the kinds of research approach is qualitative research, qualitative research is a study whose data is displayed in the verbal form, not in numerical form, Muhadjir (2002: p. 44). The qualitative research approach emphasizes descriptive explanation of the problem under investigation. The data in this study were analyzed using a qualitative or descriptive method which has the purpose to explain

be the object of researches deeply or more detail. The potential, important,



and promising data which have been collected were identified by highlighting the related sentences.

### **B. Method of Collecting Data**

The method used in this study was library research method. Since the main data of this study is the literary work itself the novel of *The Fault in Our Stars*, the book contains 316-pages published Great Britain. UK 2012. This study was done by these following techniques. Firstly, the researcher focused on reading the novel carefully. Comprehensive reading is needed in order to understand the story and to identify the personality, habit, and behavior of the main character. After that, the promising data were highlighted in order to make the analysis step easier by including quotations or character conversations in the story to support analysis.

### **C. Method of Analyzing Data**

The data in this study were analyzed using the qualitative or descriptive method. Qualitative method is a method which has the purpose to explain or describe the object of researches deeply or more detail. The potential, important, and promising data which have been collected were identified by highlighting the related sentences. The next step was reducing the data in order to get the valid one. After that, the data were classified based on the theories from Carl Gustav Jung- A Theory of Psychoanalysis. The data were analyzed descriptively by the theories of psychology to get the personality of the main character's personality.





#### **D. Procedure of Research**

The steps used in the process of research are:

1. Reading and observing the novel *The Fault in our Stars* as a core objective of this research.
2. Identifying the issues that have to discuss in this research.
3. Determining the main problems, which are related to being a research topic.
4. Making a note of number of problems, which are related to being a research topic.
5. Listing the related information that supports the research.
6. Limiting and formulating the problems that are going to be analyzed.
7. Collecting and classifying the data.
8. Choosing an approach that uses for analyzing the research.
9. Analyzing the data by using the suitable approach that consistent the developed information.
10. Drawing conclusion as a result of the research of this analysis.
11. All parts are collected into a thesis for obtaining Sarjana Degree in English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin university.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about the analysis of her research object which is the personality of the main character of Green's novel, *The Fault in Our Stars*, and the findings that obtained from the analysis. Besides, the writer discusses about the novel's whole intrinsic elements through structuralism analysis as an introductory to her research's main discussion.

#### A. Structural Analysis

Intrinsic elements that are discussed in this sub-chapter include: character and characterization, setting, and plot.

##### 1. Character and Characterization

Characters have an essential role in a novel. Through characters, the author can convey the message of his/her work. Every character in a story has different level of importance as how the author played him/her through the story. Characterization contains various elements of the character, such as the role that the character plays, his/her personality, and how he/she is portrayed in the story.

In a novel, there are two distinct types of character which are major character and minor character. Major character is the character that plays an important role in the story while minor character is the character that helps the major character in stirring the plot. In *The Fault in Our Stars*, there are two major characters and nine minor characters. The characters will be described in the

on below:



## 1) Major Character

### a. Hazel Grace

Hazel is the main character and the narrator of the story, she has bob-styled short hair and is convicted of stadium IV thyroid cancer which has been spread to her lungs when she was 13 years old. She is kind, patient, caring, and optimistic.

After being convicted of stadium IV cancer at a very young age, Hazel was able to survive from various kinds of medication, such as radical neck dissection, radiation, and chemotherapy. When everyone thought that she would not survive, Hazel has managed to survive until her doctor was able to drain the fluid from her lungs. Her patience can be seen in the quotation below:

*Everyone figured I was finished, but my Cancer Doctor Maria managed to get some of the fluid out of my lungs, and shortly thereafter the antibiotics they'd given me for the pneumonia kicked in. I woke up and soon got into one of those experimental trials that are famous in the Republic of Cancervania for Not Working. The drug was Phalanxifor, this molecule designed to attach itself to cancer cells and slow their growth. It didn't work in about 70 percent of people. But it worked in me. The tumors shrank. (Green, 2012: p. 25)*

The passage above describes that Hazel was very patient in facing her illness. She was able to survive various hard medication though she understood that the possibility of getting healthy was almost zero.

Her patience is also described in her struggle to survive against her sease. One of her struggles was that she tried to avoid any food that can orsen her health. She gently refused Augustus' parents' dinner offer, even



though she wanted to spend her time with Augustus and his family. It can be seen in this passage:

*“You’re joining us for dinner, I hope?” asked his mom. She was small and brunette and vaguely mousy.*

*“I guess?” I said. “I have to be home by ten. Also I don’t, um, eat meat?”*

*“No problem. We’ll vegetarianize some,” she said.*

*“Animals are just too cute?” Gus asked.*

*“I want to minimize the number of deaths I am responsible for,” I said. (Green, 2012: p. 28)*

This conversation occurred when Gus’ mother asked Hazel to have dinner with them, but, as described before, she refused as she did not want to eat meat. She did this to avoid her prohibition and, besides, she needed to get home by ten. This strict effort shows her willingness to live longer.

Her kindness can be seen when she went to a mall with her friend, Kaitlyn. She excused herself to go home early as she did not want to bother Kaitlyn with her illness. This is described in the passage below:

*So I excused myself on the grounds of pain and fatigue, as I often had over the years when seeing Kaitlyn or any of my other friends. In truth, it always hurt. It always hurt not to breathe like a normal person, incessantly reminding your lungs to be lungs, forcing yourself to accept as unsolvable the clawing scraping inside-out ache of underoxygenation. (Green, 2012: p. 45)*

This passage describes that she did not want to bother other people around her of her illness. She chose to make an excuse of tiredness and ache so she would not bother her friend. Her another kindness was portrayed when a little girl named Jackie approached her while reading a book. The

girl looked curious of the cannula that Hazel wore. This event can be seen in the passage below:



*“I was just about to the end when this little girl with barretted braids appeared in front of me and said, “What’s in your nose?” And I said, “Um, it’s called a cannula. These tubes give me oxygen and help me breathe.” Her mother swooped in and said, “Jackie,” disapprovingly, but I said, “No no, it’s okay,” because it totally was, and then Jackie asked, “Would they help me breathe, too?” “I dunno. Let’s try.” I took it off and let Jackie stick the cannula in her nose and breathe. “Tickles,” she said. “I know, right?” “I think I’m breathing better,” she said. “Yeah?” “Yeah.” “Well,” I said, “I wish I could give you my cannula but I kind of really need the help.” (Green, 2012: p. 46-47)*

Based on this passage, Hazel did not mind the little girl’s curiosity and let the little girl tried her cannula even though she knew that she should not wear off her cannula. Hazel is a caring person as well. This is shown when she tried to encourage Isaac who felt disappointed after breaking up with his girlfriend, Monica. This event is shown in the passage below:

*He wiped his sopping face with a sleeve. Behind his glasses, Isaac’s eyes seemed so big that everything else on his face kind of disappeared and it was just these disembodied floating eyes staring at me—one real, one glass. “It’s unacceptable,” he told me. “It’s totally unacceptable.” “Well, to be fair,” I said, “I mean, she probably can’t handle it. Neither can you, but she doesn’t have to handle it. And you do. (Green, 2012: p. 60)*

This passage shows Hazel’s caring personality by portraying how she dealt with Isaac’s problem. She kept saying positive things about Monica to him. Although she did not really understand what true love is, she gave Isaac wise thought about the problem he faced.

#### **b. Augustus Waters**



Augustus Waters is a 17 years old ex-basketball player. He suffered from osteosarcoma cancer that caused one of his legs needed to be

amputated. Just like Hazel, Augustus is the protagonist of the story. He is kind and caring as well. His kind and caring characteristic is described in the passage below:

*Suddenly Isaac started kicking the crap out of his gaming chair, which somersaulted back toward Gus's bed. "Here we go," said Augustus. Isaac chased after the chair and kicked it again. "Yes," Augustus said. "Get it. Kick the shit out of that chair!" Isaac kicked the chair again, until it bounced against Gus's bed, and then he grabbed one of the pillows and started slamming it against the wall between the bed and the trophy shelf above. (Green, 2012: p. 61)*

This passage describes how Gus let Isaac to release his anger and disappointment by throwing and breaking Gus' goods. He even let Isaac to break his basketball trophies that he got during his pre-cancer time. This, as well, indicates that Gus is an altruistic person. We can read this event in the following passage:

*"He walked over to Isaac and grabbed him by the shoulders. "Dude, pillows don't break. Try something that breaks." Isaac reached for a basketball trophy from the shelf above the bed and then held it over his head as if waiting for permission. "Yes," Augustus said. "Yes!" The trophy smashed against the floor, the plastic basketball player's arm splintering off, still grasping its ball. Isaac stomped on the trophy. "Yes!" Augustus said. "Get it!" (Green, 2012: p. 62)*

This shows that Gus can sacrifice his precious goods for the sake of his best friend who has just broken up. He prioritized the importance of friendship over his goods. His altruism can be seen in another occurrence. For instance, he tried to track down a way to contact Peter van Houten (Hazel's favorite author) who cannot be contacted for so long. He did it even

without Hazel's knowledge. This can be seen in the following passage:

*"Dear Mr. Waters," he answered. "I am writing to thank you for your electronic correspondence, received via Ms. Vliegenthart this*



*sixth of April, from the United States of America, insofar as geography can be said to exist in our triumphantly digitized contemporaneity.”*

*“Augustus, what the hell?”*

*“He has an assistant,” Augustus said.*

*“Lidewij Vliegenthart. I found her. I emailed her. She gave him the email. He responded via her email account.” (Green, 2012: p. 67)*

Another point to take into account is that Augustus did this because Hazel really wanted to contact Van Houten to tell her about the continuity of his novel’s story. After all, all these evidences show that Augustus is a kind and altruistic person. He even gave his dying wish from Genie Foundation to grant Hazel her dream to visit Amsterdam and meet her favorite author. It can be found in the following passage:

*“But then again, maybe it will come along: Maybe you’ll realize that your one true Wish is to visit the brilliant Peter Van Houten in his Amsterdamian exile, and you will be glad indeed to have saved your Wish.” ..... “It definitely wouldn’t,” I said.*

*“So I talked to the Genies, and they are in total agreement. They said Amsterdam is lovely in the beginning of May. They proposed leaving May third and returning May seventh.” “Augustus, really?” He reached over and touched my cheek and for a moment I thought he might kiss me. My body tensed, and I think he saw it, because he pulled his hand away.*

