

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter will discuss the theory that will be used to analyze D.H Lawrence's **Women in Love**. Theories that will be discussed are Women Nature, Women Behavior, Women's Jealousy and Envy, The Forms of Love, and The Definition of Love. These theories will help to answer the problem in this study.

#### 2.1. Woman Nature

Many people say that women are fickle creature, on of which is a proverb from Germany that says: winter weather and women's thought often change<sup>1</sup>. Another is from Richter who says, "A women is the most inconsistent compound of obstinacy and self-sacrifice that I am acquainted with"<sup>2</sup>. These saying support that women is a creature of changeable mind. Women are not consistent in their opinion. Women's opinion can change immediately in a day and night even, can change every time.

Women cannot get along with each other because they are jealous creatures. Women are supposedly fickle, although they are also said to be less promiscuous and to need marriage more than men. Women have historically depended on personal relations, and especially those with other women, for coping with their daily tasks, fears, and frustrations. Women have relied on informal but close networks of female relatives, friends, and neighbors<sup>3</sup>.

When a female target performed well on the task that involved masculine objects, both male and female observes viewed her performance as due to circumstances beyond her

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<sup>1</sup> T.F. Thiselton-Dyer, Folk-lore For Women, ( Chigago: A.C. McClurg & Co.), p.\_(<http://www.sacret-text.com>)

<sup>2</sup> ibid

<sup>3</sup> Virginia Sapiro, Women in American Society (California: Mayfield Publishing Company, 1986), p. 292

control. In other words, a female's success at a male oriented task was not interpreted as indicative of any personal traits that she might possess, and therefore, it was discounted in the impression formation process<sup>4</sup>.

*Wanita seperti gelombang, bila merasa dicintai, harga dirinya naik-turun dalam gerakan gelombang. Saat merasa sangat senang, ia akan mencapai puncak, tapi suasana hatinya bisa berubah dengan tiba-tiba dan gelombangnya akan terhempas turun. Penurunan ini sifatnya sementara. Setelah ia mencapai dasar, tiba-tiba suasana hatinya berubah lagi dan ia kembali merasa senang akan dirinya<sup>5</sup>.*

Women like a wave, their dignity are up and down like a wave. When they feel happy, they will reach to the top, but their mood can change immediately and their wave will be down, but the decreasing just for a while. When they are in the base, their mood will change again immediately and they will feel happy with their self.

Women are submissive<sup>6</sup>, if they are in love. And women cannot live without love, love has important role in women's life. Many women's opinion and women's feeling are dominated love feeling than men. Love for women are nine equal one than men. It's mean that women have more love than men. Women give more priority to love. Because, for women. Love is principal life and everything. Without love, their womanhood will be brittle<sup>7</sup>.

Women ability to take and give love in their relationship reflects their feeling, and touches their self. If they don't feel happy with their self, they will never able to receive and respect their partner. But when they in the foundation, they tend exhausted and easier to get emotional act. And when their wave reaches to base foundation, they easier hurt and need more love<sup>8</sup>.

## **2.2. Woman Behavior**

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<sup>4</sup> John Gray, Ph.D, Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus (Cetakan ketujuh belas Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1995), p.126

<sup>5</sup> Ibrahim Nafie, Understanding love, (Bandung: Arkan Publising, 2008), p. 126.

<sup>6</sup> Virginia Sapiro. loc.cit, p. 299

<sup>7</sup> Ibrahim Nafie, loc.cit, p. 47.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*, p. 127

Behavior is the most basic human action dealing with manner of behaving, either good or bad toward their environment. It respects our manner of acting in particular cases in our life. According to skinner, all behavior is the product of our conditioning and those mental processes such as thoughts, feelings, and intentions are superfluous to the purposes of psychological research<sup>9</sup>.

People's behavior can change dramatically at a moment's notice. First they are agreeable and compliant, next stubborn and negativistic. The change in attitude is often accompanied by a change in emotional tone. At one moment the person is charming, pleasant, and sociable, like the histrionic personality; at the next, moody, complaining, suspicious, and angry, like the paranoid personality<sup>10</sup>.

Photograph of attractive women produced more positive impressions than did those of females who had been judged as an attractive. This result and the findings of other studies that we presented in previous chapters indicate that trait inferences and more general impressions are formed on the basis of cues from the interpersonal environment<sup>11</sup>.

