THE EXISTENCE OF WILL TRAYNOR TO DEFINE HIS LIFE IN *ME BEFORE YOU* NOVEL BY JOJO MOYES

A THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

Adibah. 2018. The Existence of Will Traynor in Jojo Moyes's Novel *Me Before You* That Lead His Essence. English Departement, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Ampel. Surabaya.

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This thesis attempts to analyze a controversial novel written by an English Journalist, Jojo Moyes under the titled *Me Before You*. The theme of this romantic novel is about someone's freedom in the way of choosing his own life choice. This thesis focuses on the main character in the novel, Will Traynor, who decides to end his life, when he feels the life that he is living is not the life that he wants.

Me Before You is a novel describes an effort of Will Traynor to reject determination in his life through his choices. Life is made up of choices. Human have various destiny points that we must live through in this lifetime, with these destiny points firmly implanted in our soul makeup, we also have 'free will' and can choose how we will live through the situation at hand.

The result of this study shows that Will's existence is expressed by his life choices and responsibilities. His choices to isolate himself and commits suicide, that makes him sacrifice his relationship and love. Until he has feeling of having full right to die defines that he is a brave person becomes his essence in his life. Dealing with the focus of the study above, this research uses new criticism as basic theory to analyze Will Traynor's characterization. In other way, to know deeper about existence and essence, researcher uses Jean Paul Sartre's existentialism theory. By choosing Sartre's existentialism theory, it explains more deeply the phases faced by Will Traynor in order to show his existence, until in the end he decides to end up his life as main point of his essence.

Keyterms : Existence, essence, choice, responsibility.

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INTISARI

Adibah. 2018. The Existence of Will Traynor in Jojo Moyes's Novel *Me Before You* That Lead His Essence. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Sunan Ampel. Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M.Hum

Skripsi ini menganalisa sebuah novel kontroversi yang ditulis oleh penulis asal Inggris bernama Jojo Moyes, berjudul *Me Before You*. Novel bergenre romantis ini mengangkat tema tentang kebebasan seseorang dalam memilih jalan hidup. Dengan berfokus pada karakter utama dalam novel yaitu Will Traynor yang memutuskan untuk mengakhiri hidupnya, ketika dia merasa hidup yang ia jalani bukanlah hidup yang ia inginkan.

Me Before You adalah sebuah novel yang menceritakan tentang sebuah perjuangan Will Traynor dalam menolak determinasi dalam hidup melalui pilihannya. Hidup dibentuk dengan adanya pilihan. Manusia memiliki ketentuan yang harus dilalui dalam sejarah hidupnya. Dengan adanya ketentuan yang terimplementasi didalam pembentukan jiwa, kita juga memiliki kebebasan dalam berkehendak dan memilih bagaimana mengatasi keadaan yang ada.

Will Traynor adalah sosok yang kuat dan pemberani. Hal itu ditunjukkan melalui pilihan hidup dan pertanggung jawabannya dalam mewujudkan eksistensi dirinya sendiri. Pilihan hidup yang ia jalani dengan mengisolasi dan lalu memutuskan untuk bunuh diri, membuatnya harus mengorbankan hubungan dan cintanya. Hingga pada akhirnya ia merasa memiliki hak penuh untuk mati, yang berarti menunjukkan bahwa Will adalah sosok pemberani yang menjadi esensi dikehidupannya. Berdasarkan fokus tersebut, penelitian ini menggunakan teori New Criticism sebagai teori dasar untuk menganalisa tokoh Will Traynor, sedangkan untuk menggali lebih lanjut tentang eksistensi dan esensi, penulis menggunakan teori eksistensialism oleh Jean Paul Sartre. Dengan menggunakan teori eksistensialism Sartre, fase-fase Will Traynor dalam menunjukkan eksistensinya akan dijelaskan secara detail sehingga haknya untuk mati, pada akhirnya mendefinisikan esensi dikehidupannya.

Kata kunci : Eksistensi, esensi, pilihan hidup dan pertanggung jawaban.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

This research discusses the novel written by Jojo Moyes, entitled *Me Before You*. Novel is one of the fiction prose. According to Bluestone, novel contains a piece of prose fictions which are assumable longest. The novel is imaginary object that include, myth, symbol and convention to statisfy all time and place (23). The novel has been a long story that is written by the author. The author can be free for writing their imaginations, their feelings or their thoughts.

