## Chapter 2

### LITERARY REVIEW

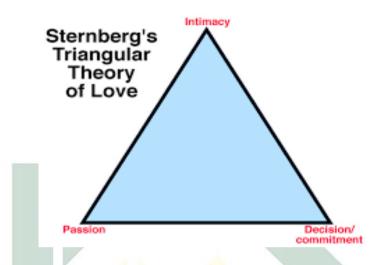
# 2.1 Psychology of Literature

Based on Holland state that the application of psychology to explore literary problems and behavior. People sometimes speak of psychological criticism using a formal psychology to analyze the writing or reading or content of literary text. Either way, however what defines the field is the explicit use of a formal psychology, and the psychology that literary critics most commonly use is psychoanalytic psychology (29).

Wellek and Warren also state that the psychological study of the writer, as type, and individual, or the study of the creative process, or the study of the psychological types and laws present within works of literature, or, finally, the effect of literature upon its readers (81).

From the statement above psychology and literature can analyze or explore literary problems and behavior. Then psychology and literature has the relationship as it is the study of human being. Psychology studies about human being and literature studies of art or the meaning in human being. Therefore it can be concluded that they have related to each other (home.olemiss.edu)

## 2.2 The triangular Theory of Love



(Sternberg's Triangular Theory of Love, 119)

The triangular theory of love is the nature of love and with loves in different kinds of relationships. The triangular theory of love subsumes other theories and can account for a number of empirical findings in the research literature, as well as for a number of experiences with which many are familiar firsthand. It is proposed that the triangular theory provides a comprehensive basis for understanding many aspects of the love that underlies close relationships (psycnet.apa.org).

The triangular theory of love explains the topic of love in an interpersonal relationship. Psychologist Robert Sternberg's 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 (www.hofstra.edu). Stenberg further explains about the three different scales as follow:

# **2.2.1 Intimacy**

The first scale in Stenberg's triangular theory of love is intimacy. Intimacyrefers to those feelings that foster closeness, bondedness and connectedness to a partner. It can be considered the 'warm' component of love for it encompasses the feeling of comfort and tenderness in a relationship (22).

#### 2.2.2 Passion

The second scale is passion. Passion consists of motivational and other sources of arousal, including not only sexual arousal, but also need for self-esteem, affiliation, dominance/submission and self-actualization. It may be considered the 'hot' component, in that it usually includes the most intense feelings (22).

#### 2.2.3 Commitment

The last scale is commitment. Commitment involves deliberate choice, first in the decision to loves someone and then in the decision to maintain that love. Because this is the most premeditated aspect of love, it may be considered the 'cold' component (22).