The behaviors of the females in the attractive target condition-those women paired with a male who had been led to believe that his partner was beautiful –were judged to be more sociable, more warm, more expressive of enjoyment, and more outgoing than were the behaviors of their counterparts in the unattractive target condition<sup>12</sup>.

Social pressure is the pressure from environment and community. Many women are afraid to be marked bad behavior. Sometimes, they are not be their self for keep their image, and pretend to be good and friendly women, because they afraid to be marked by their environment and community.

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<sup>9</sup> [http://www.psybox.com/web\\_dictionary/behaviourism.html](http://www.psybox.com/web_dictionary/behaviourism.html).

<sup>10</sup> Dennis P. Saccuzzo, Psychology from Research to Applications, (Newton, Massachusetts: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1987), P. 527.

<sup>11</sup> William D. Crano, and Lawrence A. Messe, Social Psychology: Principles and Theme of Interpersonal Behavior (United States of America: The Dorsey Press, 1982) p. 268

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid*, p.272

Culture is the social difference, tribe, reins, culture, language and norms, and rule of culture. Culture shapes the women appetite, the way to communicate, hobby, and the activity that influence their emotion and behaviour<sup>13</sup>.

Women do menial, “low status” tasks. Women spend their time with toddlers and children. Lip service is frequently made to the enormous contribution, which women make in these areas, but most people recognize that the contribution made by the minister, the deacons, and the church treasurer is altogether of a different value<sup>14</sup>.

### **2.3. Women’s jealousy and envy**

Jealousy is often seen as possessive behavior. Possessiveness is claiming ownership of something, an act of demanding or trying to control. Jealous people fear of losing something that they have. The fear of what might happen is translated in their head into the belief that it is going to happen, and their jealous feelings turn into possessive or controlling behaviors. Jealousy and possessiveness quickly destroy this respect and trust, and in turn quickly destroy feelings of love and affection between two people. Men tend to be more jealous about their mate being sexually unfaithful, while women get more jealous about emotional infidelity<sup>15</sup>. Women to be slightly more possessive than men; men tend to have more power and control within their relationship, and women’s possessiveness is in part a reaction to insecurity<sup>16</sup>.

Jealousy is an emotion and typically refers to the negative thoughts and feelings of insecurity, fear, and anxiety over an anticipated loss of something that the person values, such as a relationship, friendship, or love. Jealousy often consists of a combination of emotions

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<sup>13</sup> <http://manik.web.id>

<sup>14</sup> Elaine Storkey, *What’s Right with Feminism* ( England: William P Eardmans Publishing Company, 1985), p. 48

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.sedona.com/lp-possessive.aspx>

<sup>16</sup> Virginia Sapiro, *Women in American Society* (California: Mayfield Publishing Company, 1986), P. 314

such as anger, sadness, and disgust. Jealousy is a familiar experience in human relationship. Jealousy differs from envy in that jealousy is about something one has and is afraid of losing, while envy refers to something one does not have and either wants to acquire or to prevent another from acquiring. Jealousy shares two basic themes. First, all the definitions imply a triad composed of a jealous individual, a partner, and a third party rival. Jealousy typically involves three people. Second, all the definitions describe jealousy as a reaction to feeling threatened. Jealous reactions typically involve aversive emotions and or protective behaviors. These themes form the essential meaning of jealousy in most scientific studies.

**The experience of jealousy involves:**

- Fear of loss.
- Suspicion or anger about betrayal.
- Low self-esteem and sadness over loss.
- Uncertainty and loneliness.
- Fear of losing an important person to an attractive other.
- Distrust<sup>17</sup>.

For many women jealousy has become a consuming emotion that afflicts them like a disease. They feel no power or control when an "attack" overwhelms them. One of the most interesting things about jealousy is that it appears to be becoming more and more prevalent in the modern world. But, even though it can act a little like a disease, it is not one. Women who believe they cannot cope with the possibility of losing tend to be the ones who get jealous. Jealousy claws at you when you feel afraid that you are about to lose something that you perceive to be precious, or something to which you believe you are entitled<sup>18</sup>.