In studying a novel, the readers would know several aspects that build a novel. One of the aspects is intrinsic elements. The intrinsic element is the elements which develops the literary work from inside such as; plot, character and characterization, and the moral value. All of them make story come to alive.

In this thesis, the researcher analyzes the novel focus on the main character. According to Gill, character is the person who playing in the novel. While, the characterization is the creating of a character in a story (16). The study of character requires an analysis of its relations with all of the other character in the work (Aston 35). The individual status of a character is defined through the network of oppositions that it forms with the other characters (Aston 41).

Another way in analyzing literary work is to consider researcher's own perspective. Rather than thinking about the author's intentions, researcher can develop an argument based on any single term (or combination of terms). The researcher will just need to use the original text to defend and explain researcher's

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argument to the reader (Anthony 1). The researcher will analyze the main character in the novel using existentialism by close reading to know further.

Existentialism is a term that belongs to intellectual history. According to Sartre in his book *Existentialism Is A Humanism*, existentialism is theory of free will. Everyone is free choosing their way, without thinking right or wrong. Because each individual is unique, the truth is relative and society is unnatural (5).

The novel *Me Before You* is the story about Will Traynor, a successful, wealthy, and active young man. He has perfect life, the life that every man in the worlds wants. He has beloved family, so many cool friends and a beautiful girlfriend. Unfortunately, when he is on the top, he gets a motorcycle accident that injured him very badly. He must spend almost 2 years for the treatment after the accident that makes him become a C5/6 quadriplegic which means a spinal cord injury. He cannot move his upper chest until feet, he cannot walk again no matter how many times he got therapy. Will feels very desperate. The perfect life that Will have before, suddenly dissapear and becomes so different. Since the accident he became anti-social. He isolates himself by spending most of his time in his room, watching movie. He does not want to deal with the people. He likes being alone. Because of his disability, Will feels like his life is meaningless. He hates his life. He feels like this condition is not the life that he must be living. That is why he decides to end his life through dignitas, a *swiss-based assisted suicide organization* after six months. His mother is totally desperate to refuse her son's request which is out of mind. She is trying hard to change Will's decision, by hiring Louisa in order to be friend with Will. The relationship between Will and Lou is very rough at first,

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but by the time Lou finally be able to get Will's attention. Since then Will starts to change his behaviour, but not his decision to suicide. Will can not bear to live in a wheelchair and there is nothing he could do without the help of someone else. He cannot bear to live with unrequited love to the woman even that woman loves him back, but he cannot touch her, kiss her or having normal sex with her.

In this research the writer decides to analyze the topic with existentialism theory that focuses on how Will's existence define his essence. The researcher's argument about Will's character in the novel because he is interesting, challenging to analyze his existentialism through Jean Paul Sartre's theory about free will. Will's character in this novel is very strong in choosing the way of his own life. The main reason is that he chooses to end his life because that is how he defines himself. No matter people around him trying to change his mind, no matter true love with full of acceptance trying to makes him stronger and keep alive, he still insists with his decisions about his plan to suicide. Someone will never know about how Will Traynor through his life in a wheelchair until he decided to suicide, even he has found someone who loves him deeply. Because they never know how does it feels. Everyone has their own sense experience in life, and it has so various of differences. Everything that Will chooses for his own life is entirely his choice.

Therefore, this research seeks to examine the existentialism from intrinsic element by analyzing the character Will Traynor in the novel *Me Before You* as well as his existentialism.

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1.2 Statement of the Problem

1.2.1 How does Will Traynor show his existence in his life?

1.2.2 How does Will Traynor define his essence?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 To find out the way Will Traynor shows his existence.

1.3.2 To find out the way Will Traynor define his essence.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In doing this research, The researcher expects this study will give understanding to the readers who read this despite their non-literary background that every human being freedom to choose the way of life and must be responsible of the choice that has been choosen. Hence, the result of this study is expected to help literature learners in studying existence preeceds essence through choice and responsibility. The researcher hopes the thesis will be able to give knowledge that everyone has choice in their life and has to take responsibility for the choice.

