**Chapter I**

**Introduction**

**1.1 Research Background**

Comparative (or referred to as Global or World Literature) is an interdisciplinary field whose practitioners study literature across national borders, across time periods, across languages, across genres, across boundaries between literature and the other arts, and across disciplines. Etymologically, the term comparative literature denotes any literary work or works when compared with any other literary work or works. Hence, comparative literature is the study of inter-relationship between any two or more than two significant literary works or literatures.

Dass (2000:1) stated that the simple way to define comparative literature is to say that it is a comparison between the two literatures. Comparative literature analyses the similarities and dissimilarities and parallels between two literatures. It further studies themes, modes, conventions and use of folk tales, myths in two different literatures or even more.

Basnett (1993:1) explained comparative literature is the study of cross-cultural text, characterized by interdisciplinary and related to the pattern of relationships in literature across space and time. Basnett opinion, comparative literature study should have -at least- two literary objects that are compared. Both literary objects are literary works with different cultural backgrounds. The dissimilarity in cultural backgrounds automatically is also different in space and time.

Deliberating following above, the object analysis of this comparative research are two different literary works with different either cultural backgrounds, space, or time. Those literary works are Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. Considering from both novel writing and establishment years and the historical backgrounds, thus Jane Austen can be categorized as one of the English (British) novelists who wrote during the Romantic Period in the romance genre whose novels are considered pure classics. While Marah Rusli is one of the most well-known Indonesian authors from the [*Balai Pustaka*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balai_Pustaka) period (or Modern Period). His novels are focused on the theme of the increasingly bankrupt Minangkabau culture.

Romanticism (Romantic Period) is a [period](http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/terms/P/periods.htm), movement, or style in literature, music, and other arts **starting in the late 1700s and flourishing in the early 1800s**. “The Romantics” did not actually identify themselves as such. It was later Victorian critics who first used the term to describe the previous generation of writers. Romantics were attracted to rebellion and revolution, especially concerned with human rights, individualism, freedom from oppression.

The early years of *Balai Pustaka* (1920-1933) was the first [period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Periodization) in the development of modern Indonesian literature. It is called either the *Balai Pustaka* period or the 20's period. Among the themes common to works published in the *Balai Pustaka* period are [arranged marriage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arranged_marriage), conflict between the younger and older generations, and conflict between Western culture and [traditional values](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adat). The [diction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diction) is standardized, not dependent on the author.

The similarity between Austen and Rusli is insight, grace, and irony. Both writers used fiction to describe social reality within their own time and class. By so doing, their works were able to introduce something closer to real morality in describing the range of human relationships that we all are likely to encounter in ordinary life.

Love is the subject matter of both novel Pride and Prejudice and Sitti Nurbaya – well, love and marriage. It is particularly represented by the main characters’ relationships within the novels by Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Darcy, Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri.

As a famous 18th Century novelist, Jane Austen tried to show the realities of women in her time. The common theme in all Austen's works includes the marriages of young women and the general social class structure of England in the 18th Century. As Lynch explained (1998:216)

"As a whole Austen's writing is about social relations—the relationship between, say, domestic life and public life—and about reading relations—about the textual conventions by which audiences are formed and distinguished. Her narratives weave together the processes of romantic choice and cultural discrimination.”

Her support for feminism is also obvious as it is an embedded theme in all of her works, yet she often used the women in her novels as a target for Satire. Güney (2008:523) stated:

“Austen are independent women who share ideals in a male-dominated society. In her novels she expresses the feminist feelings of her time. Therefore, Austen makes connections with choice in marriage and the logical female thoughts. Austen’s heroines are unique women who try to stand up for themselves in a society which is an ideal of feminism”.

If social class structure was considered as the primary obstacle in Austen’s period, conversely the customs was the primary obstacle in Rusli’s. Rusli saw that the customs surrounding him was no longer compatible with the ages. He lived with the customs where women’s dignities were lower than man thus women were seen as slaves. Women were not allowed to achieve education and to work out of doors. For such reason, the role of women in society was not appreciated, even the worst was women didn’t have role at all.

It raised the rebellion inside him which later he poured into his work. Rusli wanted to save the people from the customs that did not give an opportunity for the young (especially women) to express their feelings and thoughts. The object analysis of this comparative research are two different novels, which are *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sitti Nurbaya*. The title is **“The Comparison of Love in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*”**

Pride and Prejudice established the template for an infinity of romance novels. While Sitti Nurbaya is generally considered as one of the most important works of Indonesian literature, with its love story being compared to [William Shakespeare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Shakespeare)'s [Romeo and Juliet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romeo_and_Juliet) and the Chinese legend of the [Butterfly Lovers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Butterfly_Lovers).

Both Austen and Rusli had allowed personal feelings of the characters to be expressed in their works. They showed passion attempting to find a valid mode of existence in society. Passion and reasons also come together in the novels to show that they are the complementary of marriage. Based on the reason above, love is the subject matter of Pride and Prejudice and Sitti Nurbaya, the writer is interested to analyze the love is depicted and is viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters).

Besides *Pride and Prejudice* can be read as a critique of 18th century England in which women married for survival and there was a high level of social pretension and class snobbery. In Austen’s world women had few opportunities to support themselves in society aside from becoming governesses or marrying into wealth and prestige. Females had little opportunities for employment, to become a governess was considered degrading and when there were no brothers or heirs to the estate, the family then had to entail their fortune. Jane’s powers of subtle discrimination and shrewd perceptiveness is revealed in *Pride and Prejudice***.**

**Not quite different from Austen, in Rusli’s world women also experienced the same thing. Due to women were stereotyped as weak creatures,** women were controlled by family members, especially parents. After the age of seven women were secluded, they were constrained to associate and were only permitted to do the houseworks. Women were prohibited to work in other places except houses. For they were permitted to do nothing but stay at home, women also had few opportunities to achieve education. Therefore, women couldn’t support themselves and could only depend on men to survive. **For such description in the following above, the writer wants to deeply analyze the** women’s oppressions (feminist tendencies) portrays within the novels.

The writer chose to compare Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* with Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* because the story written within the novels carried almost the similar subjects, but the authors have different ways to write and to depict them. Also both novels were probably the most well-known novels in each of their periods. For more than 200 years, *Pride and Prejudice* remains being as one of the most popular English (British) novels. While *Sitti Nurbaya*, for almost 95 years, is considered as the most popular romance among other romances and is considered to be the top of romance in modern Indonesian literature.

* 1. **Research Problems**

The writer elaborates her research problem into the three following questions:

* How is the love depicted in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*?
* How is the love viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters)?
	1. **Limitations of the Analysis**

The object researches of this comparative study are two novels, which are Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. Pride and Prejudice can be seen as a romance, about young women’s advance towards marriage. It reflects the values of women (seen through their manners, attitudes, languages, etc) and it explores the particular social customs and manners of England’s upper class in the early 18th century.The exploration of feminism thoughts is also considered hidden within the novel.

Sitti Nurbaya is not quite different from Pride and Prejudice. It retains the poignancy that made it a modern Indonesian classic. The novel presents the narration that relates to the ideology and the social reality. Sitti Nurbaya is a romance novel because it depicts love and sacrifice of human beings. *Sitti Nurbaya* also touches on the themes of [colonialism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonialism), [forced marriage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forced_marriage), and [modernity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernity). The issues of injustice and indignities suffered by women –which leads to feminism tendencies– are also raised by the novel.

Since both novels seem able to be analyzed in many ways*,* thus, to make the analysis more specified and more focused only on the main problems, it is necessary for the writer to limit the study in order to avoid misunderstanding. This study is only focused on the love depicted and viewed through the main characters by analyzing either the sentence or the dialogue spoken by the main characters.

* 1. **Objectives of the Analysis**

The writer must have the purpose in order to find the final research easily and to avoid the chaotic explanation. Based on the question above, the writer intends to achieve the aim of study as follows:

* To know how the love is depicted in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*.
* To know how the love is viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters).
	1. **Significances of the Analysis**

Theoretically, this research is going to be conducted to develop the better understanding in analyzing, describing, and comparing the love within the character (characterization) in novels Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*.

 As for the writer, by exhaustively analyzing and comparing a few matters on the most well-known and most widely read novels, there is a big chance for the writer to learn about the materials and the theories in ways that are more specific. Besides, this comparative study is able to improve the writer’s insight and experience in understanding not only the literary work itself but also the complex messages contained within both novels.

Practically, this research will give more information needed by readers and further researchers to provide the right theories of literary work. It is expected to give an inspiration how to compare two novels from different nations and periods, also, to understand more about the ideal love and the oppressions of women, which are represented through marriage either in 18th century period or in Modern period. Hopefully this research could be a good reference for those who are interested to conduct a research with the same subject.

**Chapter II**

**The Theoretical Foundation**

* 1. **Novel**

Literature is often said to be a school of live in that authors tend to comment on the conduct of people and individual in society. They either point of what they found in important issues as human affairs of propose ideal alternatives to way thing actually custom and more of particular social group or individuals. Their aspiration and value are explored and exposed. (Taylor, 1981:12).

Sumardjo and Saini (1986:17) classified literature into two groups, namely the imaginative and non-imaginative. Imaginative literature consists of two genres namely the prose and poetry. Prose consists of fiction and drama. Fiction includes novels, short stories, and novella. Drama includes prose drama and poetry drama. It also includes the comedy drama, tragedy, melodrama, and a tragic comedy. Poetry includes epic poetry, lyric, and dramatic. While the non-imaginative literature consists of essays, criticism, biography, autobiography, history, memoirs, diaries, and letters.

**Sumardjo and Saini (1986:29-30) defined novel as a prose in a broad scale. The meaning of “broad” here is a story with a complex plot (plot), various characters, complex theme, various of atmospheres and settings of the story. However, the range of the "broad" is not absolute, however, perhaps it is only one fictional element, for example the theme, while the characters, settings and others are only ones.**

Novel can be divided in three themes. They are romantic novel, adventure novel and fantasy novel (Sumardjo & Saini 1988:29). Romantic novel involves the role of man and woman balance event sometimes, the role of woman is more dominant than man are and all of the themes can happen in this novel.

The romance novel or romantic novel is a literary [genre](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genre). [Novels](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel) of this type of [genre fiction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genre_fiction) place their primary focus on the relationship and [romantic love](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romance_%28love%29) between two people, and must have an "emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending”.

Two basic elements comprise every romance novel: a central love story and an emotionally-satisfying and optimistic ending. (1) **A Central Love Story**: The main plot centers around two individuals falling in love and struggling to make the relationship work. A writer can include as many subplots as he/she wants as long as the love story is the main focus of the novel. (2) **An Emotionally-Satisfying and Optimistic Ending**: In a romance, the lovers who risk and struggle for each other and their relationship are rewarded with emotional justice and unconditional love.

* 1. **Intrinsic Elements**

There are two aspects which influence the content of a novel. They are the extrinsic elements and the intrinsic elements (Sukada, 1987:47). Extrinsic elements are the literary elements or factors which can be found outside the literary works but it is indirectly influence the structure of the literary works. According to Wellek & Warren (1956), part of which includes extrinsic elements are circumstances of individual subjectivity authors, psychological state, author of circumstances (economic, social, and political), view of life of a nation, the various works of art, religion, and so forth.

According to Nurgiantoro (2005:23):

*Unsur intrinsik adalah unsur-unsur yang membangun karya sastra itu sendiri. Unsur-unsur inilah yang menyebabkan karya sastra hadir sebagai karya sastra. Unsur-unsur yang dimaksud adalah tema, plot, penokohan, latar, sudut pandang penceritaan, bahasa atau gaya bahasa, dan lain-lain.*

(Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literature itself. these elements caused why literature presents as a literary work. The elements are the theme, plot, character, setting, storytelling point of views, language, or figure of speech, and others)

 Intrinsic Elements is the literary elements which can be found inside the literary works. Intrinsic elements of a novel element (directly) participate and build the story. Since novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event, the intrinsic elements of novel are theme, plot, character, setting, storytelling point of views, language, or figure of speech, and others.

* Character and Characterization

Character is a person in a play or story (Duffy & Pettit, 1953:24). Character development involves both physical descriptive and classification of the mental and spiritual qualities of the person (Opdhal, 1968:3).  Stanton (1965:17) stated that of story has the major character. Its character, which is related to every event in the story, usually it will show the change both in the character itself or act toward the character.

Arp and Johnson (2006:103) mentioned that in order to describe a character he found out that character is more difficult than describing plot because it is more complex, ambiguous, and variation. Character is the role play in a story. This element is highly important segment in the movie or story, because the character is depict of a person that the writer and director made to convey the story line to the audience.

Gwynn (2003:11) stated that:

Every story hinges on the actions undertaken by its main character, or protagonist, a term drawn from crying an ancient Greek tragedy that is more useful in discussions of fiction than such misleading term as hero or heroine. Additionally, stories may contain an opposing character, or antagonist, with whom the protagonist is drawn into conflict.

Character has the main effect in the story and as one of the elements in a literary work the character creates the story. Types of character are also able to identify the characters’ roles in a movie. In a movie, there are always the main characters and the supporting characters that are used to play the story. As the story goes, those characters –either protagonist or antagonist– will face several problems or events that change or make the character change.

* 1. **Love**

*Pride and Prejudice* established the template for an infinity of romance novels. While *Sitti Nurbaya*, is considered as the most popular romance among other romances in Indonesian.

Both Jane Austen and Marah Rusli had allowed personal feelings of the characters to be expressed in their work. For love is the subject matter of Pride and Prejudice and Sitti Nurbaya, the writer wants to find out how both novels depict the love.

Throughout history, scholars from a variety of disciplines have speculated on the nature of love. For example, Daniel Goleman (2002:411) stated that love is one kind of emotions in the form of acceptance, friendship, trust, kindness, a sense of close, devotion, respect, and affection. While psychologist Abraham Maslow (1943:78) proposed love as a self-actualization process which can make someone doing something productive and creative. A person will obtain a happiness by making someone they love happy.

The German physician and pioneering sexologist Richard von Krafft-Ebing (1886:12) identified five types of love: *true love*, *sentimental love*, *platonic love*, *friendship*, and *sensual love*. Psychologists and researchers have proposed a number of different theories of love that attempt to explain it. Love is a basic human emotion, but understanding how and why it happens is not necessarily easy. In fact, for a long time, many people suggested that love was simply something that science couldn't understand.

 Because love is such an important and complex topic, there are several different theories on love actually needed. However the writer is focus only on a classic idea that deals with a love triangle: **Robert Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love**.

* **Triangular Theory of Love**

The triangular theory of love explains the topic of love in an interpersonal relationship. Psychologist Robert Sternberg (1986:332) describes types of love based on three different scales: intimacy, passion, and commitment. It is important to recognize that a relationship based on a single element is less likely to survive than one based on two or more.

According to Sternberg (1986:119-135):

The three basic components of love—intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment—combine to produce eight different types of love relationship. For example, infatuation-based relationships are characterized by relatively high levels of passion but relatively low levels of intimacy and commitment.

Different stages and types of love can be explained as different combinations of these three elements. For example, the relative emphasis of each component changes over time as an adult romantic relationship develops. Sternberg's triangular theory of love was developed after the identification of passionate love and companionate love.

Passionate love and companionate love are different kinds of love but are connected in relationships. Passionate love is associated with strong feelings of love and desire for a specific person. This love is full of excitement and newness. Passionate love is important in the beginning of the relationship and typically lasts for about a year. Companionate love follows passionate love. Companionate love is also known as affectionate love. When a couple reaches this level of love, they feel mutual understanding and care for each other. This love is important for the survival of the relationship.

Table 1.1 Sternberg’s Typology of Love Relationships

|  |
| --- |
| Combinations of Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment |
|  | Intimacy | Passion | Commitment |
| Non Love |  |  |  |
| Liking or Friendship | 🗸 |  |  |
| Infatuated Love |  | 🗸 |  |
| Empty Love |  |  | 🗸 |
| Romantic Love | 🗸 | 🗸 |  |
| Compationate Love | 🗸 |  | 🗸 |
| Fatuous Love |  | 🗸 | 🗸 |
| Consummate Love | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |



1. **Nonlove** Refers simply to the absence of all three components of love. Nonlove characterizes the large majority of our personal relationships, which are simply casual interactions.
2. **Liking** in this case is not used in a trivial sense. Sternberg says that this intimate liking characterizes true friendships, in which a person feels a bondedness, a warmth, and a closeness with another but not intense passion or long-term commitment.
3. **Infatuated love** is often what is felt as "love at first sight." However, without the intimacy and the commitment components of love, infatuated love may disappear suddenly.
4. **Empty love.** Sometimes, a stronger love deteriorates into empty love, in which the commitment remains, but the intimacy and passion have died. In cultures in which arranged marriages are common, relationships often begin as empty love.
5. **Romantic love**. Romantic lovers are bonded emotionally (as in liking) and physically through passionate arousal.
6. **Companionate love** is often found in marriages in which the passion has gone out of the relationship, but a deep affection and commitment remain. Companionate love is generally a personal relation you build with somebody you share your life with, but with no sexual or physical desire.
7. **Fatuous love** can be exemplified by a whirlwind courtship and marriage in which a commitment is motivated largely by passion, without the stabilizing influence of intimacy.
8. **Consummate love** is the complete form of love, representing the ideal relationship toward which many people strive but which apparently few achieve.