*“Augustus,” I said. “Really. You don’t have to do this.” “Sure I do,” he said.*

*“I found my Wish.”*

*“God, you’re the best,” I told him. (Green, 2012: p. 89-90)*

Gus is a romantic person as well. This can be seen at the event occurred behind the museum. He tried to make Netherland-like atmosphere for Hazel as it is the place that she wanted to visit the most. He sits within the giant skeleton made by a Dutch artist namely Joep Van Lieshout. He brought out of his bag things related to Netherland such as tulip and sandwich made of Dutch ingredients. This can be read in the passage below:





*“Funky Bones,” Augustus said. “Created by Joep Van Lieshout.” “Sounds Dutch.” “He is,” Gus said. “So is Rik Smits. So are tulips.” Gus stopped in the middle of the clearing with the bones right in front of us and slipped his backpack off one shoulder, then the other. He unzipped it, producing an orange blanket, a pint of orange juice, and some sandwiches wrapped in plastic wrap with the crusts cut off.*

*“What’s with all the orange?” I asked, still not wanting to let myself imagine that all this would lead to Amsterdam. “National color of the Netherlands, of course. You remember William of Orange and everything?” ..... “You’re always such a disappointment, Augustus. Couldn’t you have at least gotten orange tomatoes?” She laughed, and we ate our sandwiches in silence, watching the kids play on the sculpture. (Green, 2012: p. 86-87)*

Gus’ effort to bring out Netherland-like atmosphere was intended to make the moment when he told her about his Wish special. This occurrence shows his romantic personality. Another proof of his romanticism can be found in the following passage:

*“Hi,” I said.*

*“Hazel Grace,” he said.*

*“Hi,” I said again.*

*“Are you crying, Hazel Grace?”*

*“Kind of?”*

*“Why?” he asked. “*

*Cause I’m just—I want to go to Amsterdam, and I want him to tell me what happens after the book is over, and I just don’t want my particular life, and also the sky is depressing me, and there is this old swing set out here that my dad made for me when I was a kid.”*

*“I must see this old swing set of tears immediately,” he said. “I’ll be over in twenty minutes.” (Green, 2012: p. 121)*

*I nudged my head into his shoulder. “Thanks for offering to come over.”*

*“You realize that trying to keep your distance from me will not lessen my affection for you,” he said.*

*“I guess?” I said.*

*“All efforts to save me from you will fail,” he said.*

*“Why? Why would you even like me? Haven’t you put yourself through enough of this?” I asked, thinking of Caroline Mathers.*

*Gus didn’t answer. He just held on to me, his fingers strong against my left arm. (Green, 2012: p. 122-123)*



This passage shows Gus' caring and romantic personality. He held on to Hazel and tried to solve her problem. Although he knew that Hazel tried to avoid him, he still tried to help her to solve her problem. Augustus also has strong free will. It can be seen in the following passage:

*Mom and I drove over to Augustus's house, and when we got there, she wanted me to stay in the car to rest, but I went to the door with her anyway. As we approached the house, I could hear someone crying inside. I didn't think it was Gus at first, because it didn't sound anything like the low rumble of his speaking, but then I heard a voice that was definitely a twisted version of his say, "BECAUSE IT IS MY LIFE, MOM. IT BELONGS TO ME." (Green, 2012: p. 139)*

Gus is strong in holding his will. He did not want anyone or anything to interfere him even though it is his parents or deadly disease. He wanted to visit Amsterdam with Hazel even though his mom asked him to consider his own health. This is his dying wish and he wanted to take it at any cost.

## **2) Minor character**

### **a. Isaac**

Isaac is a one-eyed (later blind) gloomy-faced skinny boy with blonde straight hair. He is Augustus' best friend and Hazel's support group mate. He is very loyal to his girlfriend, Monica. He believed that everyone should have true love and Monica is his true love. This is described in the passage below:

*"Honestly, I think a hell of a lot more about Monica than my eye. Is that crazy? That's crazy."  
"It's a little crazy," I allowed.  
"But I believe in true love, you know? I don't believe that everybody gets to keep their eyes or not get sick or whatever, but everybody*



*should have true love, and it should last at least as long as your life does.” (Green, 2012: p. 61)*

He broke up with Monica before his eye’s surgery and that made him thinking about her rather than the blindness that he will face. His belief about true love and Monica as his true love is the main cause of his concern.

**b. Mrs. Lancaster**

Mrs. Lancaster is Hazel’s mother. She is a strong and kind woman. As what other mothers would do, she loves and cares of Hazel so much and she puts her as number one priority. She never takes any job beside taking care of Hazel’s need. She even wants Hazel to enjoy her life like how a normal teenager does. Therefore, she would do anything or support anything she did that can make her happy. This passage below can show her caring and love toward Hazel:

*“WHAT?!” I shouted aloud. “WHAT IS THIS LIFE?” Mom ran in. “What’s wrong?” (Green, 2012: p. 109)*  
*He’d said he couldn’t tell me except in person, and then invited me to Amsterdam. I explained this to Mom, and then said, “I have to go.”*  
*“Hazel, I love you, and you know I’d do anything for you, but we don’t—we don’t have the money for international travel, and the expense of getting equipment over there—love, it’s just not—”*  
*“Yeah,” I said, cutting her off. I realized I’d been silly..... “I’ll talk to your father.” “No, don’t,” I said. “Just, seriously, don’t spend any money on it please. I’ll think of something.” It occurred to me that the reason my parents had no money was me. I’d sapped the family savings with Phalanxifor copays, and Mom couldn’t work because she had taken on the full-time profession of Hovering Over Me. I didn’t want to put them even further into debt. (Green, 2012: p. 109)*



This occurred when Hazel told her about Peter van Houten’s invitation to Amsterdam. Mrs. Lancaster tried to make her understand about

their financial condition and the expense of international travel. She tried her best to not disappoint Hazel and make her sad. Another example that shows her love and caring toward Hazel can be seen below:

*“Okay,” I said. “Really,” my dad said. “I wouldn’t bullshit you about this. If you were more trouble than you’re worth, we’d just toss you out on the streets.”*

*“We’re not sentimental people,” Mom added, deadpan.*

*“We’d leave you at an orphanage with a note pinned to your pajamas.” I laughed. “You don’t have to go to Support Group,” Mom added. “You don’t have to do anything. Except go to school.” (Green, 2012: p. 141)*

Mrs. Lancaster is very patient in handling Hazel’s mood that can change easily. She never expresses anger toward her. She tried to comfort her every time she feels gloomy.

#### **c. Mr. Lancaster**

Mr. Lancaster is Hazel’s father. He is a warm and friendly man. His friendliness can be seen when the first time he met Augustus. This event can be read in the passage below:

*My dad walked up behind me and shook Gus’s hand.*

*“Is that a Rik Smits jersey?” my dad asked.*

*“Indeed it is.”*

*“God, I loved that guy,” Dad said, and immediately they were engrossed in a basketball conversation I could not (and did not want to) join, so I took my tulips inside. (Green, 2012: p.82)*

#### **d. Mr. dan Mrs. Waters**

Mr. dan Mrs. Waters are Gus’ parents. Mr. Waters is a tall skinny man and Mrs. Waters is a small brown-haired woman. Gus’ parents are warm and full-of-hope. They put many motivating proverbs around their house to motivate Gus in fighting against his cancer. At the first time Hazel



visited Gus' house, they welcomed her warmly and asked her to have dinner with them. This is described in the passage below:

*"This is Hazel Grace," he said, by way of introduction. "Just Hazel," I said.*

*"How's it going, Hazel?" asked Gus's dad.*

*He was tall—almost as tall as Gus—and skinny in a way that parentally aged people usually aren't.*

*"Okay," I said.*

*"How was Isaac's Support Group?"*

*"It was incredible," Gus said.*

*"You're such a Debbie Downer," his mom said. "Hazel, do you enjoy it?" I paused a second, trying to figure out if my response should be calibrated to please Augustus or his parents. "Most of the people are really nice," (Green, 2012: p. 41)*

On Gus' funeral, Hazel saw how they struggled to get over Augustus' death. They still visited Hazel even after Gus' death. They were very grateful for Hazel coming to their son's life and give it a new meaning for him

#### **e. Peter Van Houten**

Peter Van Houten is the author of a fictional novel, *An Imperial Affliction*. He is a witty, mean, alcoholic old man, nothing like Hazel had imagined when reading the book so many times. His physical description can be found in the following passage:

*A potbellied man with thin hair, sagging jowls, and a week-old beard squinted into the sunlight. He wore baby-blue man pajamas like guys in old movies. His face and belly were so round, and his arms so skinny, that he looked like a dough ball with four sticks stuck into it. (Green, 2012: p. 243)*

Van Houten keeps up a correspondence with Gus that leads to Gus and Hazel visiting him in Amsterdam, though the visit is largely unsuccessful. Van Houten refused to meet them and answer Hazel's



question. He is an eccentric author who keeps avoiding his fans. This passage describes this event:

*you must tell them to leave at once, that there has been a terrible mistake, that the blessed Van Houten was making a rhetorical offer to meet, not an actual one, that such offers must be read symbolically.” (Green, 2012: p. 244-245)*

However, Van Houten attended Gus's funeral in America and attempted to apologize to Hazel, whereupon she realized that he had a young daughter who died of leukemia. He even tried to tell her about the continuation of his novel. This can be found in the passage below:

*“Your boy Waters and I corresponded a bit, and in his last—” “Wait, you read your fan mail now?” “No, he sent it to my house, not through my publisher. And I’d hardly call him a fan. He despised me. ....life.” “But—” “Thanks for the booze,” I said. “Now get out of the car.” He looked scolded. Dad had stopped the car and we just idled there below Gus’s grave for a minute until Van Houten opened the door and, finally silent, left. (Green, 2012: p. 277)*

#### **f. Lidewij**

Lidewij is Van Houten’s personal assistant who replied Hazel and Gus’ emails and helped them to arrange a meeting with Van Houten in Amsterdam.