*Cemburu dalam diri wanita adalah perasaan yang mematikan dan lebih gampang terlihat. Cemburu meruntuhkan jiwa dan raganya, mencabik-cabik hatinya, melumpuhkan hati jernih dan perasaan warasnya. Ketika api cemburu telah melahap*

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<sup>17</sup> [Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jealousy#cite\\_note-White.2C1981-13](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jealousy#cite_note-White.2C1981-13)

<sup>18</sup> [Http://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Finch2.html](http://www.selfgrowth.com/articles/Finch2.html)

*dirinya, wanita merasa eksistensi dirinya terbakar habis. Takala cemburu menerpa diri wanita, ia linglung tidak tahu apa yang mesti diperbuat*<sup>19</sup>.

Women's jealousy are murder feeling and easier to be seen. Jealous collapses and shred their heart, body and soul, and deactivate their pure heart and senses feeling. When jealous comes to them, women feel burning and they don't know what to do.

Envy (also called invidiousness) may be defined as an emotion that occurs when a person lacks another's perceived superior quality, achievement, or possession and either desires it or wishes that the other lacked it. It can also derive from a sense of low self-esteem those results from an upward social comparison threatening a person's self image: another person has something that the envier considers to be important to have. If the other person is perceived to be similar to the envier, the aroused envy will be particularly intense, because it signals to the envier that it just as well could have been him or her who had the desired object.

**The experience of envy involves:**

- Feelings of inferiority
- Longing
- Resentment of circumstances
- Ill will towards envied person often accompanied by guilt about these feelings
- Motivation to improve
- Desire to possess the attractive rival's qualities
- Disapproval of feelings.

"Envy" and "jealousy" are often used interchangeably, but in correct usage, both words stand for two different distinct emotions. In proper usage, jealousy is the fear of losing something that one possesses to another person (a loved one in the prototypical form), while envy is the pain or frustration caused by another person having something that one does not

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<sup>19</sup> Ibrahim Nafie, op.cit, p. 160.

have oneself. Envy typically involves two people, and jealousy typically involves three people. Envy and jealousy result from different situations and are distinct emotional experiences<sup>20</sup>.

#### **2.4. The Form of Love**

Love involves a definition on the part of the person experiencing the emotional reaction that what he or she is feeling is something more than mere friendship. Often, a substantial part of this process is determined by sexual arousal. However, as we can also love those for whom we do not experience such as arousal. And we sometimes are aroused by those whom we do not love<sup>21</sup>.

Love can take on two major forms: passionate love and companionate love. Passionate love as defined by the Walsters, often involves a state of intense physiological arousal (A longing for and accomplishment of) complete fulfillment. Or intense desire for something, it is often referred to as a sexual desire, hence the modern notion of “erotic” (Greek *Erotikos*)<sup>22</sup>, involves the emotional need to elicit physical love and affection from the one you love. Although Eros is initially felt for a person, with contemplation it becomes an appreciation of the beauty within that person, or even becomes appreciation of beauty itself. Eros helps the soul recall knowledge of beauty and contributes to an understanding of spiritual truth<sup>23</sup>.

Passionate love is a strong emotional state of confused feelings; tenderness and sexuality, and passionate love is an intense state of longing for union with another. It has three components:

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<sup>20</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Envy>

<sup>21</sup> William D. Crano, and Lawrence A. Messe. Op.cit. p. 435

<sup>22</sup> *Ibid*, p. 436

<sup>23</sup> [Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Love](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Love)

- Cognitive (Intrusive preoccupation with the person, idealization of that person, and desire to know the person.
- Emotional (Attraction/sexual attraction, positive and negative feelings, longing for reciprocity, desire for union, physiological arousal.
- Behavioral (Actions to determine the others feelings, studying the person, service to the person, maintaining physical closeness<sup>24</sup>.

Companionate love is a feeling of deep affection for those with whom our lives are intertwined. This type is highly similar to familial love, the emotional attachment that family members (siblings, parents, and children) have for one another. While such a sentiment relationship can be more intense than that experienced even in close friendships (the aphorism, blood is thicker than water, illustrates the point). Companionate love is just as important in a person's life as passionate love and companionate love seems to be a little less difficult to evaluate for the average person<sup>25</sup>.