**2.4 Novel Plot Summary**

* **Pride and Prejudice**

When Charles Bingley, a rich single man, moves to the Netherfield estate, the neighborhood residents are thrilled, especially Mrs. Bennet, who hopes to marry one of her five daughters to him. When the Bennet daughters meet him at a local ball, they are impressed by his outgoing personality and friendly disposition. They are less impressed, however, by Bingley's friend Fitzwilliam Darcy, a landowning aristocrat who is too proud to speak to any of the locals and whom Elizabeth Bennet overhears refusing to dance with her.

At social functions over subsequent weeks, however, Mr. Darcy finds himself increasingly attracted to Elizabeth’s charm and intelligence. Jane’s friendship with Mr. Bingley also continues to burgeon, and Jane pays a visit to the Bingley mansion. On her journey to the house she is caught in a downpour and catches ill, forcing her to stay at Netherfield for several days. In order to tend to Jane, Elizabeth hikes through muddy fields and arrives with a spattered dress, much to the disdain of the snobbish Miss Bingley, Charles Bingley’s sister. Miss Bingley’s spite only increases when she notices that Darcy, whom she is pursuing, pays quite a bit of attention to Elizabeth.

When Elizabeth and Jane return home, they find Mr. Collins visiting their household. Mr. Collins is a young clergyman who stands to inherit Mr. Bennet’s property, which has been “entailed,” meaning that it can only be passed down to male heirs. Mr. Collins is a pompous fool, though he is quite enthralled by the Bennet girls. Shortly after his arrival, he makes a proposal of marriage to Elizabeth. She turns him down, wounding his pride. Meanwhile, the Bennet girls have become friendly with militia officers stationed in a nearby town. Among them is Wickham, a handsome young soldier who is friendly toward Elizabeth and tells her how Darcy cruelly cheated him out of an inheritance.

At the beginning of winter, the Bingleys and Darcy leave Netherfield and return to London, much to Jane’s dismay. A further shock arrives with the news that Mr. Collins has become engaged to Charlotte Lucas, Elizabeth’s best friend and the poor daughter of a local knight. Charlotte explains to Elizabeth that she is getting older and needs the match for financial reasons. Charlotte and Mr. Collins get married and Elizabeth promises to visit them at their new home. As winter progresses, Jane visits the city to see friends (hoping also that she might see Mr. Bingley). However, Miss Bingley visits her and behaves rudely, while Mr. Bingley fails to visit her at all. The marriage prospects for the Bennet girls appear bleak.

That spring, Elizabeth visits Charlotte, who now lives near the home of Mr. Collins’s patron, Lady Catherine de Bourgh, who is also Darcy’s aunt. Darcy calls on Lady Catherine and encounters Elizabeth, whose presence leads him to make a number of visits to the Collins’s home, where she is staying. One day, he makes a shocking proposal of marriage, which Elizabeth quickly refuses. She tells Darcy that she considers him arrogant and unpleasant, then scolds him for steering Bingley away from Jane and disinheriting Wickham. Darcy leaves her but shortly thereafter delivers a letter to her. In this letter, he admits that he urged Bingley to distance himself from Jane, but claims he did so only because he thought their romance was not serious. As for Wickham, he informs Elizabeth that the young officer is a liar and that the real cause of their disagreement was Wickham’s attempt to elope with his young sister, Georgiana Darcy.

This letter causes Elizabeth to reevaluate her feelings about Darcy. She returns home and acts coldly toward Wickham. The militia is leaving town, which makes the younger, rather man-crazy Bennet girls distraught. Lydia manages to obtain permission from her father to spend the summer with an old colonel in Brighton, where Wickham’s regiment will be stationed. With the arrival of June, Elizabeth goes on another journey, this time with the Gardiners, who are relatives of the Bennets. The trip takes her to the North and eventually to the neighborhood of Pemberley, Darcy’s estate. She visits Pemberley, after making sure that Darcy is away, and delights in the building and grounds, while hearing from Darcy’s servants that he is a wonderful, generous master. Suddenly, Darcy arrives and behaves cordially toward her. Making no mention of his proposal, he entertains the Gardiners and invites Elizabeth to meet his sister.

Shortly thereafter, however, a letter arrives from home, telling Elizabeth that Lydia has eloped with Wickham and that the couple is nowhere to be found, which suggests that they may be living together out of wedlock. Fearful of the disgrace such a situation would bring on her entire family, Elizabeth hastens home. Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Bennet go off to search for Lydia, but Mr. Bennet eventually returns home empty-handed. Just when all hope seems lost, a letter comes from Mr. Gardiner saying that the couple has been found and that Wickham has agreed to marry Lydia in exchange for an annual income. The Bennets are convinced that Mr. Gardiner has paid off Wickham, but Elizabeth learns that the source of the money, and of her family’s salvation, was none other than Darcy.

Now married, Wickham and Lydia return to Longbourn briefly, where Mr. Bennet treats them coldly. They then depart for Wickham’s new assignment in the North of England. Shortly thereafter, Bingley returns to Netherfield and resumes his courtship of Jane. Darcy goes to stay with him and pays visits to the Bennets but makes no mention of his desire to marry Elizabeth. Bingley, on the other hand, presses his suit and proposes to Jane, to the delight of everyone but Bingley’s haughty sister. While the family celebrates, Lady Catherine de Bourgh pays a visit to Longbourn. She corners Elizabeth and says that she has heard that Darcy, her nephew, is planning to marry her. Since she considers a Bennet an unsuitable match for a Darcy, Lady Catherine demands that Elizabeth promise to refuse him. Elizabeth spiritedly refuses, saying she is not engaged to Darcy, but she will not promise anything against her own happiness. A little later, Elizabeth and Darcy go out walking together and he tells her that his feelings have not altered since the spring. She tenderly accepts his proposal, and both Jane and Elizabeth are married.

* **Sitti Nurbaya**

Sutan Mahmud Shah was one of nobilities that was quite famous in Padang. He was a man who was very respected and honored by the people. He had a son named Samsulbahri, an only child who was wise and well-behaved. Next to his house, lived a wealthy merchant and also his best friend named Baginda Sulaiman. His daughter, Sitti Nurbaya, was also an only child.

As if generally the life of the neighbors, the relationship between Sutan Mahmud Shah’s family and Baginda Sulaiman’s went well and also the relationship between Samsulbahri and Sitti Nurbaya. Samsulbahri and Sitti Nurbaya had been best friends since they were kids. Both went to the same school. Yet, apparently the relationship between these two teenagers had developed into a love affair. They confided their feelings when Samsulbahri would go to Jakarta to continue his school.

Meanwhile, Datuk Maringgih, another wealthy merchant in Padang, tryied to bring down the position of Baginda Sulaiman. Datuk Maringgih was a bad guy. He was greedy, sly, arrogant, stingy indeed the nature of the devils was all in him. The only think he loves as much as money was women. He considered that Baginda Sulaiman was a rival who must be removed. Datuk Maringgih envied him due to he was more wealthy than Datuk Maringgih. For that, Datuk Maringgih had his men to bring down all Baginda Sulaiman’s businesses He ordered his men to burn and destroy the buildings, the stores, and all possessions of Baginda Sulaiman.

Datuk Meringgih’s plan to bring down Baginda Sulaiman’s businesses was success. Baginda Sulaiman now went broke and was falling into the poverty. However, so far, he had not realized that Datuk Maringgih was a man behind the scene. Therefore, without had prejudice to anything, Baginda Sulaiman borrowed money to Datuk Meringgih. Baginda Sulaiman's arrival was hoped by Datuk Maringgih. That moneylender who was miserly, greedy and cunning, then lend some money to Baginda Sulaiman with one condition that the money must be paid within three months. At a predetermined time, Datuk Maringgih promised him that he would come to collect the debt.

Unfortunately, Baginda Sulaiman could not repay the debt and it made Datuk Meringgih was being furious. Yet Datuk Maringgih remained giving Baginda Sulaiman another chance to pay the debt. If Baginda Sulaiman still could not repay immediately, Datuk Maringgih would sent Baginda Sulaiman to the jail. But with an exception that if Sitti Nurbaya agreed to marry Datuk Maringgih hence all the debt would be considered full-paid.

Baginda Sulaiman certainly did not agree and did not want to her one and only daughter married with such a devil man. Yet Baginda Sulaiman realized that he was unable to pay his debts. When he talked with Sitti Nurbaya, it was just like the worst nightmare for her and she totally disagree. So when it came the time to Baginda Sulaiman to repay all the money and he could not afford it, he chose to be sent to the jail instead. At that moment, Sitti Nurbaya got out of her room and stated that she was willing to marry Datuk Meringgih so she could save her father not to be sent to the jail. A decision which later would plunge Sitti Nurbaya in a prolonged suffering.

Samsulbahri, heard the accident that happened to Baginda Sulaiman and Sitti Nurbaya from the letter written by Sitti Nurbaya. Samsulbahri was so mad at Datuk Maringgih and planned to take revenge to him for what he had done to Baginda Sulaiman and Sitti Nurbaya. When he returned to Padang he came to Baginda Sulaiman’s house and found that he was ill. Incidentally also, Sitti Nurbaya at the same time visited his father. Both met and had a long conversations, escaped the longing for years they did not meet.

In the middle conversation between Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri, Datuk Meringgih came. Datuk Maringgih thought that they had acted inappropriately, especially Sitti Nurbaya because she was married. Samsulbahri who did not feel that they did something inappropriate, tried to defend himself from Datuk Maringgih accusation. The quarrel was inevitable. When the fight happened, Baginda Sulaiman woke up and got out of the house to see what happened. However, because his conditions that was less healthy, he fell down and passed away.

Samsulbahri’s father, Sutan Mahmud Shas who felt ashamed with Samsulbahri’s attitude then charged and repelled Samsulbahri. The young man was repelled to return to Jakarta. This effect Samsulbahri’s mother. The leaving of his son made her fell ill. While Sitti Nurbaya, since his father had passed away, she felt she now was free and no longer needed to obey Datuk Meringgih. Sitti Nurbaya asked Datuk Maringgih for a divorce, then she stayed with one of her relatives named Amina for a while.

Knowing that Samsulbahri left her without telling a single word, Sitti Nurbaya felt hurt. She missed him and really wanted to see him. Hence, Sitti Nurbaya decided to go to Jakarta. Yet, Datuk Maringgih knew and he sent his man to harm Sitti Nurbaya. Due to it was failed then Datuk Maringgih reported her to the police and accused her of stealing his estate jewelry. Sitti Nurbaya was forced to go back to Padang for that. Sitti Nurbaya was innocence, she eventually was free of charge. However, Datuk Maringgih still was not satisfied. He then sent his men again to poison Sitti Nurbaya. This time, it worked successfully. Sitti Nurbaya passed away.

Thus, the worst moment of his life was when he got a news that three people he loved, Baginda Sulaiman, Sitti Nurbaya, and his mother Sitti Maryam had passed away. Baginda Sulaiman passed away because he could not survive from his illness, Sitti Nurbaya passed away because she was poisoned by Datuk Maringgih, and Sitti Maryam passed away because she suffered from sadness of Sitti Nurbaya’s death. Samsulbahri was deeply affected by the news of their death. He planned to commit a suicide several times but failed.

Ten years had passed. Samsulbahri has now became a lieutenant. He was also now better known as Lieutenant Mas. Actually, he became a soldier of the Company not because he wanted to serve the Company, but it was driven by a sense of frustration of the death of people he loved. Therefore, he could falter as well when he was given the task that he should have led his troops to handle the a rebellion in his own hometown, Padang. Apparently the rebellion in Padang was led by Datuk Maringgih.

In the end, Samsulbahri decided to join an army, The Dutch Army to execute his purposes which were to take revenge and to kill Datuk Maringgih. This simplified Samsulbahri because there was a rebellion in Padang and he was assigned to take over it. It had been a long while since the last time he met Datuk Maringgih, and now he had a chance to see and war against with him straight away. Without any doubts, Samsulbahri took revenge of the people he loved and killed Datuk Maringgih.

Apparently, Samsulbahri wounded so bad and had to be hospitalized. That was when the desire to meet his father, Sutan Mahmud Shah came to Samsulbahri. Yet, his father did not recognize him and Samsulbahri who had changed his name to Lieutenant Mas did not also tell his father the truth. The meeting between them was both the first and the last meeting. He asked his father that Lieutenant Mas wanted to bury with the people he loved. After sentenced it, Samsulbahri died. The Sutan Mahmud Shah that thought Samsulbahri had died a few years now just knew the man who just talked to him was his own son. He felt regret of did not recognize who he was and being suffer for he was left by the all people he loved. Sutan Mahmud Shah thought he had no reason to live anymore, he was getting sick and he passed away.

* 1. **Author Biography**
* **Jane Austen**

Jane Austen was an English novelist whose books, set among the English middle and upper classes, are notable for their wit, social observation, and insights into the lives of early 19th century women.

Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775 in the village of Steventon in Hampshire. She was one of eight children of a clergyman and grew up in a close-knit family. She began to write as a teenager. In 1801, the family moved to Bath. After the death of Jane's father in 1805 Jane, her sister Cassandra and their mother moved several times eventually settling in Chawton, near Steventon.

Jane's brother Henry helped her negotiate with a publisher and her first novel, 'Sense and Sensibility', appeared in 1811. Her next novel 'Pride and Prejudice', which she described as her "own darling child" received highly favorable reviews. 'Mansfield Park' was published in 1814, then 'Emma' in 1816. 'Emma' was dedicated to the prince regent, an admirer of her work. All of Jane Austen's novels were published anonymously.

In 1816, Jane began to suffer from ill health, probably due to Addison's disease. She travelled to Winchester to receive treatment, and died there on 18 July 1817. Two more novels, 'Persuasion' and 'Northanger Abbey' were published posthumously and a final novel was left incomplete.

* **Marah Rusli**

Marah Roesli was born in [Padang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padang%2C_Indonesia), [West Sumatra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Sumatra) on August 7, 1889, and died in [Bandung](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bandung), [West Java](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Java) on January 17, 1968. He was one of the most well known Indonesian authors from the [*Balai Pustaka*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balai_Pustaka) period.

He is famous for his novel [Sitti Nurbaya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sitti_Nurbaya), which tells the story of a teenage girl who was forced to marry a man much older than herself to recompense his father's debt. Like other [Minangkabau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minangkabau_people) authors, such as [Hamka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamka), [Ali Akbar Navis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ali_Akbar_Navis), and [Abdul Muis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abdul_Muis), his novels centre on the theme of the increasingly bankrupt Minangkabau culture.

In addition to *Sitti Nurbaya*, Marah Roesli also wrote several other novels. However, *Sitti Nurbaya* is the best-known one. The novel received the annual price in literature from the Government of Indonesia in 1969, and had been translated to [Russian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_language).

Marah Roesli's father, Sultan Abu Bakar, was a nobleman with the rank [Sultan Pangeran](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sultan_Pangeran&action=edit&redlink=1). Against his family's wishes, Marah Roesli married a [Sundanese](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sundanese_people) woman born in [Bogor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bogor)in 1911, and they had three children, two boys and one girl. Although this marriage was strongly abhorred by his parents, he did not give it up.

Although he is known as a famous novelist, he was a [veterinarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Veterinarian) by profession. Unlike [Taufik Ismail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taufik_Ismail) and [Asrul Sani](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asrul_Sani), who both completely left their practices as veterinarians to become authors, Marah Roesli kept working in that profession until he retired in 1952 with the title of Head Veterinary. He loved literature from a young age, and always loved listening to stories from the itinerant storytellers in Western Sumatra, and reading literature.

**Chapter III**

**Research Methodology**

* 1. **Research Design**

 A research needs a design or a structure before data collection or analysis can commence. Trochim (2006) stated that research design can be thought of as the structure of research -- it is the "glue" that holds all of the elements in a research project together. The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables you to effectively address the research problem logically and as unambiguously as possible.

 According to Yin, (1989:29) research design “deals with a logical problem and not a logistical problem”. In social research the issues of sampling, method of data collection (e.g. questionnaire, observation, and document analysis), design of questions are all subsidiary to the matter of what evidence you need to collect. Obtaining relevant evidence entails specifying the type of evidence needed to answer the research question, to test a theory, to evaluate a programme or to accurately describe some phenomenon.

There are various [designs](https://explorable.com/different-research-methods) which are used in research, all with specific advantages and disadvantages. Which one the scientist uses, depends on the [aims](https://explorable.com/aims-of-research) of the study and the nature of the phenomenon. Considering from quotation above, the researcher believes that the proper research design is descriptive one. Descriptive research refers to research studies that have -as their main objective- the accurate portrayal of the characteristics of persons, situations or groups (Polit & Hungler 2004:716). This approach is used to describe variables rather than to test a predicted relationship between variables.

Research design is the framework that has been created to seek answers to research questions. Research design is different from the method by which data are collected. Many research methods texts confuse research designs with methods.

* 1. **Research Method**

The method taken by the writer is qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive method is taken because it studies generally are characterized by simultaneous data collection and analysis. Furthermore, its primary aim is to provide a complete, detailed description of the research topic. It is usually more exploratory in nature.

Qualitative method refers to inductive, holistic, emic, subjective and process- oriented methods used to understand, interpret, describe and develop a theory on a phenomena or setting. It is a systematic, subjective approach used to describe life experiences and give them meaning (Burns & Grove 2003:356; Morse & Field 1996:1999).