Basically, she wanted to help Van Houten as well. She cared of him so much. She wanted him to meet his fans so he can feel that some people out there though that his work is important to them. This is described in the following passage:



*“I am very sorry. There is no excuse. He is very sick,” she said. “I thought meeting you would help him, if he would see that his work has shaped real lives, but . . . I’m very sorry. It is very, very embarrassing.” Neither Augustus nor I said anything. I was in the*

*backseat behind him. I snuck my hand between the side of the car and his seat, feeling for his hand, but I couldn't find it. Lidewij continued, "I have continued this work because I believe he is a genius and because the pay is very good, but he has become a monster." (Green, 2012: p. 196)*

On their way to Anne Frank's house, she asked both of them for apologize. She claimed that Van Houten is very sick. She thought that this meeting can help him recovering from his current depression. This event proves that she is careful of Van Houten's being. Even though her care for Van Houten, she could not hold herself anymore. She resigned after witnessing what he did to Hazel and Gus. This happened in the following passage:

*"I RESIGN!" Lidewij shouted. There were tears in her eyes. But I wasn't angry. (Green, 2012: p. 128)*

She understood that her decision would cause losing her job, but it is her nature to stand for what she thinks right. It also proves that she, as well, cares for Hazel and Gus' being. Besides, her care for hazel and Gus did not stop at the time they get back to US. She was willing to help Hazel to retrieve Gus' letter from Van Houten's house. She is ready to face any trouble that Van Houten could cause to her. The following passage describes this event:

*Dear Hazel,  
Peter was very intoxicated when we arrived at his house this morning, but this made our job somewhat easier..... I have attached them here and then will mail them to you at your home; your address is the same? May God bless and keep you, Hazel.  
Your friend, Lidewij Vliegenthart (Green, 2012: p. 309-310)*





**g. Dr. Maria**

Dr. Maria is Hazel's doctor. She is the oncologist that understand Hazel's disease better than anyone. She cares not only for Hazel's treatment and health, but her whole being as well. She gave Hazel permission to travel to Amsterdam for she knew that this is her biggest wish. She also contacted the Genie to inform them about her medication. This is described in the passage below:

*Dr. Maria said I couldn't go to Amsterdam without an adult intimately familiar with my case, which more or less meant either Mom or Dr. Maria herself. (My dad understood my cancer the way I did: in the vague and incomplete way people understand electrical circuits and ocean tides. But my mom knew more about differentiated thyroid carcinoma in adolescents than most oncologists.) (Green, 2012: p. 92)*

She is very optimistic for Hazel's trip to Amsterdam. She stood for Hazel when other doctors doubted that she can go to Amsterdam. The following passages explain this:

*We had a big Cancer Team Meeting a couple days later. Every so often, a bunch of doctors and social workers and physical therapists and whoever else got together around a big table in a conference room and discussed my situation. (Green, 2012: p. 114)*

*At the end, I asked if I could travel to Amsterdam, and Dr. Simons actually and literally laughed, but then Dr. Maria said, "Why not?" And Simons said, dubiously, "Why not?" And Dr. Maria said, "Yeah, I don't see why not. They've got oxygen on the planes, (Green, 2012: p. 117)*

As a conclusion, Dr. Maria knows not only Hazel's disease, but her nature as a teenage as well. She wants Hazel to be happy by helping her achieve her. For her, Hazel's health is important, but her happiness is more fundamental.



#### **h. Kaitlyn**

Kaitlyn is Hazel's friend. She first appeared when Hazel was asked by her mom to celebrate her half-year birthday. Hazel decided to go to a mall with Kaitlyn. Kaitlyn is very discipline about time. She arranged to meet Hazel at 3.32 and she appeared at the exact time. From Hazel's point of view, Kaitlyn is 25 years old British woman who is trapped inside a teenage American girl. The passage below shows Kaitlyn first appearance:

*I'd told Mom to pick me up at six, and while I figured she was either in the mall or in the parking lot, I still wanted the next two hours to myself. I liked my mom, but her perpetual nearness sometimes made me feel weirdly nervous. And I liked Kaitlyn, too. I really did. But three years removed from proper full-time schoolic exposure to my peers, I felt a certain unbridgeable distance between us. I think my school friends wanted to help me through my cancer, but they eventually found out that they couldn't. For one thing, there was no through. So I excused myself on the grounds of pain and fatigue, as I often had over the years when seeing Kaitlyn or any of my other friends. In truth, it always hurt. It always hurt not to breathe like a normal person, incessantly reminding your lungs to be lungs, forcing yourself to accept as unsolvable the clawing scraping inside-out ache of underoxygenation. So I wasn't lying, exactly. I was just choosing among truths. (Green, 2012: p. 45)*

#### **i. Caroline Mathers**

Caroline Mathers is Augustus' former girlfriend who died after suffering brain cancer. Gus claimed that Hazel resembles Caroline. It is one of the reasons why Gus tried to befriend her. She also tried to find out about Caroline by searching her Facebook account and she found out that what Gus claimed is quite true:



*I realized while listening to Kaitlyn that I didn't have a premonition of hurting him. I had a postmonition. I pulled out my laptop and looked up Caroline Mathers. The physical similarities were striking: same steroidally round face, same nose, same*

*approximate overall body shape. But her eyes were dark brown (mine are green) and her complexion was much darker—Italian or something. (Green, 2012: p. 96)*

Caroline first appeared in the story when Hazel and Gus talked about their first kiss:

*"I had a few good kisses with my ex-girlfriend, Caroline Mathers." "Years ago?" "The last one was just less than a year ago." "What happened?" "During the kiss?" "No, with you and Caroline." "Oh," he said. And then after a second, "Caroline is no longer suffering from personhood." (Green, 2012: p. 72)*

The only place where Caroline appears is in Augustus' story when he revealed his past with Caroline. He described her as moody, blunt and miserable person whose crude personality was due to the "asshole tumor". She, at one point, make fun of Augustus's missing leg. Such as, "Gus has great legs. I mean, leg." and then laughing like a maniac. Though, he does claim that he never knew if the behavior was her personality or the tumor. During the later stages of her relationship with Augustus her attitude was said to have gotten worse. She was described by Augustus as to "having no filter between her thoughts and her speech".

#### **j. Monica**

Monica is Isaac's girlfriend who later broke up with him before his surgery. Hazel Grace first saw Monica dan Isaac kissed after Support Group's meeting. Hazel described Monica as tall girl with curvy brunette hair. She also heard that they whispered the word "always".



*Mom wasn't there yet, which was unusual, because Mom was almost always waiting for me. I glanced around and saw that a tall, curvy brunette girl had Isaac pinned against the stone wall of the church, kissing him rather aggressively. They were close enough to*

*me that I could hear the weird noises of their mouths together, and I could hear him saying, "Always," and her saying, "Always," in return. (Green, 2012: p.18)*

#### **k. Patrick**

Patrick is the leader and sole adult at Support Group. He is noted for his warmth and unequivocal optimism. As a consequence of cancer Patrick lost both of his testicles, which provides some of the more cynical group members with a bit of comic relief.

Hazel and Augustus aren't very impressed by Patrick, who leads the Support Group of cancer kids. First of all, he's always talking about the "literal heart of Jesus.

*"I noticed this because Patrick, the Support Group Leader and only person over eighteen in the room, talked about the heart of Jesus every freaking meeting... (1.5)*

Patrick basically stands for everything that Hazel is not: someone who has suffered through an illness and found comfort in all sorts of signs and symbols rather than staying grounded in reality. Patrick believes that miracles can happen, that Jesus will bring you peace, and that all the kids will be okay.

## **2. Setting**

Setting is the background of the story. It includes places, time, and situations. Setting plays a big role in making the story realistic. The setting can be understood in several ways: first, the author may tell about it in the story; second,

g may be implied in certain elements through the story. It is also important



to note that *The Fault in Our Stars* takes real places and time as setting. In this sub-chapter, every setting of *The Fault in Our Stars* is briefly explained.

### 1) Setting of Time

The author did not mention any specific time in the story. As the result, the only way to find out the time of the story is through some story's elements that imply time. First indication, one of Hazel's favorite TV shows: ANTM (America's next top model) started airing in 2003. Although there is no clue about which season Hazel watched, it, at least, indicates that the story takes time no older than 2003.

*I tried my level best to get out of Support Group while sitting on the couch with my mom in the third leg of a twelve-hour marathon of the previous season's America's Next Top Model, which admittedly I had already seen, but still. (Green, 2012: p. 6)*

Second indicator is the communication and informatics technology. The characters in the story use their handphones for daily communication purposes such as calling and texting. There is also an evidence that shows Hazel used her phone to record a video. It indicates that handphone camera at that time is already a common technology. Social media such as Facebook already exists at the time. In the story, people commonly access it through their laptops. In the recent few years, laptops have been replaced by smartphones as the dominant means for accessing social media purpose. Thus, the story happens back when laptops are still dominant tools to access

social media which is approximately five years ago or older. Another evidence that need to take into account is that Isaac was playing a video game with voice command control when Hazel visited him. This kind of



technology is quite advanced in video game industry and something that is too futuristic for early 2000s.

Lastly, there is an exact calculation that can be done to know the exact year when the story happens. Hazel was born on September 29, 1996. From the description inside the story, Hazel was 17 years old when the story happened. This shows that the story happened in 2013. The story itself happened within a year from sometime around February to August.

## 2) Setting of Place

The Fault in Our Stars takes actual places as setting as well. The story runs in two different places: Indianapolis and Amsterdam. The story mostly takes place in Indianapolis where Hazel spent most of her time in the story. The story takes place in Amsterdam when she, Gus, and her mother visited it to meet Peter Van Houten, the author of *An Imperial Affliction*.

### a. Indianapolis:

The setting in Indianapolis is all quite indoors and quite stifling. Hazel describes Indiana as someplace where she feels:

*It was a cloudy day, typical Indiana: the kind of weather that boxes you in. (Green, 2012: p. 53)*

Since the story is told from the first person's perspective where Hazel Grace works as the narrator of the story, Indianapolis, Hazel's hometown, is where most parts of the story happened. These are the list of places in Indianapolis

where the story run.



### a) Church

After being insisted by her mother to visit the Support Team, Hazel finally decided to do so. She visited the church where the meeting was held and met Augustus Waters there:

*“It met every Wednesday in the basement of a stone-walled Episcopal church shaped like a cross. We all sat in a circle right in the middle of the cross, where the two boards would have met, where the heart of Jesus would have been.” (Green, 2012: p. 4).*

There are other key events that happened in this church. First, Augustus’ Last Good Day in which he asked Hazel and Isaac to come to there to read his eulogy:

*Gus gestured for me to sit. I pulled a chair into the center of the circle with him as he spun the chair to face Isaac. “I want to attend my funeral,” Gus said. “By the way, will you speak at my funeral?” (Green, 2012: p. 257)*

At this church, his funeral ceremony was held as well. This church is the place where Hazel literally met and parted with Augustus.

### b) Augustus’ Home

Hazel visited Gus’ home not so long after they first met at Support Team meeting. She had dinner with Gus’ parents on her first visit. Gus’ home is a nice place where it is easy to find motivational quotes in every corner:

*His house was the first one on the left. A two-story colonial. We jerked to a halt in his driveway. I followed him inside. A wooden plaque in the entryway was engraved in cursive with the words Home Is Where the Heart Is, and the entire house turned out to be festooned in such observations. Good*



*Friends Are Hard to Find and Impossible to Forget read an illustration above the coatrack. True Love Is Born from Hard Times promised a needlepointed pillow in their antique-furnished living room. Augustus saw me reading. "My parents call them Encouragements," he explained. "They're everywhere." (Green, 2012: p. 26).*

Many last parts of the story happened here since Hazel visited Gus daily on his last days. They spent most of the time at Gus' room which is located in the basement of the house.