## 2.5. The Definition of Love

Love is an emotion that nearly everyone has experienced at some time in their life and love is desire for the perpetual possession of the good<sup>26</sup>. Love is any of number of emotions and experiences related to a sense of strong affection and attachment<sup>27</sup>. According to Hermeneutics theory, falling in love can be meant into four interpretations: *Literal interpretation*: falling in love is beautiful. Falling in love is a condition that has a powerful feeling, amazing, deep inside and full of softness to the certain object<sup>28</sup>. Falling in love

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<sup>24</sup> [Http://www.iep.utm.edu](http://www.iep.utm.edu)

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>26</sup> [Http://www.practical-philosophy.org.uk/Volume4articles/Plato](http://www.practical-philosophy.org.uk/Volume4articles/Plato)

<sup>27</sup> [Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Love](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Love)

<sup>28</sup> [Http://akhmadsudrajat.wordpress.com](http://akhmadsudrajat.wordpress.com)



usually considered necessary for a healthy sexual or marital relationship. Without it, many of our contemporaries grow depressed and unhappy<sup>29</sup>.

*Moral interpretation:* falling in love is romantic. Romantic love bonds individuals emotionally through intimacy and physically through passionate arousal<sup>30</sup>. It's deemed to be of a higher metaphysical and ethical status than sexual or physical attractiveness alone. Romantic love includes intimate and sexual between men and women. The idea of romantic love initially stems from the platonic tradition that love is a desire for beauty-a value that transcends the particularities of the physical body<sup>31</sup>.

*The anagogical interpretation:* falling in love is consciousness. Falling in love refers to daydreaming, and it is conscious, and may be focused on current concerns or may be more purely fantasy. Daydreaming occurs when people are alone, relaxed, engaged in a boring or routine task, or just about to fall a sleep. Men tend to have more reality based sexual daydreams, whereas women tend more toward purely imaginative situation. In general, sexually explicit fantasies enhance sexual pleasure<sup>32</sup>.

Consciousness is awareness of the mind's content. There are three different levels of consciousness.

- An awareness of the inner and outer world.

Consciousness is an awareness that you are perceiving and reacting to available perceptual information.

- A reflection on what you are aware of.

Consciousness relies on symbolic knowledge to free you from the constraints of real objects and present events.

- An awareness of yourself as a conscious, reflective individual.

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<sup>29</sup> Milton R. Sapirstein, M.D, *Emotional Security* (New York: Crown Publisher, 1948), P. 163.

<sup>30</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/triangular\\_theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/triangular_theory)

<sup>31</sup> <http://www.iep.utm.edu>

<sup>32</sup> Philip G. Zimbardo, and Richard J. Gerrig, *Psychology and life* (New York: Harper Collins College Publisher, 1996), P. 113

Consciousness is self-awareness, cognizance (or awareness) that personally experienced events have an autobiographical character. Self-awareness gives sense of personal history and identity.

Consciousness probably evolved because it helped individuals to make sense of environmental information and to use that information in planning the most appropriate and effective action<sup>33</sup>.

*The mystical interpretation:* falling in love is unconsciousness. The unconscious aim of all these interaction is erotic pleasure; only the conscious mind makes moral definitions and distinction, and only as a result of the strength of the superego and ego is the type of pleasure seeking behavior we will pursue inhibited. Unconscious drives threaten our conscious senses of self and morality<sup>34</sup>. Freud distinguished between three concepts of the unconscious: the descriptive unconscious, the dynamic unconscious, and the system unconscious. The descriptive unconscious referred to all those features of mental life of which people are not subjectively aware. The dynamic unconscious, a more specific construct, referred to mental processes and contents which are defensively removed from consciousness as a result of conflicting attitudes. The system unconscious denoted the idea that when mental processes are repressed, they become organized by principles different from those of the conscious mind, such as condensation and displacement<sup>35</sup>.

A hermeneutics is defined as a specific system or method for interpretation, or specific theory of interpretation. Hermeneutics may be described as the development and study of theories of the interpretation and understanding of texts. In contemporary usage in religious studies, hermeneutics refers to the study of the interpretation of religious texts. It is more broadly used in contemporary philosophy to denote the study of theories and methods of the interpretation of all texts and system meaning. The scope of hermeneutics has

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<sup>33</sup> *Ibid*, P. 103

<sup>34</sup> Virginia Sapiro, op.cit, p. 295

<sup>35</sup> [Http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmund\\_Freud](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sigmund_Freud)

expanded to include the investigation and interpretation not only of textual and artistic works, but of human behavior generally, including language and patterns of speech, social institutions and ritual behaviors (such as religious ceremonies, political rallies, football matches, rock concerts, etc)<sup>36</sup>.

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<sup>36</sup> [Http://wikisource.org/introduction\\_to\\_hermeneutics.html](http://wikisource.org/introduction_to_hermeneutics.html).