 According to Cassell and Symon (1994:7) defined qualitative method as:

“A focus on interpretation rather than quantification; an emphasis on subjectivity rather than objectivity; flexibility in the process of conducting research; an orientation towards process rather than outcome; a concern with context—regarding behaviour and situation as inextricably linked in forming experience; and finally, an explicit recognition of the impact of the research process on the research situation.”

This definition puts forward the main points of what qualitative research is about, but it also demonstrates how it is positioned or tries to position itself in contrast to quantitative research. Descriptive method is used when the researcher wants to describe specific behavior as it occurs in the environment.  **The purpose of a descriptive method is to examine a phenomenon that is occurring at a specific place(s) and time. A descriptive method is concerned with conditions, practices, structures, differences or relationships that exist, opinions held, processes that are going on or trends that are evident.**

Mouton & Marais (1996:43-44) mentioned that,

“A descriptive approach in data collection in qualitative research gives the ability to collect accurate data on and provide a clear picture of the phenomenon under study.”

According to Surakhmad (1985:132):

“Metode deskriptif adalah metode yang memusatkan diri pada pemecahan masalah dengan jalan mengumpulkan data, mengklarifikasikan, serta menafsirkannya.”

(Descriptive method is a method that focuses only on solving the problem by collecting the data, clarify it, and interpret it.)

**Qualitative descriptive research ultimate goal is to improve practice. This presupposes a cause/effect relationship between behavior and outcome; however, this method will only let the researcher hypothesize about variables and describe them.** With these studies, the researcher can examine factors that ‘might’ be influencing behaviors, environments, circumstances, etc.

According to Maxwell (1992:279), qualitative descriptive method is:

“Qualitative descriptive studies offer a comprehensive summary of an event in the everyday terms of those events. Researchers conducting such studies seek descriptive validity, or an accurate accounting of events that most people (including researchers and participants) observing the same event would agree is accurate, and interpretive validity, or an accurate accounting of the meanings participants attributed to those events that those participants would agree is accurate.”

Thus, it can be said that the qualitative descriptive method is a method that describes the problem or case proposed based on the available fact, the specific ones, then be investigated to solve the problems and draw the general conclusions. Qualitative descriptive are typically an eclectic but reasonable and well-considered combination of sampling, and data collection, analysis, and re-presentational techniques.

* 1. **The Technique of Collecting the Data**

Qualitative data collection methods are flexible and unstructured, capturing verbatim reports or observable characteristics and yielding data that usually do not take numerical form. The writer used several steps in collecting and analyzing the data. The steps done by the writer to get all of the data are:

1. Library Research

Every research needs material, which is taken from the library. The writer collected the data considering the subject from books, papers from previous researchers with the same subject, and from online papers. The library research is needed to find out whether the subject has already been examined or not. It is also important for the writer to ensure the theoretical foundation of the subject.

1. Online Material

Online material is the data gets from the internet. From this material, the writer got additional data to support the research. The web addresses that helped the writer are:

* <https://www.google.com/>
* <http://www.wikipedia.org/>
* <http://search.proquest.com/> (online e-journals)
	1. **Procedures of Data Collection**

In order to finish the research, which is novel analysis, the data considering the research is needed. In order to collect the data there are some important steps that the writer has done, as follows:

1. Reading

The writer read the novel as the research text; the goal of this step is to choose and to sort of the data that is going to be analyzed which is the pure love.

1. Analyzing

After reading the novel and comprehending its content, the writer finally found out and clearly understood the main ideas within both novels, what and how pure love is depicted in the novel. Then the writer read the whole additional data and finally analyzed them.

1. Interpreting

Interpreting was the next step did by the writer after analyzing the whole data. The aim is to have the better understanding and have a deep comprehension entirely.

1. Making a Conclusion

This is the writer’s last step. The conclusion is made from the result of the analysis and observation about pure love portrayed in the novel.

**Chapter IV**

**Data Analysis and Findings**

* 1. **Data Analysis**
* **How the love aspect is depicted within Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya***

Both novels *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sitti Nurbaya* tell us about the love story, eventhough the love story depicted in both novels are quite different. The characters in both novels show such feelings as affection, passion, romantic, and love. The struggle and the sacrifice to stand up for the love ones are also shown through the characters within the novels. To know how the pure love is depicted through the main characters, the first step the writer does is the writer chooses to analyze either the sentence or the dialogue spoken by the main characters.

1. **Austen, Jane. 1813. *Pride and Prejudice*. United Kingdom: T. Egerton, Whitehall.**

Two main characters in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* are Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy. The following is the statements of pure love of Elizabeth Bennet in the dialogue with Fitzwilliam Darcy:

1. **Elizabeth Bennet (Lizzy)**

“Elizabeth tak tahan untuk mengamati saat dia menatap lurus melewati buku-buku musik yang tergeletak di atas piano, betapa sering mata Mr. Darcy mencuri pandang kepadanya. Dia sama sekali tidak tahu bagaimana bisa dia menjadi objek kekaguman lelaki segagah itu.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 72, Ph 3, L 2-7)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Betapa sering mata Mr. Darcy mencuri pandang kepadanya.”**

**Notes:** Mr. Darcy had been attracted to Miss. Lizzy, thus when Miss. Lizzy stayed in Netherfield to visit her sister Miss. Jane who was sick, Mr. Darcy was so happy that he could not help himself not to approach her. Yet due to his prestige, he did not want Miss. Lizzy to know.

“Semakin direnungkannya peristiwa yang baru saja terjadi itu, dia

semakin bertambah heran. Mr. Darcy melamarnya! Lelaki tersebut sudah memendam perasaan kepadanya selama berbulan-bulan! Mr. Darcy sangat mencintainya sehingga berharap bisa menikahinya..”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 264, Ph 2, L 4-9)

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“Mr. Darcy sangat mencintainya sehingga berharap bisa menikahinya”**

**Notes:**  Miss. Lizzy was the first person who was brave to criticize Mr. Darcy about his pride, ego, and arrogancy. Unexpectedly, it did not make Mr. Darcy being mad at her, otherwise it made him fell in love with Miss. Lizzy. Yet due to have been blinded by her prejudice and hatred about Mr. Darcy, Miss. Lizzy ignored him and even always talked to him harshly. However, Mr. Darcy remained tolerating her. Mr. Darcy loved her so much that he could not even mad at her for being rude to him and even he proposed her a marriage.

“Pada saat inilah Elizabeth menyadari desiran perasaan yang lebih lembut di dadanya sejak berkenalan dengan Mr. Darcy.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 336, Ph 4, L 1-3)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Elizabeth menyadari desiran perasaan yang lebih lembut di dadanya sejak berkenalan dengan Mr. Darcy.”**

**Notes:** In the end, the patience, the struggle, and the kindness of Mr. Darcy had torn down the walls of hatred and prestige of Miss. Lizzy to Mr. Darcy. Eventhough Miss. Lizzy had jilted, insulted, and humiliated him, Mr. Darcy remained being nice to her and her family. Miss. Lizzy finally realized that Mr. Darcy’s feeling with her was so serious. Realizing the seriousness and the sincerity of Mr. Darcy, in the end Miss. Lizzy fell in love with him.

“Namun diatas segalanya, di atas kehormatan dan kepercayaan ada perasaan yang sulit dipahami Elizabeth. Dia bersyukur. Rasa syukur itu muncul bukan hanya karena Mr. Darcy pernah mencintainya, melainkan karena rasa cintanya yang cukup besar sehingga dia sanggup memaafkan segala kekasaran dan kelancangan Elizabeth dalam menolaknya.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 355, Ph 2, L 1-7)

**Intimacy:** Mutual understanding with the loved one.

**“..bukan hanya karena Mr. Darcy pernah mencintainya, melainkan karena rasa cintanya yang cukup besar sehingga dia sanggup memaafkan segala kekasaran dan kelancangan Elizabeth..”**

**Notes:** For Mr. Darcy, love is a patience. A patience is to understand and tolerate his mate, to accept her just the way she is all the goodness and weakness. Eventhough he had been jilted, insulted, and humiliated rudely, he preferred to stay calm and hold his anger. However, Mr. Darcy remained tolerating her. Mr. Darcy loved her so much that he could not even mad at her for being rude to him.

“Dia patah hati, dia berduka; dia menyesal kendati tidak mengetahui apa yang sesungguhnya disesalinya. Dia iri pada ketenangan Darcy, di saat dia tak mampu lagi merasakan hal yang sama. Dia ingin mendengar suara Darcy, di saat akal sehatnya tidak dapat diandalkan lagi. Dia yakin bahwa mereka berdua bisa saja berbahagia, tatkala mereka tidak mungkin dapat berjumpa lagi.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 417, Ph 1, L 1-7)

**Intimacy:** The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Dia ingin mendengar suara Darcy, di saat akal sehatnya tidak dapat diandalkan lagi”**

**Notes:** Miss. Lizzy eventually realized that Mr. Darcy was not a person like what she thought about. He was such a polite, kind, warm, and patient kind of person. Miss. Lizzy regretted that she never got to know him better and refused the proposal marriage of him. She had now fallen in love with Mr. Darcy and missed him. She wanted to see his face, and to hear his voice because it made her safe to be around him.

 “Elizabeth sekarang mulai mafhum bahwa Darcy adalah lelaki yang mempunyai pembawaan dan perangai paling sesuai dengan dirinya. Sikap penuh pengertian dan watak Darcy, meskipun berbeda dengan Elizabeth, merupakan jawaban atas semua doanya. Pernikahan akan mendatangkan berkah bagi mereka berdua; dengan keluwesan dan keceriaan Elizabeth, kekolotan Darcy akan mencair dan tingkah lakunya akan membaik. Dan dari penilaian, kepandaian, dan wawasan Darcy tentang dunia, Elizabeth akan beroleh manfaat yang sangat banyak.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 417, Ph 3, L 1-10)

**Intimacy:** The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Elizabeth sekarang mulai mafhum bahwa Darcy adalah lelaki yang mempunyai pembawaan dan perangai paling sesuai dengan dirinya.”**

**“Sikap penuh pengertian dan watak Darcy, meskipun berbeda dengan Elizabeth, merupakan jawaban atas semua doanya.”**

**“Pernikahan akan mendatangkan berkah bagi mereka berdua.”**

**Notes:** To fall in love with Mr. Darcy had widely opened Miss. Lizzy’s eyes and mind about him. She eventually realized that Mr. Darcy was the Mr. Right for her. His personality was more suit her than anybody else she had ever known. She now had fallen in love with him due to not only his intelligence but also his good personality.

“Darcy terus berjalan ke bagian lain ruangan. Elizabeth mengikutinya dengan tatapannya, merasa iri kepada orang yang diajak bicara olehnya, dan kehilangan minat untuk menyeduhkan kopi buat para tamunya.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 458, Ph 5, L 1-4)

**Intimacy:** The feelings of attachment and closeness.

**“Elizabeth mengikutinya dengan tatapannya, merasa iri kepada orang yang diajak bicara olehnya..”**

**Notes:** Miss. Lizzy now had fallen in love with Mr. Darcy. Everytime Mr. Darcy was around, she hoped that Mr. Darcy would approach her and to talk to her, otherwise she would feel envy to people who talked to him while she did not.

“Perasaan cinta datang secara berangsur-angsur sehingga aku tidak menyadari sejak kapan tepatnya rasa cinta itu tumbuh. Tapi aku yakin, awalnya ialah sewaktu aku berjumpa dengannya di taman indah miliknya di Pemberley.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 503, Ph 7, L 1-4)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Perasaan cinta datang secara berangsur-angsur sehingga aku tidak menyadari sejak kapan tepatnya rasa cinta itu tumbuh.”**

**Notes:** In the end, the patience, the struggle, and the kindness of Mr. Darcy had torn down the walls of hatred and prestige of Miss. Lizzy to Mr. Darcy. Eventhough Miss. Lizzy had jilted, insulted, and humiliated him, Mr. Darcy remained being nice to her and her family. Miss. Lizzy finally realized that Mr. Darcy’s feeling with her was so serious.. Realizing the seriousness and the sincerity of Mr. Darcy, in the end Miss. Lizzy fell in love with him.

“Aku sungguh-sungguh menyukainya,” tegas Elizabeth dengan berlinangan air mata. “Aku mencintainya. Sebenarnya dia tidak sombong. Dia amat baik hati. Karena Papa tidak tahu seperti apa sesungguhnya dia, janganlah sakiti aku dengan mengata-ngatainya semacam itu.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 507, Ph 6, L 1-5)

**Intimacy:** Valuing the loved one in one's life.

**“Aku mencintainya. Sebenarnya dia tidak sombong. Dia amat baik hati. Karena Papa tidak tahu seperti apa sesungguhnya dia, janganlah sakiti aku dengan mengata-ngatainya semacam itu.”**

**Notes:** Miss Lizzy first assumed that Mr. Darcy was such an arrogant, not talkative, with a high pride type of person. But it all was wrong after she knew the real him. She fell in love with Mr. Darcy and because she what kind of person he was exactly, she was sad and mad when people insulted and did not respect him.

“Elizabeth menjawab dengan jujur dan sungguh-sungguh; dan akhirnya, setelah berulang-ulang menegaskan bahwa Darcy merupakan pilihan yang tepat baginya, Elizabeth memaparkan mengenai perubahan perasaannya yang berlangsung secara berangsur-angsur, mengungkapkan keyakinannya bahwa cinta Mr. Darcy kepadanya pun tidak muncul dalam sehari namun sudah kuat bertahan menghadapi cobaan selama berbulan-bulan.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 508, Ph 2, L 1-8)

**Intimacy:** Valuing the loved one in one's life.

**“..mengungkapkan keyakinannya bahwa cinta Mr. Darcy kepadanya pun tidak muncul dalam sehari namun sudah kuat bertahan menghadapi cobaan selama berbulan-bulan.”**

**Notes:** Eventhough Miss. Lizzy had jilted, insulted, and humiliated him, Mr. Darcy remained being nice to her and her family. Miss. Lizzy finally realized that Mr. Darcy’s feeling with her was so serious.. Realizing the seriousness and the sincerity of Mr. Darcy, in the end Miss. Lizzy fell in love with him.

The following is the statements of love of Fitzwilliam Darcy in the dialogue with Elizabeth Bennet:

1. **Fitzwilliam Darcy (Darcy)**

“Tetapi tidak butuh waktu lama ketika akhirnya dia dan temannya mendapati bahwa Elizabeth mempunyai wajah cantik yang langka, daripada waktu untuk mencari tahu perasaan anehnya yang disebabkan secara cerdas dan tak biasa oleh ekspresi kedua matanya yang gelap. Hal itu benar-benar membuatnya malu. Meski dia telah mengamati dengan ketajaman lebih dibanding kesalahan simetris dan sempurna bentuk tubuhnya, ia terpaksa mengakui jika tubuh Elizabeth langsing dan menggemaskan; dan meskipun ia tegas mengklaim bahwa perilaku Elizabeth bisa disebut tidak sopan untuk dunia kepantasan, ia tertegun dengan sikap main-mainnya yang ringan.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 34-35, Ph 4, L 4-15)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Tetapi tidak butuh waktu lama ketika akhirnya dia dan temannya mendapati bahwa Elizabeth mempunyai wajah cantik yang langka.”**

**“Ia terpaksa mengakui jika tubuh Elizabeth langsing dan menggemaskan.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic. It took some times for Mr. Darcy to realize how beautiful and how attracted Miss. Lizzy was. Indeed, Miss. Lizzy did not try to but she had captured Mr. Darcy heart and mind.

“Mr. Darcy mulai berharap bisa mengetahui lebih banyak tentang Elizabeth, dan berniat untuk bisa bercakap-cakap dengannya sendiri,” (Pride and Prejudice, P 35, Ph 6, L 1-3)

**Intimacy:** The feelings of attachment and closeness.

**“Mr. Darcy mulai berharap bisa mengetahui lebih banyak tentang Elizabeth.”**

**Notes:** Mr. Darcy was such an arrogant, not talkative, with a high pride type of person. It was so hard for Mr. Darcy to low his ego because there were no one who ever protested and criticized his attitude. Miss. Lizzy was the first person who was brave to criticize Mr. Darcy about his pride, ego, and arrogancy. Unexpectedly, it did not make Mr. Darcy being mad at her, otherwise it made him fell in love with Miss. Lizzy and made him wanted to know more about Miss. Lizzy

“Dugaanmu salah total, percayalah. Pikiranku lebih dikuasai kesenangan. Aku diam karena sedang mengamati dengan gembira sepasang mata indah di wajah seorang perempuan.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 39, Ph 8, L 1-4)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Aku diam karena sedang mengamati dengan gembira sepasang mata indah di wajah seorang perempuan.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic.

“Namun bagi Darcy, ada perpaduan sikap lemah lembut dan keras kepala dalam diri Elizabeth yang tidak terlihat sebagai penghinaan; dan Darcy belum pernah seterpikat itu kepada perempuan sebelumnya.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 73, Ph 3, L 2-5)

**Intimacy**: Mutual understanding with the loved one.

**“Namun bagi Darcy, ada perpaduan sikap lemah lembut dan keras kepala dalam diri Elizabeth yang tidak terlihat sebagai penghinaan.”**

**Notes:** The love viewed by Fitzwilliam Darcy is a patience and a sacrifice. A patience is to understand and tolerate his mate, to accept her just the way she is all the goodness and weakness. Eventhough he had been jilted, insulted, and humiliated rudely, he preferred to stay calm and hold his anger. Even, he remained seduced by Miss. Lizzy’s stubborn, apathy, and presumption.