#### **c) The Park Behind Museum**

There is a giant statue of skeleton lying on this park made by a Dutch artist. It is the place where Gus told Hazel about his plan to use his Wish so both of them can visit Amsterdam and fulfill Van Houten's invitation. He tried to make this picnic Netherlandish so Hazel could feel the atmosphere of Amsterdam before he told her.

*There was this park behind the museum where a bunch of artists had made big sculptures. I'd heard about it but had never visited. We drove past the museum and parked right next to this basketball court filled with huge blue and red steel arcs that imagined the path of a bouncing ball. (Green, 2012: p. 85)*

#### **d) Hospital**

It is obvious that the story takes place in the hospital. Both Hazel and Gus suffered from cancer. Hazel was once need to be hospitalized due to the liquid that filled her lungs. Gus needed to get some medications in the hospital after he returned from Amsterdam because his cancer came back:





*He came home from the hospital a few days later, finally and irrevocably robbed of his ambitions. It took more medication to remove him from the pain. He moved upstairs permanently, into a hospital bed near the living room window. (Green, 2012: p. 60)*

#### **e) Broad Ripple**

There is a part of the story where Hazel and her parents visited Broad Ripple on one sunny day which is rare in Indianapolis. This place is a farmers' market:

*On Saturday, my parents and I went down to the farmers' market in Broad Ripple. It was sunny, a rarity for Indiana in April, and everyone at the farmers' market was wearing short sleeves even though the temperature didn't quite justify it. We Hoosiers are excessively optimistic about summer. Mom and I sat next to each other on a bench across from a goat-soap maker, a man in overalls who had to explain to every single person who walked by that yes, they were his goats, and no, goat soap does not smell like goats. (Green, 2012: p. 81)*

#### **f) Monica's House**

As described before, Monica is Isaac's former girlfriend. To help him healing his grief, Augustus get him some eggs and, with Hazel as the driver, they went to Monica's house. Augustus asked Isaac to throw the eggs to the house while Gus directed him and Hazel recorded their action:

*I bought a dozen eggs while he and Isaac waited in the car. And then Isaac guided us by his memory to Monica's house, an aggressively sterile, two-story house near the JCC. Monica's bright green 1990s Pontiac Firebird sat fat-wheeled in the driveway. (Green, 2012: p. 227)*



## **b. Amsterdam**

Amsterdam is where the most romantic part of the story takes place. Hazel, Augustus, and Hazel's mother visited Amsterdam for several days. Here, Augustus spent his last days as the healthy Augustus. Although they only spent some days here, but there are many key events that occur in this place. Here are places where the story occurs:

### **a) Filosofi Hotel**

It is the hotel where they checked in. It was reserved by Van Hooouten's assistant, Lidewij. Every room in this hotel is named after a philosopher and that is the reason behind its name:

*The Filosoof was right next to the Vondelpark, Amsterdam's most famous park. (Green, 2012: p. 157)*

### **b) Oranje**

Oranje is a restaurant nearby Van Houten's house. It was as well reserved by Lidewij for Hazel and Gus so both of them could have a fancy dinner the night before they finally met Van Houten. They spent one of their finest night together during this time. They also discussed about many things and enjoyed the usual scenery of Amsterdam which is unusual for American teenagers' eyes:

*Oranje was just steps from the tram. The restaurant was on one side of the street; the outdoor seating on the other, on a concrete outcropping right at the edge of the canal. (Green, 2012: p. 161)*



### c) Peter Van Houten's House

The sole reason why Hazel and Gus wanted to travel to Amsterdam and visit Van Houten's house is to know the continuation of his novel, *An Imperial Affliction*. Sadly, they only found their hope shattered because Van Houten was not welcoming and friendly to both of them. He resisted to tell any continuation of the story. The main part of their journey to Amsterdam ended as dissatisfactory to them.

*Peter Van Houten's white row house was just around the corner from the hotel, on the Vondelstraat, facing the park. Number 158. Augustus took me by one arm and grabbed the oxygen cart with the other, and we walked up the three steps to the lacquered blue-black front door. (Green, 2012: p. 179)*

### d) Anne Frank House

Anne Franks' house is their last destination. After the disappointing meeting with Van Houten, Lidewij invited them to visit Anne Frank's house. This house is used as a museum of holocaust and the life of Otto Franks' family during their hideaway. Hazel and Gus also kissed for the first time here:

*"Augustus Waters," I said, looking up at him, thinking that you cannot kiss anyone in the Anne Frank House, and then thinking that Anne Frank, after all, kissed someone in the Anne Frank House, and that she would probably like nothing more than for her home to have become a place where the young and irreparably broken sink into love. (Green, 2012: p. 202)*



### 3) Setting of Condition

#### a. Pleasure

The pleasure condition of this story can be found when Hazel meet Augustus in the church at the Support Group meeting.

*A boy was staring at me. I was quite sure I'd never seen him before. Long and leanly muscular, he dwarfed the molded plastic elementary school chair he was sitting in. Mahogany hair, straight and short. He looked my age, maybe a year older, and he sat with his tailbone against the edge of the chair, his posture aggressively poor, one hand half in a pocket of dark jeans. (Green, 2012: p. 8)*

It can also be found when Hazel visited Gus' house for the first time:

*"You should see it," he said. "V for Vendetta, I mean." "Okay," I said. "I'll look it up." "No. With me. At my house," he said. "Now." (Green, 2012: p. 17)*

It as well can be found when Gus invited her to visit Amsterdam to meet Van Houten:

*"So I talked to the Genies, and they are in total agreement. They said Amsterdam is lovely in the beginning of May. They proposed leaving May third and returning May seventh."*

*"Augustus, really?"*

*He reached over and touched my cheek and for a moment I thought he might kiss me. My body tensed, and I think he saw it, because he pulled his hand away.*

*"Augustus," I said. "Really. You don't have to do this." "Sure I do," he said.*

*"I found my Wish."*

*"God, you're the best," I told him. (Green, 2012: p. 124-125)*

#### b. Touching

The feel of grief which Hazel felt after Gus' death can radiate the sorrow that she experienced to the readers:

*The only person I really wanted to talk to about Augustus Waters's death was Augustus Waters. (Green, 2012: p. 262)*

*But that wasn't quite right. I called it a nine because I was saving my ten. And here it was, the great and terrible ten, slamming me again and again as I lay still and alone in my bed staring at the*



*ceiling, the waves tossing me against the rocks then pulling me back out to sea so they could launch me again into the jagged face of the cliff, leaving me floating faceup on the water, undrowned. (Green, 2012: p. 263)*

### 3. Themes

One of the main themes in *The Fault in Our Stars* is that despite the struggle that Hazel and Gus face their love triumphs over it.

*"You gave me a forever within the numbered days, and I'm grateful." (Green, 2012: p. 260)*

Hazel is saying how grateful she is for all the time she has spent with Augustus. Even though, both of them face the daily struggle of their cancer. They both find a way to work around that and support each other. Hazel and Gus fall in love with each other despite the bad events happening to them. This shows that no matter how bad things can get; love will conquer all. Hazel and Gus are the perfect examples of what love looks like in bad situations.

Theme two: Grief doesn't change you. It reveals who you are. Like the quote:

*"Grief does not change you, Hazel. It reveals you." (Green, 2012: p. 286)*

states another main theme. In the end of the book, Hazel goes through something that is really hard and probably shapes her as a person. She has to figure out that she either can be strong or just give up on life. Hazel loses a little part of her when she goes through this situation. She realizes who she is as a person. I think through this whole book she was searching for who she is as a person, and what she wants to do with her life. When Gus came along, it opened her eyes and he showed

of amazing things. Going through all that tough stuff, becomes the defining in her life of who Hazel really is.



#### 4. Plot

The plot is an important fictional element, even many people consider it the most important among other fictional elements. The emphasis in analyze of plot is how the formation, not how it is. In general, a storyline is divided into the following sections:

##### 1) Exposition

The beginning of the story gives us the impression or the insight of the main character, Hazel Grace Lancaster. It started with Hazel's view of cancer and depression.

*"Whenever you read a cancer booklet, website, or whatever, they always list depression among the side effects of cancer. But, in fact, depression is not a side effect of cancer. Depression is a side effect of dying. (Cancer is also a side effect of dying. Almost everything is, really.)"* (Green, 2012: p. 3)

These lines tell a lot about the character of Hazel. Hazel has a strong conviction that having cancer does not require a person to undergo depression. It shows that even if she is facing death, she still holds on reasons to stay optimistic and happy. It is not because she has a hundred years ahead of her, but because she has her parents who has been there for her as she lives her life battling against cancer.

The exposition of the story also includes Hazel's daily life. Her life bounded from her house particularly her room to the clinic/hospital and to the support group meeting she has been joining because of her mother.

It leaves the reader with the idea and feeling of how is to be living in a life so lifeless because of cancer. The exposition of the story gives the



readers a wide view of how the story will revolve around life as well as a grasp on Hazel's character.

## 2) Rising Action

The story started to lift up when Augustus joined the Support Group because of Isaac's (Augustus' and Hazel's common friend) invitation. That time Augustus' attention was all focused to Hazel.

*"It occurred to me why they call it eye contact."* (Green, 2012: p. 9) as Hazel described the awkward staring of Augustus to her that made her feel self-conscious and uneasy. The confrontation after that awkward staring business between Augustus and Hazel on that same meeting started the connection/relationship/friendship/love story between them. The relationship between Augustus and Hazel continued and deepened as they watched movie *V for Vendetta*, the conversations about their interest and their life, the exchange of books, and the long phone calls.

The unexpected relationship (love) between them made them both realize that life still has vibrant colors aside from the black and white they are used to. It tells readers more about life. It shows how unexpected life could be just like that of love.

Another part of the story that consider as the rising action is exchange of book, *An Imperial Affliction* for Augustus to read and *The Price of Dawn* for Hazel to read. Augustus grew interest with *An Imperial Affliction* particularly its' intriguing and interesting ending. That interest builds up to curiosity that led Augustus to send Peter Van Houten a letter



through Lidewij (Van Houten's secretary). Because of luck or fate, Augustus letter received a reply and so is the letter sent by Hazel that made them got an invitation to go to Amsterdam to hear the ending of *An Imperial Affliction* from the man behind the book himself, Mr. Peter Van Houten.

### 3) Climax

The climax is described as the highest peak of the story, the turning point or the part where in the characters experience crisis or conflict.

It is through luck, fate or whatever it may be, still the Amsterdam trip for Augustus and Hazel is within reach. After all the emails they have sent to Mr. Peter Van Houten and the unfortunate and unexpected illness that landed Hazel in the ICU they made it through. They still have the chance to put an end to their curiosity on how the book ends not to mention the fact that they were to hear it from the author himself, all thanks to the last wish of Augustus.