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction

**“Darcy belum pernah seterpikat itu kepada perempuan sebelumnya.”**

**Notes:** The feelings sexual attraction means the person was not only attracted to the other sexually but also personally. As in this case, Mr. Darcy had been attracted by Miss. Lizzy, and what first attracted him to her was her presumption.

“Elizabeth sudah tinggal cukup lama di Netherfield. Gadis tersebut telah memikatnya lebih dari yang disangkanya.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 84, Ph 3, L 2-4)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Gadis tersebut telah memikatnya lebih dari yang disangkanya.”**

**Notes:** Unnoticed by Miss. Lizzy, Mr. Darcy had been attracted by Mrs. Lizzy and what first attracted him to her was her presumption. It was getting bigger at the time when Miss. Lizzy came to Netherfield to visit her sister who was sick, Miss. Jane. During her staying in Netherfield, Mr. Darcy had a chance to know and to understand more about Miss. Lizzy. And the more he understood what kind of person Miss. Lizzy was, the more he attracted to her.

“Dengan bijak Mr. Darcy bertekad untuk tidak memperlihatkan perasaannya, sehingga tak ada tanda-tanda kekaguman yang bisa terlihat darinya, dan tak ada apa pun yang akan melambungkan harapan Elizabeth bahwa dia telah mempengaruhi kebahagiaannya.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 84, Ph 3, L 6-10)

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“..bahwa dia telah mempengaruhi kebahagiaannya.”**

**Notes:** When two people are falling in love, even the little things done by the love one will affect the other. That what Mr. Darcy felt. Everytime Miss. Lizzy was around him, unconsciously she made his day. Mr. Darcy was happy being around with her. Yet due to his high prestige, he did not want to admit it and chose to hide it from Miss. Lizzy.

“Keduanya merasa kecewa, meskipun kadarnya berbeda. Karena sebuah perasaan kuat terhadap Elizabeth menggelora di dada Darcy, dengan mudah dia dapat memaafkan gadis tersebut dan melampiaskan kemarahannya kepada orang lain.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 132, Ph 2, L 4-8)

**Intimacy:** Mutual understanding with the loved one.

**“Karena sebuah perasaan kuat terhadap Elizabeth menggelora di dada Darcy, dengan mudah dia dapat memaafkan gadis tersebut”**

**Notes:** Yet due to have been blinded by her prejudice and hatred about Mr. Darcy, Miss. Lizzy ignored him and even always talked to him harshly. However, Mr. Darcy remained tolerating her. Mr. Darcy loved her so much that he could not even mad at her for being rude to him. Mr. Darcy tried to understand and tolerate her, to accept her just the way she is all the goodness and weakness.

“Percuma saja aku berusaha. Ini tidak akan berhasil. Aku tak sanggup lagi menahan perasaanku. Izinkanlah aku untuk mengungkapkan kepadamu betapa aku mengagumi dan mencintaimu.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 258, Ph 2, L 1-4)

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**“Izinkanlah aku untuk mengungkapkan kepadamu betapa aku mengagumi dan mencintaimu.”**

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Mr. Darcy in the conversation with Mrs. Elizabeth. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Reaksi Elizabeth menyuntikkan cukup kekuatan kepada Mr. Darcy untuk mencurahkan seluruh perasaan yang telah lama dipendamnya.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 258, Ph 3, L 3-5)

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**“..untuk mencurahkan seluruh perasaan yang telah lama dipendamnya.”**

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Mr. Darcy in the conversation with Miss. Elizabeth. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Tapi sejak berbulan-bulan yang lalu aku sudah menganggapnya sebagai salah seorang perempuan tercantik yang kukenal.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 363, Ph 2, L 3-5)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“..aku sudah menganggapnya sebagai salah seorang perempuan tercantik yang kukenal.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic. In this case, Mr. Darcy found himself developing a physical attraction for Miss. Elizabeth did not develop immediately. It was due to it did not develop until Mr. Darcy achieved a certain level of intimacy with her.

“Kalau mau berterima kasih kepadaku,” tukas Darcy, “biarkanlah dirimu sendiri saja yang mengucapkannya. Aku tidak akan menyangkal bahwa aku melakukan semua itu dengan harapan untuk membahagiakanmu. Tapi keluargamu tidak berutang apa pun kepadaku. Biarpun aku menghormati mereka, yang kupikirkan cuma kau.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 492-493, Ph 5, L 1-6)

**Intimacy**: Giving of emotional support to the loved one.

**“Aku tidak akan menyangkal bahwa aku melakukan semua itu dengan harapan untuk membahagiakanmu.”**

**“Biarpun aku menghormati mereka, yang kupikirkan cuma kau.”**

**Notes:** Although he had been hurted and had been treated harshly it did not stop him to help and to do a kindness, to give the emotional support to the loved one. A patience where even if it means to get hurt, as long as the one he loves does not. A sacrifice to do everything to make the woman he loved was happy.

“Jawaban ini menghadirkan kebahagiaan yang sungguh besar, yang tidak pernah dirasakan oleh Darcy sebelumnya; dia pun menyambutnya sehangat seorang lelaki yang tengah dimabuk cinta.”

Andaikata Elizabeth kuasa menatap mata Darcy, dia sudah pasti akan melihat semburat bahagia di sana, yang membaur di seluruh wajah dan sosoknya. Namun kendati tidak mampu melihatnya, Elizabeth dapat mendengar Darcy mengungkapkan perasaannya, yang menjadi bukti tentang betapa pentingnya Elizabeth bagi dirinya dan menjadikan cintanya kian berharga.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 493, Ph 7, L 6-15)

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“Jawaban ini menghadirkan kebahagiaan yang sungguh besar, yang tidak pernah dirasakan oleh Darcy sebelumnya.”**

**“..dia sudah pasti akan melihat semburat bahagia di sana, yang membaur di seluruh wajah dan sosoknya.”**

**Notes:** Nothing compares the feelings when we know that the person we love have same feeling as us. Miss. Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy had confided their feelings that they loved each other. To imagine that he would get married soon with the woman he loved, it made Mr. Darcy was so happy and joyful.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Mr. Darcy in the conversation with Miss. Elizabeth. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Aku tidak ingat kapan tepatnya, atau di mana, atau kejadiannya, atau kata-kata yang menjadi pemicunya. Itu sudah lama lewat. Tiba-tiba saja aku tersadar bahwa aku mencintaimu.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 513, Ph 2, L 1-4)

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Mr. Darcy in the conversation with Miss. Elizabeth. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

The amount of love one experiences depends on the absolute strength of those three components, and the kind of love one experiences depends on their strengths relative to each other. The three components interact with each other and with the actions that they produce and that produce them so as to form a number of different kind of loving experiences.

***The intimacy component***. In the context of the triangular theory, the intimacy component refers to those feelings in a relationship that promote closeness, bondedness, and connectedness. It includes, among other things, feelings of (a) experienced happiness with the loved one, (b) being able to count on the loved one in times of need, (c) mutual understanding with the loved one, (d) receipt of emotional support from the loved one, (e) giving of emotional support to the loved one, (f) intimate communication with the loved one, and etc.

***The passion component***. The passion component of love will almost certainly be highly and reciprocally interactive with intimacy. Conversely, passion may be aroused by intimacy. The passion component is what may draw the individual to the relationship in the first place, but the intimacy component helps sustain closeness in the relationship.

***The decision/commitment component***. The decision/commitment component of love consists of two aspects, a short-term one and a long-term one. The short-term one is the decision that one loves a certain other. The long-term aspect is the commitment to maintain that love. These two aspects of the decision/commitment component of love does not necessarily go together. The decision to love does not necessarily imply a commitment to love. Oddly enough, commitment does not necessarily imply decision.

From the statements of pure love in the whole dialogues between two main characters of *Pride and Prejudice* above, the implications of the theory **Robert J. Sternberg “A Triangle Theory of Love”** for close relationships and satisfaction in them will be described as:

After analyzing one by one the statements of pure love in the whole dialogues between two main characters, it can be seen that the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within *Pride and Prejudice* novel are completed. This research indicates that one experiences the intimacy component of love when one samples a sufficient number of these feelings, with the number that is sufficient probably differing from one person to another. The feelings are not experienced independently, they may be experienced as one overall feeling.

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“..bahwa dia telah mempengaruhi kebahagiaannya.”**

**Notes:** When two people are falling in love, even the little things done by the love one will affect the other. That what Mr. Darcy felt. Everytime Miss. Lizzy was around him, unconsciously she made his day. Mr. Darcy was happy being around with her. Yet due to his high prestige, he did not want to admit it and chose to hide it from Miss. Lizzy.

**Intimacy:** Mutual understanding with the loved one.

**“..bukan hanya karena Mr. Darcy pernah mencintainya, melainkan karena rasa cintanya yang cukup besar sehingga dia sanggup memaafkan segala kekasaran dan kelancangan Elizabeth..”**

**Notes:** For Mr. Darcy, love is a patience. A patience is to understand and tolerate his mate, to accept her just the way she is all the goodness and weakness. Eventhough he had been jilted, insulted, and humiliated rudely, he preferred to stay calm and hold his anger. However, Mr. Darcy remained tolerating her. Mr. Darcy loved her so much that he could not even mad at her for being rude to him.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**“Izinkanlah aku untuk mengungkapkan kepadamu betapa aku mengagumi dan mencintaimu.”**

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Mr. Darcy in the conversation with Mrs. Elizabeth. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

**Intimacy:** Valuing the loved one in one's life.

**“..mengungkapkan keyakinannya bahwa cinta Mr. Darcy kepadanya pun tidak muncul dalam sehari namun sudah kuat bertahan menghadapi cobaan selama berbulan-bulan.”**

**Notes:** Eventhough Miss. Lizzy had jilted, insulted, and humiliated him, Mr. Darcy remained being nice to her and her family. Miss. Lizzy finally realized that Mr. Darcy’s feeling with her was so serious.. Realizing the seriousness and the sincerity of Mr. Darcy, in the end Miss. Lizzy fell in love with him.

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**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Elizabeth menyadari desiran perasaan yang lebih lembut di dadanya sejak berkenalan dengan Mr. Darcy.”**

**Notes:** In the end, the patience, the struggle, and the kindness of Mr. Darcy had torn down the walls of hatred and prestige of Miss. Lizzy to Mr. Darcy. Eventhough Miss. Lizzy had jilted, insulted, and humiliated him, Mr. Darcy remained being nice to her and her family. Miss. Lizzy finally realized that Mr. Darcy’s feeling with her was so serious.. Realizing the seriousness and the sincerity of Mr. Darcy, in the end Miss. Lizzy fell in love with him.

**Intimacy**: Giving of emotional support to the loved one.

**“Aku tidak akan menyangkal bahwa aku melakukan semua itu dengan harapan untuk membahagiakanmu.”**

**“Biarpun aku menghormati mereka, yang kupikirkan cuma kau.”**

**Notes:** Although he had been hurted and had been treated harshly it did not stop him to help and to do a kindness, to give the emotional support to the loved one. A patience where even if it means to get hurt, as long as the one he loves does not. A sacrifice to do everything to make the woman he loved was happy.

The passion component between two main characters Miss. Elizabeth Bennet and Mr. Fitzwilliam Darcy in *Pride and Prejudice* novel develops almost immediately, and it is followed by the intimacy component develops after. Miss. Lizzy and Mr. Darcy might find themselves developing a physical attraction for each other that did not develop immediately, and indeed did not develop until Miss. Lizzy and Mr. Darcy achieved a certain level of intimacy with each other

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Tetapi tidak butuh waktu lama ketika akhirnya dia dan temannya mendapati bahwa Elizabeth mempunyai wajah cantik yang langka.”**

**“Ia terpaksa mengakui jika tubuh Elizabeth langsing dan menggemaskan.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic. It took some times for Mr. Darcy to realize how beautiful and how attracted Miss. Lizzy was. Indeed, Miss. Lizzy did not try to but she had captured Mr. Darcy heart and mind.

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Aku diam karena sedang mengamati dengan gembira sepasang mata indah di wajah seorang perempuan.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic.

The decision/commitment component as it has been explained before, consists of two aspects, a short-term one and a long-term one. The short-term one is the decision that one loves a certain other.

“Percuma saja aku berusaha. Ini tidak akan berhasil. Aku tak sanggup lagi menahan perasaanku. Izinkanlah aku untuk mengungkapkan kepadamu betapa aku mengagumi dan mencintaimu.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 258, Ph 2, L 1-4)

 “Perasaan cinta datang secara berangsur-angsur sehingga aku tidak menyadari sejak kapan tepatnya rasa cinta itu tumbuh. Tapi aku yakin, awalnya ialah sewaktu aku berjumpa dengannya di taman indah miliknya di Pemberley.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 503, Ph 7, L 1-4)

“Aku sungguh-sungguh menyukainya,” tegas Elizabeth dengan berlinangan air mata. “Aku mencintainya. Sebenarnya dia tidak sombong. Dia amat baik hati. Karena Papa tidak tahu seperti apa sesungguhnya dia, janganlah sakiti aku dengan mengata-ngatainya semacam itu.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 507, Ph 6, L 1-5)

The long term aspect is the commitment to maintain that love.

“Semakin direnungkannya peristiwa yang baru saja terjadi itu, dia

semakin bertambah heran. Mr. Darcy melamarnya! Lelaki tersebut sudah memendam perasaan kepadanya selama berbulan-bulan! Mr. Darcy sangat mencintainya sehingga berharap bisa menikahinya..”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 264, Ph 2, L 4-9)

“Elizabeth menjawab dengan jujur dan sungguh-sungguh; dan akhirnya, setelah berulang-ulang menegaskan bahwa Darcy merupakan pilihan yang tepat baginya, Elizabeth memaparkan mengenai perubahan perasaannya yang berlangsung secara berangsur-angsur, mengungkapkan keyakinannya bahwa cinta Mr. Darcy kepadanya pun tidak muncul dalam sehari namun sudah kuat bertahan menghadapi cobaan selama berbulan-bulan.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 508, Ph 2, L 1-8)

Thus, it can be said that the feeling and the chemistry between Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy are strong. To know what kind of love the love within *Pride and Prejudice* novel is, the writer chooses to analyze from what and how many components are involved. Since, all those three components are involved, it can be described as:

|  |
| --- |
| Combinations of Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment |
|  | Intimacy | Passion | Commitment |
| Consummate Love | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |

Consummate Love. Consummate, or complete, love results from the full combination of the three components. Consummate love is the complete form of love, representing the ideal relationship toward which many people strive especially in romantic relationships but which apparently few achieve. The attaintment of consummate love is no guarantee that it will last. Consummate love can be easier or more difficult to form and maintain, depending on the relationship and the situation in which it is developed and maintained.

1. **Rusli, Marah (2008) [1922]. *[Sitti Nurbaya: Kasih Tak Sampai](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)*[.](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.**

Two main characters in Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* are Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri. The following is the statements of love of Sitti Nurbaya in the dialogue with Samsulbahri:

1. **Sitti Nurbaya**

“Aku pun demikian pula, Sam,” jawab Nurbaya. “Tuhan saksiku, tak ada laki-laki di alam ini yang kucintai lain daripada engkau. Engkaulah suamiku dunia akhirat.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 86, Ph 3, L 17-19)

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“Tuhan saksiku, tak ada laki-laki di alam ini yang kucintai lain daripada engkau. Engkaulah suamiku dunia akhirat.”**

**Notes:** Commitment component refers to, in in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love. From the quotation of the statement of Sitti Nurbaya above, it can be said that Sitti Nurbaya explicitly stated that there would be no other but Samsulbahri only. She committed to Samsulbahri that she would keep her heart and love only for Samsulbahri until Samsulbahri came back and married her.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Sitti Nurbaya in the conversation with Samsulbahri. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Akan tetapi tatkala dilihatnya kapal yang akan membawa jantung hatinya, jauh daripadanya, barulah dirasainya, bahwa perceraian itu tentu akan melukai hatinya dengan luka yang parah. Berdebar jantungnya, jika diingat sejurus lagi cahaya matanya ini akan luput dari pemandangannya, bukan untuk sehari dua hari ataupun sepekan dua pekan. Entah beberapa tahun lagi, baru dapat pula ia melihat wajah Samsu tiadalah dapat ditentukan.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 89, Ph 1, L 8-14)

**Intimacy:** The feelings of attachment and closeness.

**“Akan tetapi tatkala dilihatnya kapal yang akan membawa jantung hatinya, jauh daripadanya, barulah dirasainya, bahwa perceraian itu tentu akan melukai hatinya dengan luka yang parah.”**

**Notes:** The intimacy component includes the feelings of attachment and closeness. The attachment and closeness between Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were so real and obvious. They used to be together since they were kids. Whatever they were doing and whenever they were going they always did it together. Thus, since the couples were so closed that when they were separated, they felt a loss. A big loss.

“Sejak hari perceraiannya, sampai kepada waktu itu, kekasihnya ini tiada hilang barang sekejap pun dari ingatannya. Biarpun buah hatinya ini telah hilang dari matanya, tetapi makin kelihatannya ia dalam kalbunya, makin nyaring kedengaran bunyi suaranya dan makin bertambah nyata segala tingkah lakunya.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 109, Ph 1, L 5-9)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Biarpun buah hatinya ini telah hilang dari matanya, tetapi makin kelihatannya ia dalam kalbunya, makin nyaring kedengaran bunyi suaranya dan makin bertambah nyata segala tingkah lakunya.”**

**Notes:** So close the relationship between Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri that it made both of them, especially Sitti Nurbaya, sufferred from a loss. After the leaving of Samsulbahri, rather than forgot him Sitti nurbaya was felt getting closer to him. She could not stop thinking about Samsulbahri.

“Aduh, alangkah senang hatiku kelak, apabila aku telah menjadi istri Samsu, kekasihku itu! Memang patut aku duduk bersama-sama dengan dia, memang dialah jodohku.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 110, Ph 2, L 1-3)

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“Aduh, alangkah senang hatiku kelak, apabila aku telah menjadi istri Samsu, kekasihku itu!”**

**Notes:** Experienced happiness with the loved one is one of the feelings included in Intimacy. By the intimacy, they do share feelings and one’s possessions and will do everything to make their lovers experience the happiness. Nothing compares the feelings when we know that the person we love have same feeling as us. Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri had confided their feelings that they loved each other. They also had committed to one another that they would keep the feelings and had promised to wait for each other. To imagine that they would get married someday, it made Sitti Nurbaya was so happy and joyful.

“Setelah dibaca oleh Nurbaya surat itu, lalu diciumnya dan diletakkannya ke atas dadanya, ke tempat jantungnya yang berdebar; kemudian disimpannya dalam lemari pakaiannya, bersama-sama dengan surat yang lain, yang telah diterimanya dari kekasihnya itu.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 125, Ph 2, L 1-4)

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“Setelah dibaca oleh Nurbaya surat itu, lalu diciumnya dan diletakkannya ke atas dadanya, ke tempat jantungnya yang berdebar.”**

**Notes:** Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were now separated. It made them could not directly see or communicate to each other. The only way to communicate and connect them was by letters. The letters kept them closed and attached. So, that’s why Sitti Nurbaya was so happy when every time she received the letters from Samsulbahri.

“Mendengar pantun ini, tiadalah tertahan oleh Nurbaya hatinya lagi, lalu dipeluknya Samsu dan diciumnya pipinya.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 180, Ph 1, L 1-2)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“..lalu dipeluknya Samsu dan diciumnya pipinya.”**

**Notes:** The passion component refers to the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena in loving relationships. The passion component develops almost immediately, and it is only after a while that the intimacy component develops. Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri loved each other and they were intimate since they were kids. Intimacy developed by them was so obvious and strong that hugging and kissing did not make them felt clumsy.

“Aduh kekasihku yang sangat kucintai! Betapakah akhirnya aku ini?

Karena semenjak aku kau tinggalkan, adalah halku ini sebagai orang yang tiada bernyawa lagi dan adalah dunia ini rasanya telah menjadi sangat sempit, tiada lebih besar daripada engkau berdiri seorang diri, tempat aku bergantung.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 193, Ph 1, L 1-5)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Karena semenjak aku kau tinggalkan, adalah halku ini sebagai orang yang tiada bernyawa lagi dan adalah dunia ini rasanya telah menjadi sangat sempit.”**

**Notes:** As if it was not enough, then Sitti Nurbaya forced to marry Datuk Maringgih, her father passed away, and added with Samsulbahri was expelled by his father due to being caugh with Sitti Nurbaya in tandem. Samsulbahri left without telling Sitti Nurbaya a word and after that they had no longer sent letters to one another. This was gave the big impact to Sitti Nurbaya. It was not only a big loss anymore, but she felt like she had lost her soul and half of herself.

“Wahai jantung hatiku, cahaya mataku! Betapakah sampai hatimu meninggalkan aku ini seorang diri dengan nasibku yang malang ini? Jika siang tiadalah lain yang kupikirkan, melainkan engkau dan untungku yang celaka ini. Bekerja yang lain tiada dapat, karena pikiranku selalu melayang. Walaupun badanku ada di sini, tetapi nyawaku tiadalah jauh daripadamu. Wajah mukamu senantiasa terbayang-bayang di mataku. Jangankan bekerja, sedangkan makan dan minum tiada ingin, karena nasi dimakan rasa duri sekam, air diminum rasa duri.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 193-194, Ph 2, L 1-8)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Walaupun badanku ada di sini, tetapi nyawaku tiadalah jauh daripadamu.”**

**“Jangankan bekerja, sedangkan makan dan minum tiada ingin, karena nasi dimakan rasa duri sekam, air diminum rasa duri.”**

**Notes:** Nothing compares the feeling of losing someone you love so much. The leave of Samsulbahri did hurt Sitti Nurbaya. Samsulbahri left at the time when Sitti Nurbaya needed him the most. She was totally unable to think clearly or behave in a sensible way. She was so sad that she could not seem to manage herself anymore.

“Apabila hari telah malam, tiadalah dapat kupejamkan mataku barang sekejap pun, karena bayang-bayangmu berdiri di mukaku. Suaramu terdengar di telingaku, ciummu terasa di pipiku.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 194, Ph 4, L 1-3)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Apabila hari telah malam, tiadalah dapat kupejamkan mataku barang sekejap pun, karena bayang-bayangmu berdiri di mukaku. Suaramu terdengar di telingaku, ciummu terasa di pipiku.”**

**Notes:** The decision of Samsulbahri to leave without telling a word to Sitti Nurbaya was likely to upset and to bother her all the time. His leaving threw her into total confusion. Yet, Sitti Nurbaya was getting more and more often imagine and fantasize Samsulbahri instead of forgetting him. The more often she thought about Samsulbahri, the more obvious she could see and feel that Samsulbahri was there near her.

The following is the statements of love of Samsulbahri in the dialogue with Sitti Nurbaya:

1. **Samsulbahri**

“Barangkali sangkamu, aku pura-pura berbuat susah, karena akan pergi ke Jakarta itu,” kata Samsu pula, “tetapi sesungguhnyalah sangat khawatir hatiku meninggalkan…..” Hingga ini Samsu berhenti, sebagai tak berani menyebut nama orang yang dikhawatirkannya itu. “Meninggalkan siapa, Sam?” tanya Nurbaya. “Adakah orang di sini tempat hatimu tersangkut?” “Meninggalkan engkau, Nur,” jawab Samsu, terus terang. “Aku?” tanya Nurbaya pula, seakan-akan heran. “Ya,” jawab Samsu dengan pendek.

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 56, Ph 2, L 6-15)

**Intimacy:** The feelings of attachment and closeness.

**“tetapi sesungguhnyalah sangat khawatir hatiku meninggalkan…..” Hingga ini Samsu berhenti, sebagai tak berani menyebut nama orang yang dikhawatirkannya itu. “Meninggalkan engkau, Nur,”**

**Notes:** The attachment and closeness between Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were so real and obvious. Thus, since the couples were so closed that when they were separated, they felt a loss. A big loss. They used to always be together since they were kids, now the fact that Samsulbahri, had to leave Sitti Nurbaya, the woman she loved, it did not make him comfortable and happy.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Manis benar engkau kupandang hari ini, Nur, sehingga lupalah aku akan diriku sejurus.” “Dengan sengaja aku memakai-makai hari ini, sebab esok petang tiadalah engkau akan melihat aku lagi,” jawab Nurbaya sambil tersenyum pula. Jawaban ini jangankan dapat melipur hati Samsu bahkan rupanya menambah muram durjanya dan sedih hatinya.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 72, Ph 1-2, L 2-9)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Manis benar engkau kupandang hari ini, Nur, sehingga lupalah aku akan diriku sejurus.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Itulah yang memberatkan hatiku, itulah yang menjadikan aku was-was. Apabila aku tiada ingat janjiku kepada ayahku untuk pergi, tentulah lebih suka aku tinggal menjaga engkau.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 80, Ph 2, L 7-10)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Itulah yang memberatkan hatiku, itulah yang menjadikan aku was-was. Apabila aku tiada ingat janjiku kepada ayahku untuk pergi, tentulah lebih suka aku tinggal menjaga engkau.”**

**Notes:** Due to their closeness, Samsulbahri felt unable to leave Sitti Nurbaya. Due to their connectedness, Samsulbahri could also feel what Sitti Nurbaya felt about him that both of them denied to separate from each other. For Samsulbahri, it was not that easy to go and to leave Sitti Nurbaya all alone.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Ketahuilah olehmu, Nur, bahwa aku ini sangat cinta kepadamu. Percintaan itu telah lama kusembunyikan dalam hatiku, sekarang baru kubukakan, karena pada sangkaku, rahasia itu harus kau ketahui, sebelum kita bercerai.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 81, Ph 3, L 3-6)

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Mula-mula percintaan itu memang percintaan persaudaraan. Akan tetapi lama-kelamaan, dengan tiada kuketahui, bertukarlah ia menjadi cinta yang sebenar-benarnya cinta. Barangkali tak baik aku berbuat demikian, pada pikiranmu, tetapi apa hendak kukata? Dari kecil kita bercampur gaul, bukan sehari dua hari, makan sepiring, tidur setilam, lebih daripada saudara kandung sendiri. Bagaimanakah tiada akan tersangkut hatiku padamu? Sejenak pun belum pernah kita bercerai; tiba-tiba sekarang aku harus pergi meninggalkan engkau dengan tiada kuketahui, bilakah dapat pulang kembali. Bagaimana tiada rusak binasa hatiku? Bagaimanakah aku dapat meninggalkan engkau?” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 81, Ph 4, L 1-10)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Sejenak pun belum pernah kita bercerai; tiba-tiba sekarang aku harus pergi meninggalkan engkau dengan tiada kuketahui, bilakah dapat pulang kembali. Bagaimana tiada rusak binasa hatiku?”**

**Notes:** Due to their closeness, Samsulbahri felt unable to leave Sitti Nurbaya. Due to their connectedness, Samsulbahri could also feel what Sitti Nurbaya felt about him that both of them denied to separate from each other. The closer the day where Samsulbahri had to go and to leave Sitti Nurbaya, the bigger worries that Samsulbahri felt in his heart. For Samsulbahri, it was not that easy to go and to leave Sitti Nurbaya all alone

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Oleh sebab untung manusia tak dapat ditentukan, itulah sebabnya sangat ingin hatiku hendak mengetahui, bagaimanakah hatimu kepadaku? Atau hanya aku sendirilah yang rindu seorang?” kata Samsu, sambil memegang tangan Nurbaya.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 81, Ph 5, L 1-4)

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Samsu menghampiri Nurbaya lalu bertanya perlahan-lahan dengan mendekatkan kepalanya kepada kepala Nurbaya, “Sudikah engkau kelak menjadi istriku, apabila aku telah berpangkat dokter?” “Masakan tak sudi,” sahut Nurbaya perlahan-lahan, sebagai takut mengeluarkan perkataan ini. Maka diciumlah oleh Samsu perlahan-lahan punggung tangan perawan ini. Nurbaya tiada membantah, melainkan dibiarkan perbuatan Samsu itu. “Memang telah kusangka,” kata Samsu dengan lemah lembut suaranya, engkau tak benci kepadaku dan engkau cinta pula kepadaku.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 82, Ph 1, L 3-14)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Maka diciumlah oleh Samsu perlahan-lahan punggung tangan perawan ini. Nurbaya tiada membantah, melainkan dibiarkan perbuatan Samsu itu.”**

**Notes:** Both Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri had feelings to one another. They not only had attracted but also had passion for each other. The kiss from the love one indeed gives such feelings. Thus, when Samsulbahri kissed Sitti Nurbaya, there was nothing that Sitti Nurbaya could do but enjoy it. She loved Samsulbahri and that was why she let him kiss her.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Sekarang maklumlah engkau, bagaimana takkan khawatir hatiku meninggalkan engkau. Kalau sesungguhnya engkau mendapat sesuatu bahaya disini, betapakah rasa hatiku? Hancur luluh, tak dapat dikatakan. Jika dekat aku padamu, tak kupikirkan. Hidup mati tidak kuindahkan, asal bersama dengan engkau.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 82, Ph 2, L 1-5)

**Intimacy**: The feelings of closeness and connectedness.

**“Kalau sesungguhnya engkau mendapat sesuatu bahaya disini, betapakah rasa hatiku? Hancur luluh, tak dapat dikatakan.”**

**Notes:** The closer the day where Samsulbahri had to go and to leave Sitti Nurbaya, the bigger worries that Samsulbahri felt in his heart. For Samsulbahri, it was not that easy to go and to leave Sitti Nurbaya all alone. Samsulbahri was frightened, he worried about leaving Sitti Nurbaya. He could not imagine if something bad and dangerous would happen to her and Samsulbahri was not there for her.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Nur! Bagiku asal bersama-sama dengan engkau, tiadalah aku akan mengantuk dan lelah. Biarpun sampai pagi kita begini saja, maulah aku; itulah kehendak hatiku. Tak dapatlah kukatakan bagaimana perasaan dalam kalbuku waktu ini; tak dapat kuceritakan betapa senang hatiku malam ini, melainkan Tuhanlah yang lebih mengetahuinya. Telah lama kucita-citakan pertemuan yang sedemikian ini; barulah sekarang kuperoleh.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 85, Ph 2, L 1-7)

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“Tak dapatlah kukatakan bagaimana perasaan dalam kalbuku waktu ini; tak dapat kuceritakan betapa senang hatiku malam ini, melainkan Tuhanlah yang lebih mengetahuinya.”**

**Notes:** Both Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri was undemonstrative their feelings. They had already been waiting for long time to confide, thus, when it came the time they had an opportunity to express theirs, they were so happy that even the words failed to convey how happy they were. Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri was happy knowing that their love was not such an unrequited love.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Malam inilah malam yang sangat penting bagiku dan bagi kehidupanku di kemudian hari, karena pada malam inilah aku mendapat cinta hatiku dan jodohku yang kurindukan siang dan malam. Selagi ada hayat dikandung badan, tiadalah akan lupa aku kepada malam ini, yaitu malam yang memberi harapan yang baik bagiku, kepada waktu yang akan datang. Itu saksiku, Nur,” kata Samsu, seraya menunjuk bulan dan bintang yang ada di atas langit, “tiadalah aku akan mencintai perempuan lain, melainkan engkau seorang. Tiada lain perempuan yang akan menjadi istriku hanya engkaulah. Engkaulah harapanku, engkaulah mestika yang mendatangkan kesenangan dan kesentosaan atas diriku. Bila tiada engkau, haramlah bagiku perempuan lain,” lalu diciumnya pula Nurbaya.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 85, Ph 3, L 5-16)

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“Malam inilah malam yang sangat penting bagiku dan bagi kehidupanku di kemudian hari, karena pada malam inilah aku mendapat cinta hatiku dan jodohku yang kurindukan siang dan malam.”**

**Notes:** Both Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri was undemonstrative their feelings. They had already been waiting for long time to confide what they felt, thus, when it came the time they had an opportunity to express theirs, they were so happy that even the words failed to convey how happy they were. In the end, Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri knew that they had kept the same feelings as one another. Both of them experienced happiness with the loved one.

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“Itu saksiku, Nur,” kata Samsu, seraya menunjuk bulan dan bintang yang ada di atas langit, “tiadalah aku akan mencintai perempuan lain, melainkan engkau seorang. Tiada lain perempuan yang akan menjadi istriku hanya engkaulah.”**

**“Bila tiada engkau, haramlah bagiku perempuan lain,” lalu diciumnya pula Nurbaya.”**

**Notes:** Commitment component refers to, in in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love. From the quotation of the statement of Samsulbahri above, it can be said that Samsulbahri explicitly stated that there would be no other but Sitti Nurbaya only. He committed to Sitti Nurbaya that he would keep his heart and love only for Sitti Nurbaya until he came back and married her.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Kemudian kupinta kepadamu, janganlah engkau lupa akan janji dan sumpah kita tadi malam, karena sejak waktu itu batinnya telah kawinlah kita; engkau telah suka menjadi istriku, aku pun telah suka pula menjadi suamimu. Hanya menurut syarat dunialah, belum lagi kita berhubung.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 85-86, Ph 3, L 12-19)

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“..janganlah engkau lupa akan janji dan sumpah kita tadi malam, karena sejak waktu itu batinnya telah kawinlah kita; engkau telah suka menjadi istriku, aku pun telah suka pula menjadi suamimu.”**

**Notes:** Either Sitti Nurbaya or Samsulbahri had confided their feelings to one another. Due to the reason Samsulbahri had to go to Jakarta, both of them would not see each other for a while. To ensure, both Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri had made a commitment that they would keep their feelings and heart only for each other. Indirectly, they both had promised that they would only marry each other and there would be no others.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

“Masakan hamba tak sudi,” jawab Samsu. “Perkara itu janganlah Mamanda khawatirkan; walau bagaimana sekalipun, Nurbaya tinggal adik hamba, dunia dan akhirat; tak boleh hamba buang atau hamba hilangkan dari dalam hati hamba. Berjanjilah hamba dengan bersaksikan Tuhan dan rasulnya, selagi hamba hidup, tiadalah akan hamba sia-siakan Nurbaya.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 125, Ph 3, L 1-6)

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“Berjanjilah hamba dengan bersaksikan Tuhan dan rasulnya, selagi hamba hidup, tiadalah akan hamba sia-siakan Nurbaya.”**

**Notes:** For his feelings and love to Sitti Nurbaya, Samsulbahri was willing to do anything for her. Mainly when Baginda Sulaiman, Sitti Nurbaya’s father was dying, Samsulbahri had promised him that no matter what happened he would take care of Sitti Nurbaya. He had committed that he would not ignore her. He would be forever there everytime Sitti Nurbaya needed him.