The trip to Amsterdam does not end with upon knowing that Mr. Van Houten is nothing but a man whose life was doomed with alcohol and the ending of the *An Imperial Affliction* is still a mystery for them but that was just the start of the completely exciting trip Augustus and Hazel got in Amsterdam. As I said that was just a part of Augustus and Hazel's Amsterdam trip. The best part is when they get all dressed up to go and to

eat at a very expensive restaurant as they drink champagne and have a good time. That part was so special that they seem to be living a life that they





haven't thought of, simple, happy and just full of love. Next is the part where in they put their love to the next level. But everything drastically turned out so bad, upon Augustus telling Hazel the whole truth about his sickness. Augustus' cancer come back and it gotten worse every day that even the doctors told him that he doesn't have much time left.

#### 4) Falling Action

The “almost” fairytale love story that Augustus and Hazel have in Amsterdam have come to its end as they all flew back home to Indianapolis. That was the time when they have to face the reality that Augustus is battling against cancer once again and the fight is not anymore favoring Augustus but instead death is winning.

The pain that Augustus was experiencing was heartbreak for Hazel. It is truly a painful for a person to see that the one they love is battling against pain or in the case of Augustus, cancer, and all that was left for them to do is see them in pain and be there for them. Augustus' failing health was one of the things that happened unexpectedly in the story.

Another part of the story that truly broke is the eulogy of Hazel for Augustus.

*“My name is Hazel. Augustus Waters was the great star-crossed love of my life. Ours was an epic love story, and I won't be able to get more than a sentence into it without disappearing into a puddle of tears. Gus knew. Gus knows. I will not tell you our love story, because—like all real love stories—it will die with us, as it should. I'd hoped that he'd be eulogizing me, because there's no one I'd rather have . . .” I started crying. “Okay, how not to cry. How am I—okay. Okay.” I took a few breaths and went back to the page. “I can't talk about our love story, so I will talk about math. I am not a mathematician, but I know this: There are infinite numbers between*



*0 and 1. There's .1 and .12 and .112 and an infinite collection of others. Of course, there is a bigger infinite set of numbers between 0 and 2, or between 0 and a million. Some infinities are bigger than other infinities. A writer we used to like taught us that. There are days, many of them, when I resent the size of my unbounded set. I want more numbers than I'm likely to get, and God, I want more numbers for Augustus Waters than he got. But, Gus, my love, I cannot tell you how thankful I am for our little infinity. I wouldn't trade it for the world. You gave me a forever within the numbered days, and I'm grateful."* (Green, 2012: p. 73)

The eulogy was presented upon request of Augustus days before he died. The painful for both of them to say their goodbyes in that eulogy. Unfortunately, the ever-loving Augustus Waters died as he lost the fight against cancer but win peace, as he is to enter heaven.

## **5) Resolution**

A good ending suits a great story. Augustus' death was painful for Hazel. It does tear her heart to see her first love all cold and lifeless. She met Peter Van Houten in the funeral of Augustus but it was a rough and revealing meeting. She learned that the book was actually a mirror of the life of his daughter who dies of cancer. It was a good thing for Hazel to understand the sentiment behind the man who turns to alcohol as a source of comfort. The story perfectly ended as Hazel found out that Augustus wrote a eulogy for her just before he died. It was a perfect eulogy full of love. It shows how Augustus loves Hazel and that until his last breath he prefers to share it with her in their short infinity.

## **Identifying Hazel Grace's MBTI Personality Type**

As described before, according to Jung, a person's mind has one of two orientations and four functions. The composition of the orientation and the



proportion of functions' dominance in someone's mind create personality. By identifying how someone thinks and acts, it is possible to identify that person's personality. In this sub-chapter, the writer presents the analysis of Hazel Grace's personality through her thought and action.

MBTI consists of four pair of preferences. The combination of each preference creates sixteen unique personality types. Consequently, to identify Hazel's personality type, it is necessary to analyze her preferences through her thought and action.

### **1. Introversion (I) and Extraversion (E) Preference**

This preference is used to identify whether someone is an introvert or an extravert. As described in Chapter 2, this preference describes psyche energy's focus. Introverted types focus on the inner world while the extraverted ones focus on the outer world. This difference of focus can create two types with contrast personality. In this sub-part, the writer tried to determine Hazel's IE preference through contrasting characteristics owned by each preference. These characteristics were reflected in Hazel's thought and action.

First, the extraverted type is understandable and accessible, often sociable while the introverted type is subtle and impenetrable, often shy and taciturn (Myers, 1996: 56). Hazel is rather shy and impenetrable than understandable and sociable. She has small social circle and is not easy to understand. This is reflected in Hazel's claim about herself in the early part of the story:

*hadn't been in proper school in three years. My parents were my two best friends. My third best friend was an author who did not know I existed. I was a fairly shy person—not the hand-raising type.* (Green, 2012: 12)



This is also supported by the fact that she likes being alone. This as well was claimed by herself when she decided to read a book alone instead of spending more time with Kaitlyn:

*Anyway, I really did like being alone. I liked being alone with poor Staff Sergeant Max Mayhem, who—oh, come on, he's not going to survive these seventeen bullet wounds, is he? (Green, 2012: 47)*

Her impenetrability reflected in her behavior in answering questions. She often answers questions briefly and impersonal. It indicates that she did not let anyone easily come into her personal life. There are some examples of this case.

First, the first time she came to Augustus' house:

*"They're like twenty-eight. They live in Chicago. They are both married to very fancy lawyer dudes. Or banker dudes. I can't remember. You have siblings?"*

*I shook my head no. "So what's your story?" he asked, sitting down next to me at a safe distance.*

*"I already told you my story. I was diagnosed when—"*

*"No, not your cancer story. Your story. Interests, hobbies, passions, weird fetishes, etcetera."*

*"Um," I said. (Green, 2012: 33)*

Second example is her conversation with Kaitlyn in the mall. Instead of telling Kaitlyn her interesting news, she only made a small talk:

*"I've been dating Derek Wellington for a bit," she said, "but I don't think it will last. He's such a boy. But enough about me. What is new in the Hazelverse?"*

*"Nothing, really," I said.*

*"Health is good?"*

*"The same, I guess?"*

*"Phalanxifor!" she enthused, smiling. "So you could just live forever, right?"*

*"Probably not forever," I said.*

*"But basically," she said. "What else is new?"*

*I thought of telling her that I was seeing a boy, too, or at least that I'd watched a movie with one, just because I knew it would surprise and amaze her that anyone as disheveled and awkward and stunted as me could even*



*briefly win the affections of a boy. But I didn't really have much to brag about, so I just shrugged.* (Green, 2012: 42-43)

Secondly, the extraverted type has relaxed and confident attitude and the introverted type has reserved and questioning attitude. When facing something new, an extravert will be ready to jump in it and an introvert will take hesitant step (Myers, 1996: 56). Hazel is almost always reserved. She can easily hide her feeling or postpone expressing it. For instance, she did not reveal her excitement of Augustus' surprise until he revealed the surprise:

*"What's with all the orange?" I asked, still not wanting to let myself imagine that all this would lead to Amsterdam.*

*"National color of the Netherlands, of course. You remember William of Orange and everything?"*

*"He wasn't on the GED test." I smiled, trying to contain my excitement.* (Green, 2012: 86)

Her hesitant attitude was reflected when she, Augustus, and Isaac went to Monica's house to throw eggs. She did not participate in this vandalism because it made her nervous:

*I rolled down the windows and watched from the car, because vandalism made me nervous. They took a few steps toward the car, then Gus flipped open the egg carton and handed Isaac an egg. Isaac tossed it, missing the car by a solid forty feet.* (Green, 2012: 227)

Thirdly, extraverts tend to be expansive and unload their emotions as they go along while introverts tend to be intense and bottle up their emotions and guard them carefully (Myers, 1996: 56). Hazel has the latter characteristic. It can be seen when Augustus confessed his love for the first time. She could not express her feelings back and decided to not respond his confession:

*"Augustus," I said again, not knowing what else to say. It felt like everything was rising up in me, like I was drowning in this weirdly painful way, but I couldn't say it back. I couldn't say anything back. I just looked at*



*him and let him look at me until he nodded, lips pursed, and turned away, placing the side of his head against the window. (Green, 2012: 154)*

Due to this characteristic, she would not share her thought easily to other people. She decided to not share her thought about universe to the support group circle is one of the examples:

*I couldn't tell them what I was thinking because it seemed cheesy to me, but I was thinking about the universe wanting to be noticed, and how I had to notice it as best I could. I felt that I owed a debt to the universe that only my attention could repay, and also that I owed a debt to everybody who didn't get to be a person anymore and everyone who hadn't gotten to be a person yet. What my dad had told me, basically. (Green, 2012: 294)*

Another example is when she decided not to correct her mother comment about her father thought during a picnic:

*Dad was waiting for us, wearing a tan suit, standing in a handicapped parking spot typing away on his handheld. He waved as we parked and then hugged me. "What a day," he said. "If we lived in California, they'd all be like this."*  
*"Yeah, but then you wouldn't enjoy them," my mom said. She was wrong, but I didn't correct her. (Green, 2012: 307)*

Fourthly, extraverts direct their minds outwardly and introverts direct their minds inwardly. Hence, this direction influences extraverts and introverts' interest and where they feel more at home. The former types are in the outer world and the latter are in the inner world (Myers, 1996: 56). Many evidences show that Hazel's interest lies in the inner world which consists of abstract concept and idea. Hazel's interest in a shirt with a surreal artwork printed in it is one of the best examples:

*The shirt was a screen print of a famous Surrealist artwork by René Magritte in which he drew a pipe and then beneath it wrote in cursive Ceci est pas une pipe. ("This is not a pipe.")*  
*I just don't get that shirt," Mom said.*  
*Peter Van Houten will get it, trust me. There are like seven thousand Magritte references in An Imperial Affliction."*



*“But it is a pipe.” “No, it’s not,” I said. “It’s a drawing of a pipe. Get it? All representations of a thing are inherently abstract. It’s very clever.”* (Green, 2012: 178)

Her interest in abstract idea makes her very good at criticizing other people’s ideas. First example of her critics can be found at her first encounter with Augustus. She criticized his fear of oblivion. This occurrence as well shows her brilliant introverted mind:

*I looked over at Augustus Waters, who looked back at me. You could almost see through his eyes they were so blue. “There will come a time,” I said, “when all of us are dead. All of us. There will come a time when there are no human beings remaining to remember that anyone ever existed or that our species ever did anything. There will be no one left to remember Aristotle or Cleopatra, let alone you. Everything that we did and built and wrote and thought and discovered will be forgotten and all of this”—I gestured encompassingly—“will have been for naught. Maybe that time is coming soon and maybe it is millions of years away, but even if we survive the collapse of our sun, we will not survive forever. There was time before organisms experienced consciousness, and there will be time after. And if the inevitability of human oblivion worries you, I encourage you to ignore it. God knows that’s what everyone else does.”* (Green, 2012: 12)

She also criticized one of the encouragements at Augustus’ house:

*I sat on the couch for a while as Augustus searched for his keys. His mom sat down next to me and said, “I just love this one, don’t you?” I guess I had been looking toward the Encouragement above the TV, a drawing of an angel with the caption Without Pain, How Could We Know Joy?*

*(This is an old argument in the field of Thinking About Suffering, and its stupidity and lack of sophistication could be plumbed for centuries, but suffice it to say that the existence of broccoli does not in any way affect the taste of chocolate.) “Yes,” I said. “A lovely thought.”* (Green, 2012: 35)

Her interest also made her easily lost in thought. People around her sometimes needed to snap her out of her mind. One of the examples is when Hazel

ated about the universe in a picnic and her father waved his hand in front  
e to snap her out:





*Who am I to say that these things might not be forever? Who is Peter Van Houten to assert as fact the conjecture that our labor is temporary? All I know of heaven and all I know of death is in this park: an elegant universe in ceaseless motion, teeming with ruined ruins and screaming children. My dad was waving his hand in front of my face. "Tune in, Hazel. Are you there?"*

*"Sorry, yeah, what?"*

*"Mom suggested we go see Gus?"*

*"Oh. Yeah," I said. (Green, 2012: 308)*

Her interest in the inner world also made her less interested in the outer world. She did not like any social gatherings and sometimes felt uncomfortable in it. This is one of the reasons that she did not like to go to the Support Group and felt uncomfortable at Augustus' funeral:

*And then one of Gus's brothers-in-law brought up a boom box and they played this song Gus had picked out—a sad and quiet song by The Hectic Glow called "The New Partner." I just wanted to go home, honestly. I didn't know hardly any of these people, and I felt Peter Van Houten's little eyes boring into my exposed shoulder blades, but after the song was over, everyone had to come up to me and tell me that I'd spoken beautifully, and that it was a lovely service, which was a lie: It was a funeral. It looked like any other funeral. (Green, 2012: 273)*

The evidence shows that Hazel Grace has very strong introverted preference. She is a person of thought and idea, mysterious, and hard to understand even by her close ones. At last, the writer concluded that Hazel is an introverted person.

## **2. Sensing (S) and Intuition (N) Preference**

Sensing and intuition are perceptive preferences. It describes how someone perceives information from the outside. Sensing types rely on their five senses to reality while intuition types do not rely much on them and always seek lies behind the reality. Anything that can be perceived through senses can be the sensing types. Hence, the spoken and written words do not interest them





much. In contrast, the intuition types are only interested in perceiving things through senses that can give them inspiration.

It is a bit dilemmatic to determine Hazel's SN preference. Most evidence shows that she has intuitive personality, but her role as the narrator of the story required her to have good observation so that the reader can perceive the story clearer. The data that shows Hazel's intuitiveness are presented below.

First, sensing types face life observantly and crave enjoyment. Intuitive types face life expectantly and crave inspiration (Myers, 1996: 63). Despite of Hazel's strong observation for her narrator role, it is easy to find evidence where we can identify her expectant attitude. Being a cancer survivor, Hazel occasionally imagined the day when death finally came. At the end of Support Group meeting, instead of listening to the prayer, Hazel imagined the day her name included in the dead friends list that read during prayer:

*It was a long list. The world contains a lot of dead people. And while Patrick droned on, reading the list from a sheet of paper because it was too long to memorize, I kept my eyes closed, trying to think prayerfully but mostly imagining the day when my name would find its way onto that list, all the way at the end when everyone had stopped listening. (Green, 2012: 14)*

Also, when she talked to Augustus after the meeting:

*"Imagine taking that last drive to the hospital," I said quietly. "The last time you'll ever drive a car." (Green, 2012: 19)*

Her expectant attitude is not limited to the expectation of death alone. She expected Augustus wrote his phone number in the book she borrowed:

*"I want to see you again tonight. But I'm willing to wait all night and much of tomorrow." I rolled my eyes. "I'm serious," he said. "You don't even know me," I said. I grabbed the book from the center console. "How about I call you when I finish this?" "But you don't even have my phone number," he said.*



*"I strongly suspect you wrote it in the book."  
He broke out into that goofy smile. "And you say we don't know each other." (Green, 2012: 37)*

She also expected Augustus to kiss her when he drove her home for the first time:

*As I pulled up outside of my house, Augustus clicked the radio off. The air thickened. He was probably thinking about kissing me, and I was definitely thinking about kissing him. Wondering if I wanted to. I'd kissed boys, but it had been a while. Pre-Miracle. (Green, 2012: 36)*

Second, sensing types are observant in the expense of imagination and intuitive types are imaginative in the expense of observation (Myers, 1996: 63).

Hazel has a very imaginative mind. She can travel through space-time merely with her mind. She often did not present in the present and let her mind go anywhere she wanted. For instance, while rereading *An Imperial Affliction*, she imagined Augustus reading the same book:

*As I reread that night, I kept getting distracted imagining Augustus Waters reading the same words. I wondered if he'd like it, or if he'd dismiss it as pretentious. (Green, 2012: 51)*

Also, when she imagined Lidewij riding bicycle in Amsterdam while she was watching television:

*I tried to watch TV to distract myself, but my thoughts kept drifting back to Amsterdam, imagining Lidewij Vliegenthart and her boyfriend bicycling around town on this crazy mission to find a dead kid's last correspondence. (Green, 2012: 304)*

Being imaginative also means that she can find an unordinary yet possible point of view to see things. For example, the way she saw her situation during her time in Amsterdam:



*one might marvel at the insanity of the situation: A mother sends her sixteen-year-old daughter alone with a seventeen-year-old boy out into a foreign city famous for its permissiveness. But this, too, was a side effect of living: I could not run or dance or eat foods rich in nitrogen, but in the city*

*of freedom, I was among the most liberated of its residents.* (Green, 2012: 159)

Third, sensing types prefer the art of living in the present and intuitive types prefer the joy of enterprise and achievement (Myers, 1996: 63). In other words, sensing types enjoy the little things that present in front of them and intuitive types enjoy seeing the bigger picture. As an intuitive type, Hazel often showed her interest in big ideas and fundamental concepts. She questioned the total number of dead people is one of the examples:

*“How many dead people do you think there are?”*  
*“Like, how many fictional people died in that fictional movie? Not enough,”*  
*he joked.*  
*“No, I mean, like, ever. Like, how many people do you think have ever died?”* (Green, 2012: 151)

She enjoyed seeing the universe through the park during her picnic with her parents:

*Who am I to say that these things might not be forever? Who is Peter Van Houten to assert as fact the conjecture that our labor is temporary? All I know of heaven and all I know of death is in this park: an elegant universe in ceaseless motion, teeming with ruined ruins and screaming children.* (Green, 2012: 308)

Fourth, sensing types are pleasure lovers and consumers by nature, love life as it is, and have a great capacity of enjoyment. Intuitive types are initiators, inventors, or promoters by nature, they have no taste to live life as it is, and small capacity to enjoy the present (Myers, 1996: 63). Hazel is not a person who lives the moment. She lives in the future where possibilities lie. She did not enjoy the reality

and the reason is not her terminal illness. She sometimes felt that the unfair or robbed by someone, yet her illness was not the main reason of her attitude.



*I missed the future. Obviously I knew even before his recurrence that I'd never grow old with Augustus Waters. But thinking about Lidewij and her boyfriend, I felt robbed. I would probably never again see the ocean from thirty thousand feet above, so far up that you can't make out the waves or any boats, so that the ocean is a great and endless monolith. I could imagine it. I could remember it. But I couldn't see it again, and it occurred to me that the voracious ambition of humans is never sated by dreams coming true, because there is always the thought that everything might be done better and again. (Green, 2012: 305)*

She is also by nature a promoter. Being unable to enjoy the present, an intuitive type sometimes wants to change it. For instance, Hazel hated the fact that scrambled eggs are treated as breakfast-exclusive food. She promoted them to her parents to be not limited for breakfast only:

*"Why are breakfast foods breakfast foods?" I asked them. "Like, why don't we have curry for breakfast?"*

*"Hazel, eat."*

*"But why?" I asked. "I mean, seriously: How did scrambled eggs get stuck with breakfast exclusivity? You can put bacon on a sandwich without anyone freaking out. But the moment your sandwich has an egg, boom, it's a breakfast sandwich."*

*Dad answered with his mouth full. "When you come back, we'll have breakfast for dinner. Deal?"*

*"I don't want to have 'breakfast for dinner,'" I answered, crossing knife and fork over my mostly full plate. "I want to have scrambled eggs for dinner without this ridiculous construction that a scrambled egg-inclusive meal is breakfast even when it occurs at dinnertime." (Green, 2012: 138)*

There are yet many occurrences that prove Hazel's intuitiveness, but the examples given above are already sufficient. The combination of her introversion and intuition made her mind unique and rather strange to people around her since people with this combination are quite rare.

### **3. Thinking (T) and Feeling (F) Preference**



contrast with the perceptive preferences, thinking and feeling are es that are used to judge the information that has been received. It is a bit

harder to describe how these preferences work since both judgement orientations are complex. It can be said that thinking types base their decision on truth-false and feeling types base their decision on agreeable-disagreeable (Jacobi (1968) in Myers, 1996: 65). Like other preferences, the difference in this TF preference results in two contrasting personality.

Based on the writer's analysis, Hazel is a feeling type. The proofs of this claim are described in this sub-chapter. First, thinking types value logic over sentiment and feeling types vice versa (Myers, 1996: 68). Thinking type will use logical sequence in judging things. Feeling types will use their value hierarchy in judging things. Feeling types use sentiment to decide or value something. As a feeling type, Hazel usually value something based on whether she likes it or not. For instance, how Hazel judged Augustus' gaze to her in the Support Group:

*Look, let me just say it: He was hot. A nonhot boy stares at you relentlessly and it is, at best, awkward and, at worst, a form of assault. But a hot boy... well.* (Green, 2012: 9)

She liked being stared by Augustus because he was hot. Hotness is a value she put as a good quality in a boy. If Augustus was not hot, she might not like being stared by him. Another example is how angry she was when seeing Augustus pull out a cigarette:

*Then Augustus Waters reached into a pocket and pulled out, of all things, a pack of cigarettes. He flipped it open and put a cigarette between his lips. "Are you serious?" I asked. "You think that's cool? Oh, my God, you just ruined the whole thing."* (Green, 2012: 19)

She suffered from lung cancer. It is reasonable that lung health is one of the things she put highest. Finding out Augustus pull out a cigarette which is one of the causes of lung cancer, she judged him based on her sentiment.