“Dibalas oleh Samsu cium kekasihnya ini dengan pelukan yang

hasrat.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 180, Ph 1, L 2-3)

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Dibalas oleh Samsu cium kekasihnya ini dengan pelukan yang hasrat.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic.

“Maka tiadalah tertahan hatinya lagi, lalu ia berlari mendapatkan Nurbaya dan dipeluk serta diciumnya perempuan ini, sambil menangis, “Aduh Nurbaya, adikku yang tercinta! Rupanya hampir tiada dapat kita bertemu lagi.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 216, Ph 3, L 10-13)

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“Maka tiadalah tertahan hatinya lagi, lalu ia berlari mendapatkan Nurbaya dan dipeluk serta diciumnya perempuan ini.”**

**Notes:** Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were now separated. It made them could not directly see or communicate to each other. It was getting more difficult when Sitti Nurbaya forced to marry Datuk Maringgih. Datuk Maringgih would do everything to obstruct Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri to no longer see and communicate to each other. That was why when there was a big opportunity to leave, Sitti Nurbaya did not waste it. She took a chance to run away from Datuk Maringgih. Knowing the struggle of Sitti Nurbaya and felt worried that Datuk Maringgih would harm her, Samsulbahri could not think clearly. When he knew that Sitti Nurbaya was safe and sound without getting any harms and the fact that he finally could see Sitti Nurbaya once again, it made Samsulbahri was very happy and excited.

From the statements of love in the whole dialogues between two main characters of *Sitti Nurbaya* above, the implications of the theory **Robert J. Sternberg “A Triangle Theory of Love”** for close relationships and satisfaction in them will be described as:

After analyzing one by one the statements of love in the whole dialogues between two main characters, it can be seen that the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within *Sitti Nurbaya* novel are completed. This research indicates that one experiences the intimacy component of love when one samples a sufficient number of these feelings, with the number that is sufficient probably differing from one person to another. The feelings are not experienced independently, they may be experienced as one overall feeling.

**Intimacy**: Experienced happiness with the loved one.

**“Setelah dibaca oleh Nurbaya surat itu, lalu diciumnya dan diletakkannya ke atas dadanya, ke tempat jantungnya yang berdebar.”**

**Notes:** Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were now separated. It made them could not directly see or communicate to each other. The only way to communicate and connect them was by letters. The letters kept them closed and attached. So, that’s why Sitti Nurbaya was so happy when every time she received the letters from Samsulbahri.

**Intimacy:** The feelings of attachment and closeness.

**“Akan tetapi tatkala dilihatnya kapal yang akan membawa jantung hatinya, jauh daripadanya, barulah dirasainya, bahwa perceraian itu tentu akan melukai hatinya dengan luka yang parah.”**

**Notes:** The intimacy component includes the feelings of attachment and closeness. The attachment and closeness between Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were so real and obvious. They used to be together since they were kids. Whatever they were doing and whenever they were going they always did it together. Thus, since the couples were so closed that when they were separated, they felt a loss. A big loss.

**Intimacy:** Intimate communication with the loved one.

**Notes:** The quotation above is a quotation from the statement of Samsulbahri in the conversation with Sitti Nurbaya. The statement represents an intimate communication because this is such a heart-to-heart conversation between two couples confide their feelings, hopes, and promises to one another.

The passion component between two main characters Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri in *Sitti Nurbaya* novel aroused by the intimacy. The passion component is certainly highly and reciprocally interactive with intimacy. In other words, the passion component, especially as it applies to physical attraction, develops only after the intimacy one.

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Maka diciumlah oleh Samsu perlahan-lahan punggung tangan perawan ini. Nurbaya tiada membantah, melainkan dibiarkan perbuatan Samsu itu.”**

**Notes:** Both Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri had feelings to one another. They not only had attracted but also had passion for each other. The kiss from the love one indeed gives such feelings. Thus, when Samsulbahri kissed Sitti Nurbaya, there was nothing that Sitti Nurbaya could do but enjoy it. She loved Samsulbahri and that was why she let him kiss her.

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“..lalu dipeluknya Samsu dan diciumnya pipinya.”**

**Notes:** The passion component refers to the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena in loving relationships. The passion component develops almost immediately, and it is only after a while that the intimacy component develops. Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri loved each other and they were intimate since they were kids. Intimacy developed by them was so obvious and strong that hugging and kissing did not make them felt clumsy.

**Passion**: The feelings physical and sexual attraction.

**“Dibalas oleh Samsu cium kekasihnya ini dengan pelukan yang hasrat.”**

**Notes:** The feelings physical attraction is included in one of passion components. Physical attraction means that someone attracted and likes one’s physic.

The decision/commitment component as it has been explained before, consists of two aspects, a short-term one and a long-term one. The short-term one is the decision that one loves a certain other.

“Aku pun demikian pula, Sam,” jawab Nurbaya. “Tuhan saksiku, tak ada laki-laki di alam ini yang kucintai lain daripada engkau. Engkaulah suamiku dunia akhirat.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 86, Ph 3, L 17-19)

“Ketahuilah olehmu, Nur, bahwa aku ini sangat cinta kepadamu. Percintaan itu telah lama kusembunyikan dalam hatiku, sekarang baru kubukakan, karena pada sangkaku, rahasia itu harus kau ketahui, sebelum kita bercerai.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 81, Ph 3, L 3-6)

“Samsu menghampiri Nurbaya lalu bertanya perlahan-lahan dengan mendekatkan kepalanya kepada kepala Nurbaya, “Sudikah engkau kelak menjadi istriku, apabila aku telah berpangkat dokter?” “Masakan tak sudi,” sahut Nurbaya perlahan-lahan, sebagai takut mengeluarkan perkataan ini. Maka diciumlah oleh Samsu perlahan-lahan punggung tangan perawan ini. Nurbaya tiada membantah, melainkan dibiarkan perbuatan Samsu itu. “Memang telah kusangka,” kata Samsu dengan lemah lembut suaranya, engkau tak benci kepadaku dan engkau cinta pula kepadaku.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 82, Ph 1, L 3-14)

The long term aspect is the commitment to maintain that love.

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“Tuhan saksiku, tak ada laki-laki di alam ini yang kucintai lain daripada engkau. Engkaulah suamiku dunia akhirat.”**

**Notes:** Commitment component refers to, in in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love. From the quotation of the statement of Sitti Nurbaya above, it can be said that Sitti Nurbaya explicitly stated that there would be no other but Samsulbahri only. She committed to Samsulbahri that she would keep her heart and love only for Samsulbahri until Samsulbahri came back and married her.

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“..janganlah engkau lupa akan janji dan sumpah kita tadi malam, karena sejak waktu itu batinnya telah kawinlah kita; engkau telah suka menjadi istriku, aku pun telah suka pula menjadi suamimu.”**

**Notes:** Either Sitti Nurbaya or Samsulbahri had confided their feelings to one another. Due to the reason Samsulbahri had to go to Jakarta, both of them would not see each other for a while. To ensure, both Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri had made a commitment that they would keep their feelings and heart only for each other. Indirectly, they both had promised that they would only marry each other and there would be no others.

**Commitment:** In the long term, the commitment to maintain that love.

**“Itu saksiku, Nur,” kata Samsu, seraya menunjuk bulan dan bintang yang ada di atas langit, “tiadalah aku akan mencintai perempuan lain, melainkan engkau seorang. Tiada lain perempuan yang akan menjadi istriku hanya engkaulah.”**

**“Bila tiada engkau, haramlah bagiku perempuan lain,” lalu diciumnya pula Nurbaya.”**

**Notes:** Commitment component refers to, in in the long term, the commitment to maintain that love. From the quotation of the statement of Samsulbahri above, it can be said that Samsulbahri explicitly stated that there would be no other but Sitti Nurbaya only. He committed to Sitti Nurbaya that he would keep his heart and love only for Sitti Nurbaya until he came back and married her.

Thus, it can be said that the feeling and the chemistry between Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri are also strong. To know what kind of love the love within *Sitti Nurbaya* novel is, the writer chooses to analyze from what and how many components are involved. Since, all those three components are involved, it can be described as:

|  |
| --- |
| Combinations of Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment |
|  | Intimacy | Passion | Commitment |
| Consummate Love | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |

The conclusion is the love depicted in *Sitti Nurbaya* is the Consummate Love. Consummate Love is an ideal love where the feeling, the chemistry, and the connection of the main characters are powerfully strong one to another. Consummate love is the complete form of love, representing the ideal relationship toward which many people strive but which apparently few achieve. Of the seven varieties of love, consummate love is theorized to be that love associated with the “perfect couple.”

The writer analyzed one by one the statements of love in the whole dialogues between two main characters within Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. There are either the similarity or the difference between both novels. The similarity is that it can be seen the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within both novels are completed so the kind of love produced by those three components are Consummate Love.

However, the difference of how the love aspect is depicted within Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* can be seen from the way the authors of the novels picture the love itself.

In Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice*, the three components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment do not develop immediately. It takes times to develop those three components because the relationship established between Miss. Lizzy and Mr. Darcy did not go well at the very first tim they met. After their meetings for the umpteenth times, the components one by one started to develop. Yet still, the time needed by those three components to develop is sufficiently long. The first component develops is Passion. The passion component, especially as it applies to physical attraction. Only after a while, the intimacy component develops then followed by the decision/commitment component. The decision/commitment component of love interact with both the intimacy and the passion components. The decision/commitment results from emotional and other involvement of the intimacy component or the motivational and other arousal of the passion component.

Meanwhile, In Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*, the three components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment develop immediately. The first component built is Intimacy. Intimacy is built since Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were kids until adults. The intimacy component of love forms a common core in this loving relationship. Conversely, the passion component in Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* aroused by the intimacy. The passion component develops almost immediately after the intimacy one. Then, the last component aroused is the decision/commitment component.

The three components are all important parts of loving relationships, although their importance differs from one relationship to another. Moreover, the importance of these components of love may differ over time within a relationship as well as across relationships at a given time.

* **How the love is viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters)**

After analyzing how the love is depicted, the writer furthermore wants to analyze how the love is viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters) in both novels Austen’s Pride and Prejudice and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. The writer remains using the same way to analyze which is analyzing from either the sentence or the dialogue spoken by the main characters.

1. **Austen, Jane. 1813. *Pride and Prejudice*. United Kingdom: T. Egerton, Whitehall.**

Two main characters in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* are Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy.

1. **Elizabeth Bennet (Lizzy)**

Miss. Lizzy sees the love as a freedom and a sacrifice. At that time, the women married for survival. Women had few opportunities to support themselves in society aside from becoming governesses or marrying into wealth and prestige. Otherwise, Miss. Lizzy did not think like that way. She was such a smart, open-minded, and independent woman. She thought that marriage was not a way to survive, but a marriage should have based on pure love as its foundation.

That was why Miss. Lizzy did not want to get married quickly and did not care about it too much. She thought that women should have chosen their soulmates by themselves not based on parents’ selection. Women had rights to marry the ones their loved and when it came the right time, they would get married.

From the reason above, Miss. Lizzy jilted some people who had proposed her. The first person had been jilted by her, was Mr. Collins. Mr. Colllins liked Miss. Lizzy, he was interested to her and asked her for a marriage. Yet due to Miss. Lizzy had no feelings to him, she jilted him. Apparently, Mr. Collins thought that the refusal was such a typical way of women to say yes. Mr. Collins did not understand that Miss. Lizzy did not love her but he was so stubborn that he kept heading forwards his point of view that Miss. Lizzy would not refuse him.

“Astaga, Sir!” seru Elizabeth, “anda terlalu banyak berharap dalam menanggapi penolakanku. Percayalah, aku bukan jenis gadis seperti itu (kalau gadis semacam itu memang ada), yang begitu berani mempertaruhkan kebahagiaan mereka pada kesempatan lamaran kedua. Aku sungguh tidak main-main dengan penolakanku. Anda tidak akan bisa membahagiakanku, dan yakinlah bahwa aku adalah perempuan terakhir di dunia yang sanggup membahagiakan anda.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 149, Ph 2, L 1-8)

“Sungguh Mr. Collins, seluruh pujian itu tidak akan berguna. Anda harus membolehkan aku membuat keputusan bagi diriku sendiri, dan pujilah aku lantaran meyakini pilihanku.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 149, Ph 4, L 1-4)

“Percayalah, Sir, aku tidak sedang berpura-pura membikin seorang lelaki terhormat merana dengan cara seanggun apa pun. Aku lebih suka mendapatkan pujian untuk kejujuranku. Sekali lagi aku berterima kasih atas kehormatan yang sudah kau berikan kepadaku melalui lamaranmu, tapi sungguh mustahil bagiku untuk menerimanya. Dalam segala hal, perasaanku mengatakan tidak. Bolehkah aku bicara dengan lebih gamblang? Mulai saat ini, jangan anggap aku sebagai perempuan anggun yang sedang berniat memikatmu, namun sebagai makhluk yang berakal sehat, yang mengungkapkan kejujuran dari lubuk hatinya yang terdalam.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 151, Ph 2, L 1-11)

And the second person had been jilted by Miss. Lizzy, was Mr. Darcy. Miss. Lizzy hated Mr. Darcy since the first time they met at the ball, because Mr. Darcy was such an arrogant, smug, with high prestige type of person. She was getting more dislike him when she knew that Mr. Darcy was a reason why his best friend, Mr. Bingley and her sister, Miss. Jane ware separated.

Miss. Lizzy believed that her impression about Mr. Darcy were true and could not be bothered. So, when Mr. Darcy came after her to asked her to marry him, Miss. Lizzy emphatically jilted Mr. Darcy’s proposal of marriage.

“Aku yakin, dalam keadaan semacam ini, amat berat bagimu untuk mengungkapkan semua perasaan yang kau pendam, apalagi dengan adanya kemungkinan dirimu tidak akan mendapat balasan yang kau harapkan.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 259, Ph 2, L 1-4)

“Tapi ada hal lain yang mengobarkan kemarahanku. Kau tahu itu. Seandainya aku tidak membencimu – kalau perasaanku biasa-biasa saja kepadamu, atau bahkan kalau aku menyukaimu, apakah menurutmu aku tetap akan menerima cinta seorang lelaki yang sudah menjadi biang kerok dalam menghancurkan kebahagiaan kakakku tersayang, boleh jadi untuk selama-lamanya?”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 260, Ph 3, L 6-13)

“Kau salah, Mr. Darcy, kalau mengira bahwa caramu dalam mengungkapkan perasaanmu akan mempengaruhi keputusanku. Bahkan kalaupun kau bersikap layaknya seorang lelaki terhormat, aku masih akan tetap menolakmu.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 263, Ph 3, L 1-4)

“Dengan cara apa pun kau menyampaikan perasaanmu, aku tetap tidak akan menerimanya.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 263, Ph 4, L 1-2)

“Sejak awal – katakanlah sejak pertama kali aku berjumpa denganmu – tingkah lakumu yang mencoba memikatku dengan keangkuhanmu yang memuakkan, tipu dayamu, dan sikap acuh tak acuhmu kepada orang lain, semua itu menjadi landasan kebencianku kepadamu; dan sebelum sebulan aku mengenalmu, aku sudah tahu bahwa kau adalah lelaki terakhir di dunia ini yang bakal kunikahi.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 263, Ph 5, L 1-7)

But all had changed when there was an incident where one of her sisters, Miss. Lidya eloped with her boyfriend, Mr. Wickham to London. Mr. Wickham did not want to go back because he owed a lot of money to some people back there. Miss. Lidya herself, did not want to return to home at least she was married with Mr. Wickham. And for that, Mr. Darcy was such a life-saver for Miss. Lizzy. Eventhough Miss. Lizzy had jilted, insulted, and humiliated him, Mr. Darcy remained helping her family.

Mr. Darcy really loved her and would do everything to make her happy. Miss. Lizzy realized that Mr. Darcy’s feeling with her was so serious that her eyes and mind finally had opened clearly. Realizing the seriousness and the sincerity of Mr. Darcy, in the end Miss. Lizzy fell in love with him.

“Sebaliknya, itu justru semakin menyadarkannya pada perasaanya sendiri. Dan sejujurnya, dia tidak pernah merasa bahwa dia bisa mencintai Mr. Darcy seperti sekarang, di saat seluruh cinta hanya akan menjadi sia-sia.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 372, Ph 1, L 6-10)

“Perasaan cinta datang secara berangsur-angsur sehingga aku tidak menyadari sejak kapan tepatnya rasa cinta itu tumbuh. Tapi aku yakin, awalnya ialah sewaktu aku berjumpa dengannya di taman indah miliknya di Pemberley.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 503, Ph 7, L 1-4)

“Aku sungguh-sungguh menyukainya,” tegas Elizabeth dengan berlinangan air mata. “Aku mencintainya. Sebenarnya dia tidak sombong. Dia amat baik hati. Karena Papa tidak tahu seperti apa sesungguhnya dia, janganlah sakiti aku dengan mengata-ngatainya semacam itu.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 507, Ph 6, L 1-5)

“Elizabeth menjawab dengan jujur dan sungguh-sungguh; dan akhirnya, setelah berulang-ulang menegaskan bahwa Darcy merupakan pilihan yang tepat baginya, Elizabeth memaparkan mengenai perubahan perasaannya yang berlangsung secara berangsur-angsur, mengungkapkan keyakinannya bahwa cinta Mr. Darcy kepadanya pun tidak muncul dalam sehari namun sudah kuat bertahan menghadapi cobaan selama berbulan-bulan.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 508, Ph 2, L 1-8)

From the analysis above it can be considered that the love viewed by Elizabeth Bennet is a freedom and a sacrifice. A freedom where women should have rights to choose their soulmates by themselves not based on parents’ selection. Women have rights to marry the ones their loves and when it comes the right time, they will get married. A freedom where a marriage should have based on pure love as its foundation, not due to an arrangement. A sacrifice is seen from the seriousness and the sincerity of the couple. How big his efforts and how hard he tries to fight for their love.

1. **Fitzwilliam Darcy (Darcy)**

While Mr. Darcy sees the love as a patience and a sacrifice. Mr. Darcy was such an arrogant, not talkative, with a high pride type of person. It was so hard for Mr. Darcy to low his ego because there were no one who ever protested and criticized his attitude. But when it came to Miss. Lizzy, it was like Mr. Darcy got a self-shocked. Miss. Lizzy was a smart, cheerful and optimistic girl who was so proud of her prejudice of other people.

Miss. Lizzy was the first person who was brave to criticize Mr. Darcy about his pride, ego, and arrogancy. Unexpectedly, it did not make Mr. Darcy being mad at her, otherwise it made him fell in love with Miss. Lizzy. Yet due to have been blinded by her prejudice and hatred about Mr. Darcy, Miss. Lizzy ignored him and even always talked to him harshly. However, Mr. Darcy remained tolerating her. Mr. Darcy loved her so much that he could not even mad at her for being rude to him.

“Namun bagi Darcy, ada perpaduan sikap lemah lembut dan keras kepala dalam diri Elizabeth yang tidak terlihat sebagai penghinaan; dan Darcy belum pernah seterpikat itu kepada perempuan sebelumnya.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 73, Ph 3, L 2-5)

“dan Darcy, setelah merenung beberapa saat, memutuskan bahwa dia tidak menyesal. Dia mulai merasakan bahayanya memberikan terlalu banyak perhatian kepada Elizabeth.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 82, Ph 5, L 2-5)

“Keduanya merasa kecewa, meskipun kadarnya berbeda. Karena sebuah perasaan kuat terhadap Elizabeth menggelora di dada Darcy, dengan mudah dia dapat memaafkan gadis tersebut dan melampiaskan kemarahannya kepada orang lain.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 132, Ph 2, L 4-8)

“Membencimu! Aku barangkali marah pada awalnya, tapi amarahku lekas surut.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 497, Ph 5, L 1-2)

Mr. Darcy could not wait any longer to tell Miss. Lizzy the truth. He wanted her to know that he was so in love with her that he finally came after her and told her about his feeling. Yet surprisingly, Miss. Lizzy jilted him harshly straight away. Miss. Lizzy furious at him because she thought that Mr. Darcy was a reason why his best friend, Mr. Bingley and her sister, Miss. Jane ware separated. Nevertheless, even Miss. Lizzy had jilted, insulted, and humiliated him harshly, still Mr. Darcy could not mad at her.

“Bukannya terkejut, Mr. Darcy, yang bersandar ke perapian dan menatap tajam wajah Elizabeth, justru tampak marah. Wajahnya pucat pasi dan pikirannya yang kalut terpantul jelas dalam seluruh gerak-geriknya. Dia berjuang mati-matian untuk tetap bersikap tenang, dan baru membuka mulut setelah yakin emosinya telah terkendali.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 260, Ph 2, L 1-6)

“Sekali lagi pijar keterkejutan tergurat jelas di wajah Darcy. Kaget dan malu bercampur aduk dalam ekspresinya sewaktu memandang Elizabeth.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 263, Ph 6, L 1-3)

“Penjelasanmu sudah cukup, Madam. Aku memahami perasaanmu, dan aku malu pada kelakuanku. Maafkan aku karena sudah menyia-nyiakan waktumu, dan kudoakan kau semoga selalu sehat dan bahagia.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 263, Ph 8, L 1-4)

Apparently, Miss. Lizzy rebuffing to Mr. Darcy did not affect Mr. Darcy to do a kindness for Miss. Lizzy. It was seemed when Miss. Lizzy got a bad news from her family that one of her sisters, Miss. Lidya eloped with her boyfriend, Mr. Wickham to London. Mr. Wickham did not want to go back because he owed a lot of money to some people back there. Miss. Lidya herself, did not want to return to home at least she was married with Mr. Wickham.

Mr. Wickham and Mr. Daryl were enemies. There was nothing Miss. Lizzy could do about that but crying and asking for help to her aunt and uncle. When Miss. Lizzy returned to her home, she found that her father and her uncle had taken over the problem and had it done. Yet, when Miss. Lidya and Mr. Wickham finally agreed to go back and arranged a party before their wedding, Miss. Lidya told something shockingly to Miss. Lizzy. Miss. Lidya said that at that time, Mr. Darcy was also there to help them with their father and uncle.

Miss. Lizzy could not believe what she had just heard from her sister, she directly wrote a letter to her aunt to ask the truth. Thus, the answer she got from her aunt made her more startling because her aunt confirmed that what Miss. Lidya said was true. Mr. Darcy had a big role and had taken much efforts to help their family.

“Kurasa kau sudah tahu tindakan apa yang diambil Mr. Darcy terhadap pasangan tersebut. Semua utang Wickham dibayar lunas sampai sebanyak, aku yakin, sekira seribu pound, dan seribu pound lagi untuk mengurus kepindahan Wickham serta memastikan kehidupan yang layak bagi mereka. Alasan kenapa semua ini dikerjakan sendiri oleh Mr. Darcy sudah kupaparkan di atas. Gara-gara dirinya, lantaran sifat tertutup dan hasratnya untuk menjaga nama baik, maka watak asli Wickham tak diketahui oleh masyarakat umum, sehingga tidak seorang pun yang tahu sikap culasnya.”

(Pride and Prejudice, P 435, Ph 3, L 1-12)

“Mr. Darcy menepati janjinya untuk kembali ke kota dan, seperti yang diutarakan Lydia kepadamu, menghadiri upacara pernikahan mereka.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 436, Ph 4, L 1-3)

“Mr. Darcy sengaja mengikuti mereka ke kota, kemudian menceburkan diri ke dalam kerepotan yang amat sangat dan merendahkan derajatnya dalam sebuah pencarian, yang keberhasilannya tak lepas dari bantuan seorang perempuan yang sudah lama dibencinya. Selain itu dia juga harus menjumpai – bahkan berulang-ulang – membuat kesepakatan, membujuk, dan akhirnya menyuap seorang lelaki yang senantiasa dihindarinya, yang penyebutan nama lelaki tersebut seakan-akan merupakan hukuman baginya.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 438, Ph 1, L 1-9)

“Kalau mau berterima kasih kepadaku,” tukas Darcy, “biarkanlah dirimu sendiri saja yang mengucapkannya. Aku tidak akan menyangkal bahwa aku melakukan semua itu dengan harapan untuk membahagiakanmu. Tapi keluargamu tidak berutang apa pun kepadaku. Biarpun aku menghormati mereka, yang kupikirkan cuma kau.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 492-493, Ph 5, L 1-6)

From the analysis above it can be considered that the love viewed by Fitzwilliam Darcy is a patience and a sacrifice. A patience is to understand and tolerate his mate, to accept her just the way she is all the goodness and weakness. Eventhough he had been jilted, insulted, and humiliated rudely, he preferred to stay calm and hold his anger. A patience where even if it means to get hurt, as long as the one he loves does not. A sacrifice is to sacrifice himself no matter what it is, his time, his wealth, his ego, and even his pride. Although he had been hurted and had been treated harshly it did not stop him to help and to do a kindness. A sacrifice to do everything to make his mate happy.

1. **Rusli, Marah (2008) [1922]. *[Sitti Nurbaya: Kasih Tak Sampai](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)*[.](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.**

Two main characters in Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* are Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri.

1. **Sitti Nurbaya**

Sitti Nurbaya sees the love as a struggle and a sacrifice for the ones she loves. The struggles she made were seen when the man she loved, Samsulbahri, had to go to Jakarta to continue his study. They had to be separated for next few years and it made both of them felt miserable especially Sitti Nurbaya. She could not help herself but being patient and waiting for Samsulbahri to finish his study and come back to their hometown. The truth is Sitty Nurbaya knew that she was able to ask Samsulbahri to marry her immediately, but she tended to refrain from revealing her thought to him because she did not want to Samsulbahri being distracted and failed his school just because of her.

“Mula-mula pada sangkanya mudah akan dapat melipur pikirannya, apabila kesedihan hatinya telah hilang. Akan tetapi setelah sepekan lamanya ia bagaikan demam dan setelah sembuh pula ia kembali pada lahirnya, pada batinnya bertambah-tambah ia menanggung kesakitan; makin lama makin larat, makin dilupakan makin teringat, makin dilipur makin berat, makin dijauhkan makin dekat. Ketika itulah baru diketahuinya benar-benar, betapa besar harga saudaranya dan kekasihnya itu baginya karena ketika itulah pula dirasainya benar-benar keberatan perceraian itu.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 109, Ph 2, L 1-9)

“Betul tetapi hatiku sebenarnya khawatir juga, kalau-kalau ia kelak tergoda oleh perempuan lain; karena Jakarta negeri besar, segala godaan ada di sana. Nyonya yang bagus-bagus, tentu tak kurang dan kabarnya perempuan-perempuan Sunda pun, banyak pula yang cantik-cantik. Baik aku minta lekas-lekas kawin dengan dia, supaya terikat ia padaku.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 111, Ph 1, L 1-5)

“Tetapi sejurus lagi bertukar pula pikirannya dan berkatalah ia dalam hatinya, “Ah, kurang baik pikiranku ini, sebab ia masih dalam sekolah, kalau-kalau pelajarannya kelak jadi terganggu. Yang dikejar nanti tak dapat, yang dikandung berceceran. Jangan terburu nafsu.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 111, Ph 2, L 1-4)

Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri loved each other even they knew that Sitti already had a husband but the love inside them remained alive. Sitti was willing to leave her hometown and went to Jakarta only to see Samsulbahri. She could not wait any longer and she was struggling to leave though she realized that her husband, Datuk Maringgih, would not allow her to go and would even torture her.

Moreover, knowing that the customs in Padang at that time did not support women to do what they want, it made everything more difficult. The women had to stay at home and were only allowed to do women’s jobs such as doing the laundry, cooking, and etc. even the women had no right to go to school to study. The point is women had no right to do activities outside the house. The possibilities was so small. Yet Sitti Nurbaya preferred to rebel because she did not want to be chained by the customs. She was struggling for that.

“Bukan aku takut,” kata Nurbaya,”walau ke laut api sekalipun aku berani, asal dapat bertemu dengan dia. Memang hal ini sudah juga kupikirkan, karena hanya dengan jalan inilah aku dapat memperoleh maksudku.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 204, Ph 2, L 1-4)

“Benar sekali perkataanmu itu, Sam. Itulah jalan yang sebaik-baiknya diturut, supaya selamat kita. Dan walaupun kusayangkan benar, engkau meninggalkan sekolahmu, tetapi harus juga kubenarkan maksudmu ini. Oleh sebab itu berjanjilah aku kepadamu, bila kita telah bersama-sama kelak, akan kubalas jasamu itu dengan penjagaan dan bantuan yang sebaik-baiknya dalam penghidupanmu.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 223, Ph 5, L 1-6)

Besides, she was willing to sacrifice herself eventhough she knew that the sacrifices she made, would harm her own self. The case happened when her father, Baginda Sulaiman, owed Datuk Maringgih a lot of money. When it came the time where he had to pay off, Baginda Sulaiman still could not discharge the money. It made Datuk Maringgih became furious at him. Yet Datuk Maringgih gave two options to him, the first option was Baginda Sulaiman did not have to pay off the money but with one condition that her daughter, Sitti Nurbaya, had to marry Datuk Maringgih. The second one was if Sitti Nurbaya did not want to marry Datuk Maringgih, Datuk Maringgih would confiscate all their properties and sent Baginda Sulaiman to the prison.

For the love of a daughter to her father, Sitti Nurbaya was willing to marry Datuk Maringgih eventhough she did not love him. She sacrificed herself due to she did not want to Baginda Sulaiman to be sent to the prison. She knew that her heart belonged to another person, Samsulbahri, but she preferred to save her father than to being selfish.

“Mendengar perkataan ayahku ini, tiadalah dapat kutahan lagi sedih hatiku, hancur luluh rasa jantungku, lalu menangislah aku tersedu-sedu di dada ayahku, sehingga basahlah baju dan kainnya, karena air mataku yang bercucuran. Tiadalah kujawab perkataannya sepatah kata pun karena dadaku bagaikan pecah dan leherku bagai terkunci.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 137, Ph 2, L 1-5)

“Tatkala kulihat ayahku akan dibawa ke dalam penjara, sebagai seorang penjahat yang bersalah besar, gelaplah mataku dan hilanglah pikiranku dan dengan tiada kuketahui, keluarlah aku, lalu berteriak, “Jangan dipenjarakan ayahku! Biarlah aku jadi istri Datuk Maringgih!” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 139, Ph 6, L 1-4)

“Oleh sebab hendak menolongku, anakku menyerahkan dirinya kepadamu, untuk memuaskan hawa nafsu dan hatimu, yang sebagai hati binatang itu.” kata ayahku kepada Datuk Maringgih.

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 139, Ph 9, L 1-3)

“Barangkali tak dapat kaupikirkan, Samsu, bagaimana hancur hatiku sekarang ini. Pertama karena telah mungkir janji kepadamu dan memutuskan pengharapanmu; kedua karena terpaksa duduk dengan seorang-orang yang sebagai Datuk Maringgih ini; iblis tua yang sangat kubenci.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 142, Ph 1, L 1-5)

From the analysis above it can be considered that the love viewed by Sitti Nurbaya is a struggle and a sacrifice. A struggle either to wait for the one she loves to come back or to come after your love. It all depends on the situation. A sacrifice is to help or to beatify the ones she loves even if it means to sacrifice her self-regard.

1. **Samsulbahri**

Not different from Sitti Nurbaya, Samsulbahri sees the love as a struggle and a sacrifice for the ones he loves. The struggle and the sacrifice he made was when Datuk Maringgih greedily brought down Baginda Sulaiman’s business, sentenced him and almost sent him to a prison. Even Datuk Maringgih forced Sitti Nurbaya to marry him. Samsulbahri could feel the misery of them.

Samsulbahri had known Baginda Sulaiman and Sitti Nurbaya since he was a kid. Baginda Sulaiman was like a father and Sitti Nurbaya was like a sister to him. So, when the incident happened to them, it was like his family was in calamity striken. Samsulbahri blamed Datuk Maringgih for what happened to his family. He really furious at him and planned to take revenge to Datuk Maringgih. He swore that he would not stop until he killed Datuk Maringgih.

“Setelah menangis amat sedih beberapa lamanya, tiba-tiba berdirilah ia dengan menggertakkan giginya dan mengepalkan tangannya. Dengan muka yang pucat dan mata yang bernyala-nyala, karena menahan marahnya, dipegangnyalah potret Nurbaya yang ada dekatnya sambil mengangkat mukanya ke atas lalu bersumpah, “Demi Allah, demi rasulnya! Selagi ada napas di dalam dadaku, akan kubalas jua kejahatan ini! Tiada puas hatiku sebelum kutuntut bela atas aniaya ini.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 141, Ph 5, L 1-7)

“Ya Allah, ya Tuhanku! Perkenankanlah juga permintaanku ini dan janganlah dicabut nyawaku lebih dahulu, sebelum sampai maksudku ini.” Setelah bersumpah itu, tunduklah Samsu beberapa saat lamanya sebagai hendak menahan sedih dan amarahnya; kemudian terduduklah ia pula ke atas kursinya, tiada berkata-kata barang sepatah pun.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 141, Ph 6, L 1-5)

Thus, the worst moment of his life was when he got a news that three people he loved, Baginda Sulaiman, Sitti Nurbaya, and his mother Sitti Maryam had passed away. Baginda Sulaiman passed away because he could not survive from his illness, Sitti Nurbaya passed away because she was poisoned by Datuk Maringgih, and Sitti Maryam passed away because she suffered from sadness of Sitti Nurbaya’s death. Samsulbahri was deeply affected by the news of their death. He planned to commit a suicide several times but failed.

In the end, Samsulbahri decided to join an army, The Dutch Army to execute his purposes which were to take revenge and to kill Datuk Maringgih. This simplified Samsulbahri because there was a rebellion in Padang and he was assigned to take over it. It had been a long while since the last time he met Datuk Maringgih, and now he had a chance to see and war against with him straight away. Without any doubts, Samsulbahri took revenge of the people he loved and killed Datuk Maringgih. Yet, in the end Samsulbahri also got killed by Datuk Maringgih and died.