Second, feeling types are usually personal. They are more interested in people than things (Myers, 1996: 68). In contrast with thinking types, feeling types are best at dealing with people's feeling. Hazel as well put her interest in people rather than things. One of the examples is when she talked to Isaac about his former girlfriend:

*"To be fair to Monica," I said, "what you did to her wasn't very nice either."  
"What'd I do to her?" he asked, defensive.  
"You know, going blind and everything."  
"But that's not my fault," Isaac said.  
"I'm not saying it was your fault. I'm saying it wasn't nice." (Green, 2012: 135)*

Human's feelings are complicated. It is hard to judge by simply saying it is true or false. Hazel's judgement in her dialogue with Isaac showed that she is capable to deal with other people's feeling.

Third, if they have to choose between truthfulness or tactfulness, feeling types usually choose tactfulness (Myers, 1996: 68). Most feeling types have strong tactful attitude. They tend to be agreeable with people around them. They avoid to hurt other people's feeling. As a feeling type, Hazel always tried to be tactful to people around her. For instance, when she tried to estimate Augustus' survival expectation by not asking him the exact question:

*There are a number of ways to establish someone's approximate survival expectations without actually asking. I used the classic: "So, are you in school?" Generally, your parents pull you out of school at some point if they expect you to bite it. (Green, 2012: 23)*

She is also an agreeable person. In many occurrences, she tends to agree with people around her even though it was not her real opinion. She agreed with

that V for Vendetta is a great movie:

*As the credits rolled, he said, "Pretty great, huh?"*



*“Pretty great,” I agreed, although it wasn’t, really. It was kind of a boy movie. I don’t know why boys expect us to like boy movies. (Green, 2012: 35)*

She also agreed with one of the encouragements at Augustus’ house even though she found it irrelevant:

*His mom sat down next to me and said, “I just love this one, don’t you?” I guess I had been looking toward the Encouragement above the TV, a drawing of an angel with the caption Without Pain, How Could We Know Joy?  
(This is an old argument in the field of Thinking About Suffering, and its stupidity and lack of sophistication could be plumbed for centuries, but suffice it to say that the existence of broccoli does not in any way affect the taste of chocolate.) “Yes,” I said. “A lovely thought.” (Green, 2012: 35)*

Third, feeling types are naturally friendly (Myers, 1996: 68). One of the reasons that feeling types are best at dealing with people is their friendliness. Although she is not quite sociable, Hazel is a friendly person. She did not only show her friendliness to her close ones. One of the examples is when she met a curious girl named Jackie in the mall:

*I was just about to the end when this little girl with barretted braids appeared in front of me and said, “What’s in your nose?”  
And I said, “Um, it’s called a cannula. These tubes give me oxygen and help me breathe.” Her mother swooped in and said, “Jackie,” disapprovingly, but I said, “No no, it’s okay,” because it totally was, and then Jackie asked, “Would they help me breathe, too?”  
“I dunno. Let’s try.” I took it off and let Jackie stick the cannula in her nose and breathe. “Tickles,” she said. (Green, 2012: 46)*

Fourth, feeling types find it hard to start their statement (Myers, 1996: 68).

Building a statement sometimes requires good logical thinking capacity which is the worst field for feeling types. Hazel as well found it hard. She sometimes could not respond to other people’s statement spontaneously. She took time quite long





before she came up with proper response. For instance, when she argued with Augustus at Oranje:

*“It’s just,” I said, and then couldn’t finish my sentence. “Just,” I said again. Between us flickered the candle. “It’s really mean of you to say that the only lives that matter are the ones that are lived for something or die for something. That’s a really mean thing to say to me.” (Green, 2012:169)*

Her friendliness, her tendency to avoid hurting people, her tactfulness, and her sentiment showed that Hazel is a feeling type. It made her lovable by people around her. Her introversion and intuitiveness made her unique or strange, but with help of her feeling preference, she could deal with the difference she found in other people.

#### **4. Perceptive (P) and Judging (J) Preference**

The JP preference describes how people deal with the outer world. Someone can be introvert or extravert, but it does not change the fact that the outer world is unavoidable. In some cases when dealing with the outer world, perceptive and judgement preferences can be applied. Some people will judge while other will perceive. Judging types are faster to jump into conclusion while perceptive types will postpone judgement and keep perceiving information. This difference can be identified through some characteristics as well.

Hazel is a perceptive type. She dealt with the outer world by perceiving it. Perceptive types are known for their tolerance, adaptability, curiosity, and flexibility. Hazel had all these qualities and they are described in this sub-chapter.

Her curiosity played a big role in driving the story. Her curiosity about what happened after the end of An Imperial Affliction was the main cause of her visit to





Amsterdam. To get the answer of her question, she sent many letters to Van Houten's publisher:

*I understood the story ended because Anna died or got too sick to write and this midsentence thing was supposed to reflect how life really ends and whatever, but there were characters other than Anna in the story, and it seemed unfair that I would never find out what happened to them. I'd written, care of his publisher, a dozen letters to Peter Van Houten, each asking for some answers about what happens after the end of the story: whether the Dutch Tulip Man is a con man, whether Anna's mother ends up married to him, what happens to Anna's stupid hamster (which her mom hates), whether Anna's friends graduate from high school—all that stuff. (Green, 2012: 50)*

Being curious also means she was always in the state of wondering and questioning, from how Monica felt when Isaac pawed at her breasts to the total number of dead people:

*His hand reached for her boob over her shirt and pawed at it, his palm still while his fingers moved around. I wondered if that felt good. (Green, 2012: 19)*  
*"How many dead people do you think there are?" (Green, 2012: 151)*

Being curious also means that she did not want to miss anything that is interested to her. She did not want to miss any episode of America's Next Top Model so she asked her mother to record them:

*That shut me up, although I failed to see how attendance at Support Group met the definition of life. Still, I agreed to go—after negotiating the right to record the 1.5 episodes of ANTM I'd be missing. (Green, 2012: 7)*

Hazel is also an adaptable and flexible person. She could adapt to new situation quite easily. Besides, her flexibility helped her dealing with unexpected things. As an evidence, instead of going home after attending Support Group, she

an invitation from Augustus who she has just met to watch *V for Vendetta* ne:



*"You should see it," he said. "V for Vendetta, I mean."  
 "Okay," I said. "I'll look it up."  
 "No. With me. At my house," he said. "Now."  
 I stopped walking. "I hardly know you, Augustus Waters. You could be an  
 ax murderer." (Green, 2012: 17)*

She then decided to go with Augustus a moment later:

*I turned to the car. Tapped the window. It rolled down. "I'm going to a  
 movie with Augustus Waters," I said. "Please record the next several  
 episodes of the ANTM marathon for me." (Green, 2012: 21)*

Her adaptability and flexibility also helped her to recover when reality did not meet her expectation. When she visited Amsterdam, she expected to meet a friendly author who would tell her the after story of *An Imperial Affliction*. When she finally met Van Houten, *An Imperial Affliction* author, she found a pathetic alcoholic old man who refused to fulfil his promise. It is hard for her to accept it, but she could recover from that bitter reality quickly:

*"We should go." I still wanted answers from Van Houten. But it wasn't all I wanted. I only had two days left in Amsterdam with Augustus Waters. I wouldn't let a sad old man ruin them. (Green, 2012: 196)*

Perceptive types are also known for their dislike of routine. Hazel disliked attending Support Group because it was full of repeated activities every week: Patrick's speech about his past, sharing session, and prayer:

*So here's how it went in God's heart: The six or seven or ten of us walked/wheeled in, grazed at a decrepit selection of cookies and lemonade, sat down in the Circle of Trust, and listened to Patrick recount for the thousandth time his depressingly miserable life story (Green, 2012: 4)  
 Once we got around the circle, Patrick always asked if anyone wanted to share. And then began the circle jerk of support: everyone talking about fighting and battling and winning and shrinking and scanning. (Green, 2012: 5)*

*At the end, we all had to hold hands, and Patrick led us in a prayer. "Lord Jesus Christ, we are gathered here in Your heart, literally in Your heart, as cancer survivors. You and You alone know us as we know ourselves. Guide us to life and the Light through our times of trial. (Green, 2012: 14)*



Another good evident to show Hazel's perceptive attitude is Augustus opposite preference. Augustus was a judging type. Judging types see life as something to be willed and decided. In contrast, perceptive types see life as something to be experienced and understood (Myers, 1996: 69). This difference created the different between Hazel and Augustus in the way the see the meaning of life. Augustus believed that life that matters is life that fulfill greater good:

*"Sure, I fear earthly oblivion. But, I mean, not to sound like my parents, but I believe humans have souls, and I believe in the conservation of souls. The oblivion fear is something else, fear that I won't be able to give anything in exchange for my life. If you don't live a life in service of a greater good, you've gotta at least die a death in service of a greater good, you know? And I fear that I won't get either a life or a death that means anything."*  
(Green, 2012: 168)

Hazel disagreed to Augustus' belief and found it annoying. She did not believe that a good life is a life that fulfill something. She believed that the purpose of life is to be lived. She agreed to her father who said that universe want to be noticed. Besides, her contemplation about universe during the picnic already proved that she sees life from perceptive types point of view. This difference between her and Augustus demonstrated how perceptive and judging types differ from each other.

Hazel Grace is a perceptive type. She lived life prospectively and craves for new experiences. Having a live and let live attitude, she lived life to learn it instead of achieving anything. As an addition, her curiosity, adaptability, and flexibility are qualities of perceptive types.



### C. Hazel's Personality Type

By combining each preference, a unique personality type will appear. In Hazel's case, the type is INFP. Unique means this type is very distinctive from other fifteen types. In this sub-chapter, the writer tried to provide more evident that shows Hazel's INFP-ness.

The combination of four preferences work collaboratively. It enabled us to examine how someone's mind works and how they articulate it into action. In Hazel's case, the best example to show this collaborative work is when Augustus wanted to surprise her with trip to Amsterdam (see Green, 2012: 86-89). Augustus gave many hints that lead to Amsterdam such as skeleton sculptures made by a Dutch artist, sandwich with Dutch ingredients, and the orange color. As an intuitive type, she understood the hints, but her perceptiveness prohibited her to conclude too early:

*"What's with all the orange?" I asked, still not wanting to let myself imagine that all this would lead to Amsterdam. (Green, 2012: 86)*

As a feeling type, Hazel would be easily overwhelmed by excitement from Augustus' surprise, but her introversion helped her containing her feeling:

*"National color of the Netherlands, of course. You remember William of Orange and everything?"*

*"He wasn't on the GED test." I smiled, trying to contain my excitement. (Green, 2012: 86)*

This mental process works fast and unconsciously. It is also noteworthy that

reaction would be different if she has a different preference. For instance, as a judging type, she would guess Augustus' surprise without waiting him to tell it.