“Sepuluh tahun lamanya aku menanggung sengsara dan duka cita yang tiada terderita, sepuluh tahun pula aku menaruh dendam dalam hatiku kepadamu. Sekarang barulah disampaikan Tuhan maksudku itu; sekarang barulah dapat aku menuntutkan bela sekalian orang yang telah engaku aniaya, hai penjahat yang sebesar-besarnya!” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 320, Ph 5, L 1-5)

“Setelah itu rebahlah keduanya ke tanah; Datuk Maringgih karena kena peluru Samsulbahri, yang menembus dada dan jantungnya dan Samsulbahri, karena kena parang Datuk Maringgih kepalanya.”

(Sitti Nurbaya, P 322, Ph 4, L 1-3)

From the analysis above it can be considered that the love viewed by Samsulbahri is a struggle and a sacrifice. A struggle to wait until it comes the right time to take revenge of the people he loved. A sacrifice is to sacrifice himself even if it means to get himself killed and to forfeit his live.

* 1. **Findings**

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| **Table of Findings** |
| **Data Analysis** | **Findings** | **Prove** |
| **How the love aspect is depicted within Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*** | **Pride and Prejudice:**The love depicted in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* is an ideal love. The feeling and the chemistry of the main characters, Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy are strong. The love between them is included as Consummate Love. | By analyzing the sentences and the dialogues of the main characters, it can be seen that the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within *Pride and Prejudice* novel are completed.Since, all those three components are involved, it can be described as:

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| --- |
| Combinations of Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment |
|  | Intimacy | Passion | Commitment |
| Consummate Love | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |

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| **Sitti Nurbaya:**The love depicted in Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* is an ideal love. The feeling and the chemistry of the main characters, Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri are strong. The love between them is included as Consummate Love. | By analyzing the sentences and the dialogues of the main characters, it can be seen that the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within *Sitti Nurbaya* novel are also completed.Since, all those three components are involved, it can be described as:

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| Combinations of Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment |
|  | Intimacy | Passion | Commitment |
| Consummate Love | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |

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| **How the love is viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters)** | **Elizabeth Bennet**Sees the love as a freedom and a sacrifice.A freedom where women should have rights to choose their soulmates by themselves not based on parents’ selection. A freedom where a marriage should have based on pure love as its foundation, not due to an arrangement.A sacrifice is seen from the seriousness and the sincerity of the couple. How big his efforts and how hard he tries to fight for their love. | “Percayalah, Sir, aku tidak sedang berpura-pura membikin seorang lelaki terhormat merana dengan cara seanggun apa pun. Aku lebih suka mendapatkan pujian untuk kejujuranku. Sekali lagi aku berterima kasih atas kehormatan yang sudah kau berikan kepadaku melalui lamaranmu, tapi sungguh mustahil bagiku untuk menerimanya. Dalam segala hal, perasaanku mengatakan tidak. Bolehkah aku bicara dengan lebih gamblang? Mulai saat ini, jangan anggap aku sebagai perempuan anggun yang sedang berniat memikatmu, namun sebagai makhluk yang berakal sehat, yang mengungkapkan kejujuran dari lubuk hatinya yang terdalam.”(Pride and Prejudice, P 151, Ph 2, L 1-11)“Elizabeth menjawab dengan jujur dan sungguh-sungguh; dan akhirnya, setelah berulang-ulang menegaskan bahwa Darcy merupakan pilihan yang tepat baginya, Elizabeth memaparkan mengenai perubahan perasaannya yang berlangsung secara berangsur-angsur, mengungkapkan keyakinannya bahwa cinta Mr. Darcy kepadanya pun tidak muncul dalam sehari namun sudah kuat bertahan menghadapi cobaan selama berbulan-bulan.”(Pride and Prejudice, P 508, Ph 2, L 1-8) |
| **Fitzwilliam Darcy**Sees the love as a patience and a sacrifice.A patience is to understand and tolerate his mate,. thought he had been jilted, insulted, and humiliated rudely, he preferred to stay calm and hold his anger.A patience where even if it means to get hurt, as long as the one he loves does not.A sacrifice is to sacrifice himself no matter what it is, his time, his wealth, his ego, and even his pride. Although he had been hurted and had been treated harshly it did not stop him to help and to do a kindness. A sacrifice to do everything to make his mate happy. | “Keduanya merasa kecewa, meskipun kadarnya berbeda. Karena sebuah perasaan kuat terhadap Elizabeth menggelora di dada Darcy, dengan mudah dia dapat memaafkan gadis tersebut dan melampiaskan kemarahannya kepada orang lain.”(Pride and Prejudice, P 132, Ph 2, L 4-8)“Membencimu! Aku barangkali marah pada awalnya, tapi amarahku lekas surut.”(Pride and Prejudice, P 497, Ph 5, L 1-2)“Penjelasanmu sudah cukup, Madam. Aku memahami perasaanmu, dan aku malu pada kelakuanku. Maafkan aku karena sudah menyia-nyiakan waktumu, dan kudoakan kau semoga selalu sehat dan bahagia.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 263, Ph 8, L 1-4)“Kalau mau berterima kasih kepadaku,” tukas Darcy, “biarkanlah dirimu sendiri saja yang mengucapkannya. Aku tidak akan menyangkal bahwa aku melakukan semua itu dengan harapan untuk membahagiakanmu. Tapi keluargamu tidak berutang apa pun kepadaku. Biarpun aku menghormati mereka, yang kupikirkan cuma kau.” (Pride and Prejudice, P 492-493, Ph 5, L 1-6) |
| **Sitti Nurbaya**Sees the love as a struggle and a sacrifice.A struggle either to wait for the one she loves to come back or to come after your love. It all depends on the situation.A sacrifice is to help or to beatify the ones she loves even if it means to sacrifice her self-regard. | “Tetapi sejurus lagi bertukar pula pikirannya dan berkatalah ia dalam hatinya, “Ah, kurang baik pikiranku ini, sebab ia masih dalam sekolah, kalau-kalau pelajarannya kelak jadi terganggu. Yang dikejar nanti tak dapat, yang dikandung berceceran. Jangan terburu nafsu.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 111, Ph 2, L 1-4)“Bukan aku takut,” kata Nurbaya,”walau ke laut api sekalipun aku berani, asal dapat bertemu dengan dia. Memang hal ini sudah juga kupikirkan, karena hanya dengan jalan inilah aku dapat memperoleh maksudku.” (Sitti Nurbaya, P 204, Ph 2, L 1-4)“Tatkala kulihat ayahku akan dibawa ke dalam penjara, sebagai seorang penjahat yang bersalah besar, gelaplah mataku dan hilanglah pikiranku dan dengan tiada kuketahui, keluarlah aku, lalu berteriak, “Jangan dipenjarakan ayahku! Biarlah aku jadi istri Datuk Maringgih!”(Sitti Nurbaya, P 139, Ph 6, L 1-4)“Oleh sebab hendak menolongku, anakku menyerahkan dirinya kepadamu, untuk memuaskan hawa nafsu dan hatimu, yang sebagai hati binatang itu.” kata ayahku kepada Datuk Maringgih.(Sitti Nurbaya, P 139, Ph 9, L 1-3) |
| **Samsulbahri**Sees the love as a struggle and a sacrifice.A struggle to wait until it comes the right time to take revenge of the people he loved.A sacrifice is to sacrifice himself even if it means to get himself killed and to forfeit his live. | “Ya Allah, ya Tuhanku! Perkenankanlah juga permintaanku ini dan janganlah dicabut nyawaku lebih dahulu, sebelum sampai maksudku ini.” Setelah bersumpah itu, tunduklah Samsu beberapa saat lamanya sebagai hendak menahan sedih dan amarahnya; kemudian terduduklah ia pula ke atas kursinya, tiada berkata-kata barang sepatah pun.”(Sitti Nurbaya, P 141, Ph 6, L 1-5)“Sepuluh tahun lamanya aku menanggung sengsara dan duka cita yang tiada terderita, sepuluh tahun pula aku menaruh dendam dalam hatiku kepadamu. Sekarang barulah disampaikan Tuhan maksudku itu; sekarang barulah dapat aku menuntutkan bela sekalian orang yang telah engaku aniaya, hai penjahat yang sebesar-besarnya!”(Sitti Nurbaya, P 320, Ph 5, L 1-5)“Setelah itu rebahlah keduanya ke tanah; Datuk Maringgih karena kena peluru Samsulbahri, yang menembus dada dan jantungnya dan Samsulbahri, karena kena parang Datuk Maringgih kepalanya.”(Sitti Nurbaya, P 322, Ph 4, L 1-3) |

**Chapter V**

**Conclusion and Suggestion**

**5.1 Conclusion**

Comparative (or referred to as Global or World Literature) is an interdisciplinary field whose practitioners study literature across national borders, across time periods, across languages, across genres, across boundaries between literature and the other arts, and across disciplines. Etymologically, the term comparative literature denotes any literary work or works when compared with any other literary work or works. Hence, comparative literature is the study of inter-relationship between any two or more than two significant literary works or literatures.

Deliberating following above, the object analysis of this comparative research are two different literary works with different either cultural backgrounds, space, or time. Those literary works are Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. Considering from both novel writing and establishment years and the historical backgrounds, thus Jane Austen can be categorized as one of the English (British) novelists who wrote during the Romantic Period in the romance genre whose novels are considered pure classics. While Marah Rusli is one of the most well-known Indonesian authors from the [*Balai Pustaka*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balai_Pustaka) period (or Modern Period). His novels are focused on the theme of the increasingly bankrupt Minangkabau culture.

The similarity between Austen and Rusli is insight, grace, and irony. Both writers used fiction to describe social reality within their own time and class. By so doing, their works were able to introduce something closer to real morality in describing the range of human relationships that we all are likely to encounter in ordinary life.

Love is the subject matter of both novel Pride and Prejudice and Sitti Nurbaya – well, love and marriage. It is particularly represented by the main characters’ relationships within the novels by Mrs. Bennet and Mr. Darcy, Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri. Pride and Prejudice established the template for an infinity of romance novels. While Sitti Nurbaya is generally considered as one of the most important works of Indonesian literature.

Both Austen and Rusli had allowed personal feelings of the characters to be expressed in their works. Both novels *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sitti Nurbaya* tell us about the love story, eventhough the love story depicted in both novels are quite different. The characters in both novels show such feelings as affection, passion, romantic, and love. The struggle and the sacrifice to stand up for the love ones are also shown through the characters within the novels.

To know how the pure love is depicted through the main characters, the first step the writer does is the writer chooses to analyze either the sentence or the dialogue spoken by the main characters. In this case the writer has successfully examined and analyzed how the pure love is depicted and is viewed through the main characters in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. From the few facts that have been raised through the discussion above, it can be concluded that:

* **How the love aspect is depicted within Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya***
1. **Austen, Jane. 1813. *Pride and Prejudice*. United Kingdom: T. Egerton, Whitehall.**

 After analyzing one by one the statements of love in the whole dialogues between two main characters, it can be seen that the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within *Pride and Prejudice* novel are completed. Thus, it can be said that the feeling and the chemistry between Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy are strong. To know what kind of love the love within *Pride and Prejudice* novel is, the writer chooses to analyze from what and how many components are involved. Since, all those three components are involved, it can be described as:

|  |
| --- |
|  Combinations of Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment |
|  | Intimacy | Passion | Commitment |
| Consummate Love | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |

Consummate Love. Consummate, or complete, love results from the full combination of the three components. Consummate love is the complete form of love, representing the ideal relationship toward which many people strive especially in romantic relationships but which apparently few achieve. The attaintment of consummate love is no guarantee that it will last. Consummate love can be easier or more difficult to form and maintain, depending on the relationship and the situation in which it is developed and maintained.

1. **Rusli, Marah (2008) [1922]. *[Sitti Nurbaya: Kasih Tak Sampai](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)*[.](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.**

After analyzing one by one the statements of love in the whole dialogues between two main characters, it can be seen that the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within *Sitti Nurbaya* novel are completed. Thus, it can be said that the feeling and the chemistry between Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri are also strong. To know what kind of love the love within *Sitti Nurbaya* novel is, the writer chooses to analyze from what and how many components are involved. Since, all those three components are involved, it can be described as:

|  |
| --- |
| Combinations of Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment |
|  | Intimacy | Passion | Commitment |
| Consummate Love | 🗸 | 🗸 | 🗸 |

The conclusion is the love depicted in *Sitti Nurbaya* is the Consummate Love. Consummate Love is an ideal love where the feeling, the chemistry, and the connection of the main characters are powerfully strong one to another. Consummate love is the complete form of love, representing the ideal relationship toward which many people strive but which apparently few achieve. Of the seven varieties of love, consummate love is theorized to be that love associated with the “perfect couple.”

The writer analyzed one by one the statements of love in the whole dialogues between two main characters within Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. There are either the similarity or the difference between both novels. The similarity is that it can be seen the three primary components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment within both novels are completed so the kind of love produced by those three components are Consummate Love.

However, the difference of how the love aspect is depicted within Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* can be seen from the way the authors of the novels picture the love itself.

In Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice*, the three components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment do not develop immediately. It takes times to develop those three components because the relationship established between Miss. Lizzy and Mr. Darcy did not go well at the very first tim they met. After their meetings for the umpteenth times, the components one by one started to develop. Yet still, the time needed by those three components to develop is sufficiently long. The first component develops is Passion. The passion component, especially as it applies to physical attraction. Only after a while, the intimacy component develops then followed by the decision/commitment component. The decision/commitment component of love interact with both the intimacy and the passion components. The decision/commitment results from emotional and other involvement of the intimacy component or the motivational and other arousal of the passion component.

Meanwhile, In Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*, the three components which are Intimacy, Passion, and Commitment develop immediately. The first component built is Intimacy. Intimacy is built since Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri were kids until adults. The intimacy component of love forms a common core in this loving relationship. Conversely, the passion component in Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* aroused by the intimacy. The passion component develops almost immediately after the intimacy one. Then, the last component aroused is the decision/commitment component.

The three components are all important parts of loving relationships, although their importance differs from one relationship to another. Moreover, the importance of these components of love may differ over time within a relationship as well as across relationships at a given time.

After analyzing how the love is depicted, the writer furthermore wants to analyze how the love is viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters) in both novels Austen’s Pride and Prejudice and Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya*. The writer remains using the same way to analyze which is analyzing from either the sentence or the dialogue spoken by the main characters.

* **How the love is viewed from both sides (the perspective of both male and female characters)**
1. **Austen, Jane. 1813. *Pride and Prejudice*. United Kingdom: T. Egerton, Whitehall.**

Two main characters in Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* are Elizabeth Bennet and Fitzwilliam Darcy.

* 1. **Elizabeth Bennet (Lizzy)**

The love viewed by Elizabeth Bennet is a freedom and a sacrifice. A freedom where women should have rights to choose their soulmates by themselves not based on parents’ selection. Women have rights to marry the ones their loves and when it comes the right time, they will get married. A freedom where a marriage should have based on pure love as its foundation, not due to an arrangement. A sacrifice is seen from the seriousness and the sincerity of the couple. How big his efforts and how hard he tries to fight for their love.

* 1. **Fitzwilliam Darcy (Darcy)**

The love viewed by Fitzwilliam Darcy is a patience and a sacrifice. A patience is to understand and tolerate his mate, to accept her just the way she is all the goodness and weakness. Eventhough he had been jilted, insulted, and humiliated rudely, he preferred to stay calm and hold his anger. A patience where even if it means to get hurt, as long as the one he loves does not. A sacrifice is to sacrifice himself no matter what it is, his time, his wealth, his ego, and even his pride. Although he had been hurted and had been treated harshly it did not stop him to help and to do a kindness. A sacrifice to do everything to make his mate happy.

1. **Rusli, Marah (2008) [1922]. *[Sitti Nurbaya: Kasih Tak Sampai](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)*[.](http://books.google.com/?id=jWz68sRhfxgC)Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.**

Two main characters in Rusli’s *Sitti Nurbaya* are Sitti Nurbaya and Samsulbahri.

1. **Sitti Nurbaya**

The love viewed by Sitti Nurbaya is a struggle and a sacrifice. A struggle either to wait for the one she loves to come back or to come after your love. It all depends on the situation. A sacrifice is to help or to beatify the ones she loves even if it means to sacrifice her self-regard.

1. **Samsulbahri**

The love viewed by Samsulbahri is a struggle and a sacrifice. A struggle to wait until it comes the right time to take revenge of the people he loved. A sacrifice is to sacrifice himself even if it means to get himself killed and to forfeit his live.

**5.2 Suggestion**

 The writer realizes that this paper is still far from being perfect. Therefore, in this opportunity, the writer would like to give some suggestions that may be useful. The suggestions are aimed to the readers, further researchers, or anyone who is interested in conducting the same research topic. They are:

* All readers are suggested to learn more about the comparative study of literature. How to compare two novels from different cultural backgrounds, nation, space, or time so the reader’s insight and experience in understanding not only the literary work itself but also the complex messages contained within the novels will improve.
* Further researchers are suggesrted to conduct different topics from the same subject, to study the literary works more widely than the limitation of problems conducted by the writer.
* Further researchers are suggested to learn from this paper by considering the strength and the weaknesses of this paper as a reference to produce a better research.
* All readers are suggested to understand the story of any literature before conducting a study on it, because it is very important for your research.

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