INFP is a compromising type. Matching with her type, Hazel is an agreeable person. She would agree with anyone even though her true opinion was conflicting with the said opinion. This is consistently true unless the said opinion is against the things INFP types value so deeply. When facing this situation, INFP types can be exceptionally decisive. Hazel's decisiveness can be seen in two occurrences. First, when she advocated to free scrambled egg from breakfast-exclusivity. This seems trivial, but it actually represents the fair chance she craved as a cancer survivor. Second, when she argued with Augustus about the purpose of life. She was very sentimental about Augustus' belief that life must be devoted to a greater good to be meaningful. Hazel found his belief annoying and stood against it. This belief is unfair to her because as a cancer survivor, she highly likely would not have the capability to fulfil it. Besides, she did not want her life considered meaningless.

The famous perk that INFP types own is the gift of language. INFP types tend to excel or, at least, are interested in language-related subject. They celebrate poets and sometimes become ones. Hazel is not an exception. There are many evidences that show her interest in literature which is a language-related subject. First, she liked novels especially *An Imperial Affliction* which played a fundamental role in the story:

*What do you read?"*

*"Everything. From, like, hideous romance to pretentious fiction to poetry. Whatever." ...My favorite book, by a wide margin, was An Imperial Affliction, but I didn't like to tell people about it. (Green, 2012: 33)*



Second, she occasionally read poems and even improvised The Red Wheelbarrow by William Carlos Williams when she was in a gas station with dying Augustus:

*And so much depends, I told Augustus, upon a blue sky cut open by the branches of the trees above. So much depends upon the transparent G-tube erupting from the gut of the blue-lipped boy. So much depends upon this observer of the universe. Half conscious, he glanced over at me and mumbled, "And you say you don't write poetry." (Green, 2012: 247)*

Third, she was very playful with language. For instance, when Augustus wanted to give away her swing set through a website, she suggested a rather unique headline:

*"Headline?" he asked.  
"Swing Set Needs Home," I said.  
"Desperately Lonely Swing Set Needs Loving Home," he said.  
"Lonely, Vaguely Pedophilic Swing Set Seeks the Butts of Children," I said. (Green, 2012: 123)*

Lastly, she took literary class at the local community college:

*"So now you gotta go back to school," he said.  
"I actually can't," I explained, "because I already got my GED. So I'm taking classes at MCC," which was our community college. (Green, 2012: 26)*

*The next morning I had Twentieth-Century American Poetry at MCC. This old woman gave a lecture wherein she managed to talk for ninety minutes about Sylvia Plath without ever once quoting a single word of Sylvia Plath. (Green, 2012: 52)*

INFP types have selfless character. They usually feel uneasy to receive any act of kindness from other people. Hazel felt this way toward her mother's care.

and her mother to 'get a life':



*“... I’ll be back here chained to this place, letting you take care of me like I always used to. But I don’t need it, Mom. I don’t need you like I used to. You’re the one who needs to get a life.”* (Green, 2012: 255)

Another indicator of selflessness is sensitivity toward narcissism. Hazel liked *An Imperial Affliction*’s main character, Anna, because she had similar point of view with Hazel. Anna thought that cancer child who made charity for curing cancer did something narcissistic (see Green, 2012: 48-50). Hazel also would devote herself to her loved person. Her devotion to dying Augustus was exceptional. She went to a gas station almost immediately after Augustus called her to come (see Green, 2012: 242-245). She even had quarrel with her parents after they forbade her visiting Augustus to read his eulogy to him (see Green, 2012: 253-255).

#### **D. The Effect of Hazel’s Personality Type to The Story**

It is easy to consider Hazel’s personality type role in the story after understanding the story and her personality type. The brief answer to explain this is that Hazel’s personality type played fundamental role in driving the story. It is even the main catalyst that developed the story from the beginning to the end. The main story of the novel begun at Hazel’s first encounter with Augustus Waters at the Support Group. Augustus was interested in her unique way of thinking after she responded to his fear of oblivion. Her unique way of thinking was only possible to develop under INFP personality type. Her love of literature was also built from her personality type. It led to many *An Imperial Affliction* discussion with Augustus and even further to the trip to Amsterdam.

As a conclusion, Hazel’s personality type played fundamental role in the previous level. As a reflection of the real world, it is reasonable that a novel’s



fictional character has similar psychological characteristic to a real person. Hazel is a true resemblance of INFP type and it made the story flows naturally as it is.





## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about conclusions and suggestions based on data that have been analyzed in the previous chapter. The conclusions and suggestion have been made are as follows:

#### A. Conclusion

It is commonly known that as a reflection of the reality, literary works resemble elements of the real world. One of them is humans. A novel that tried to depict reality should consistently redraw humans with their complexities. It is always a challenging job for authors. Some failed to do this and created paradoxical characters unintentionally.

Through this research, the writer has analyzed the main character of John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* personality type through her mental and physical behavior. The writer concluded that Hazel Grace, the main character, is an INFP type and consistently acted accordingly. Each code in the type name stands for a preference: I for introversion, N for intuitive, F for feeling, and P for perceptive. This combination of preferences creates a unique personality. Hazel is imaginative, friendly, mindful, intense, and curious. She loves literary works and has poetic sense on many things. These are the common characteristics of INFP types.

Although it is barely noticeable, Hazel's personality type plays a fundamental role in driving the story. The story itself revolves around Hazel and

Waters' brief moment together. Her personality type has enabled her to  
bow with Augustus with whom she had a romantic relationship as the story



progressed. Augustus was attracted by her brilliant mind which was a byproduct of her personality type.

### **B. Suggestion**

- Despite of its popularity, MBTI personality type has not been vastly used as an approach to analyze character's personality in academic research. Hence, there are a lot of possibilities to use it in another literary research.
- In analyzing Hazel's personality type, the writer was privileged with the ability to read her mind since *The Fault in Our Stars* is narrated from first-person point of view. Yet possible, it will be more challenging to analyze a character whose mind cannot be read.
- In MBTI, there is a terminology called shadow type. It refers to the undeveloped preference which appears when someone is psychologically unstable. Analyzing someone's shadow type will give researchers more data in analyzing a character's personality type.



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## APPENDICES

### A. Synopsis of Story

The novel is told from Hazel's point of view. Hazel is a sixteen years old girl who suffered from thyroid cancer with a long settled colony in her lungs. Hazel had to use a cannula and carry around an oxygen tank due to her cancer which had spread to her lungs. In the early chapters of the book, Hazel described herself with cancer and started forgetting the real definition of herself and her life. However, she also had the quality of teenage girl with angst yet she was also more analytical and possessed a maturity far beyond her age.

Hazel had to attend weekly session of support Group because her doctor and her mom thought it would help her with her depression if she met people like her. Green wrote the story from Hazel's point of view because he felt the stories are rarely depicted from the point of view of cancer patients. The character of Hazel is inspired by Esther Earl, a friend of Green who had thyroid cancer and died at the age of sixteen. However, Green also stated that Hazel is not a portrayal of Esther Earl even though he gained his inspiration for the character and the novel from her. Hazel met Augustus in one of her support Group meetings.

He was a friend of the only guy Hazel considered as a friend in the support group, Isaac. Isaac had request August to come to that support group session because he felt that he might need support from Augustus. Upon their first meeting, Augustus was shown to had a feeling for her almost immediately and ask her to

movie with him. From their first meeting, it was shown that Augustus towards her had started to change her character already.



Hazel shared to Augustus about her favorite book, *An imperial Affliction*. After reading it, Augustus later arranged a meeting with the author, Peter Van Houten. Augustus later arranged a meeting with the author in Amsterdam by using his wish from the Genie Foundation. However later he revealed to Hazel that his cancer cameback and in the end, he did not survive cancer.

## **B. Biography of Author**

John Green is a recent popular name in the American young adult fiction. He is also an avid video blogger who has published numerous educational videos online. *The Fault in Our Stars* is considered to be his outstanding by far along with other notables.

John Michael Green was born on August 24, 1977, to Mike and Sydney Green in Indianapolis. He received his early education from Lake Highland Preparatory School and Indian Springs School. His experience of school was similar to other social outcasts who get bullied by arrogant people. He earned double graduation degrees in English and Religious Studies from Kenyon College. He worked as a student chaplain after graduation in a children's hospital. His initial aim was to become an Episcopal priest. However, the time he spent among children with terminal-illness stimulated him to become a writer. Afterwards, he worked as a publishing assistant for *Booklist*, a book review journal. Green wrote numerous reviews on literary fictions mostly concerning conjoined twins or religion of Islam.

While working as a critique he also began writing his debut *Looking for*

Eventually, he had his project completed and published by 2005. It is a of-age romance novel about a teen Miles. The novel is inspired by Green's



time at Indian Springs. Unlike other YA writers, Green has broadened the horizon of YA novels' subjects matter. He introduced more philosophical approach to the issues in a teenager's life. The unorthodox form and content of the novel had it earned the American Library Association's Michael L. Printz Award in 2006. The book made a record staying at New York Times best seller list for the span of 7 years.

Subsequently, Green penned a second novel in 2006 titled, *An Abundance of Katherines*. It was another successful publication which was able to garner runner-up position for the Printz Award and Los Angeles Times Book Prize's finalist stand. His next novel published in 2008, *Paper Town*, was also received with the same enthusiasm as its predecessors. There was a promise of a film adaptation of the book which he accepted. However, later Green realized book's worth and feared the movie's failure to capture its essence would fail his dedicated readers. Thus, he pulled out of the adaptation contract. Moreover, following the success of his literary work, Green quit his job at *Booklist* as a critique with intention of working as a professional writer.

The years to come brought Green achievement of his lifetime in the form of *The Fault in Our Stars*. It was the highest grossing novel of 2012. The novel is about a teen Hazel with a terminal lung cancer, who keeps waiting for the sword to fall. Unlike other kids she didn't have much to aspire for until she meets Augustus who had once suffered from cancer himself. A sudden twist of fate takes them on a

Amsterdam and the journey changes everything for them. Green has



masterfully sketched the plot in which he made certain at the beginning there is no happy-ending but there is hope.

*The Fault in Our Stars* has now been adapted for big-screen, releasing in June 2014. John Green's works in collaboration with other writers include *Let It Snow: Three Holiday Romances* (2008) and *Will Grayson, Will Grayson* (2010).