The researcher hopes the research will enrich reader's understanding of the theory existence preeceds essence. It is also hoped that they are able to use this reasearch as reference of further studies for the lectures and students of English department and letters who analyze *Me Before You* novel by Jojo Moyes using other theory.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

To avoid broad discussion, the study is limited to the novel written by Jojo Moyes entitled *Me Before You*. This study focuses on the main character, Will

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Traynor. To answer problem of statements above, Will Traynor's life choice and responsibility becomes the most important point to analyze. Therefore, the scope of this study focusses on the part of the novel where Will Traynor's got underchanging character in his life before and after got motorcycle accident. The process of Will Traynor showing his existence by his choice and responsibility to define his essences becomes the scope of this study.

1.6 Method of the Study

This part discusses the methodology of the research. It consists of research design, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This research uses qualitative methods. The researcher uses library ressearch by using some books and other references like articles, journals and wibsites relate to the subject that will be analyzed. This research will be discriptive qualitative methods because it is conducted to describe the elements that become object of the research.

1.6.2 Data and Data Sources

Data is an important part of the research. There are two sources of data, the first data is from the novel itself that is written by Jojo Moyes entitled *Me Before You*, that contained words or sentences that cited in this study. The secondary data are taken from some books, thesis, journals and online resources that relate with the novel and explanation about existentialism theory.

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1.6.3 Data Collection

Due to the most important part of the research is data, so data must be collected effectively and completely.

a. Reading the novel multiple times to get the best understanding of the story.
b. Highlighting and collecting the sentences that has related to the statement of the life choice that show Will Traynor's existence and the essence that defines his life.
c. Classifying the data based on objectives of the study.

1.6.4 Data analysis

After applying and collect the data, the researcher then takes a further step – analyze the data which have been already collected from the novel *Me Before You.* Thus there are several steps in which the researcher would do to analyze the data :

a. Analyzing the list selected and collected the naration and conversation from the novel that are proving the character of Will Traynor in showing his existence and essence that define his life.
b. Describing how existence preeceds essence presented in the novel based on the evidences in the selected data list.
c. Analyzing the collected data based on the theory and concept in theorical framework to strengthen the argument of existence preeceds essence through choice and responsibility
d. Drawing conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

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CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

Review of literature consists of some theories that are going to be used as the guidance for analyzing this study and the previous study that related with this research. The main purpose of literature review is to make the argument stronger through some theories. In review of literature, the writer devides in two general discussion. The first is about the theory that relates to this study itself, and the second about the previous study of conducting this research.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Existentialism

Existentialism comes from Latin word *existere* that means stand out or become. In philosophy, the terms *exist* and *existence* denote something active rather than passive. The term existentialism means 'pertaining to existence' (Cuddon 251). According to Graham, existentialism is a proccess of being than state of being condition (238). In existentialists's thought, man must responsible of proccess of being. It means that he choose between alternative ways which has different behaviour, he become himself – who he trully is.

Marcel Gabriel (1889-1973) who coined the term "existentialism", although he was reluctant to be a Christian existentialist (Craig 211). Existentialism is associated with the family of philosophers, Simon de Beauvoir and Jean Paul Sartre, who gathered in Paris at the end of World War II, after the liberation of Paris. The mood is one of enthusiasm, creativity, anguished self-analysis, and

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freedom. It is linked with the problems of the day, and invites the subsequent generation to view them as having the currency of yesterdays news. It is as old as philosophy itself, because it addresses the issues that matter most in people's lives. It is also as current as the human condition it examines.

Existentialism is the philoshopy that makes an authentically human life possible in a meaningless and absurd world (Panza 28). In other words, existentialism is a philoshophical thought that deals with the conditions of existence of the individual person and their emotions, actions, responsibilities, and thoughts.

The freedom makes human being different with other creature. Most of the common existentialists concern in the commitment of freedom humanity and rejection of all determinism forms. According to Warnock, freedom is not abstract thing, but practice. The main purpose is not only studying about freedom characteristic, but feels it and shows to the other people that they are free to choose (109).

The intrinsic elements of existentialism according to Heiddegger is freedom. One of human values which aspired poets, politicians, spiritual leaders and philosophers is freedom. Freedom is absolute thing. Humans responsible to build their own experiences and reality, choices and actions, because life is a game without rules. Everybody can do anything with their life and responsible for what they did.

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Plato says in his book *Republic*, a free man is the man who attitude of the philosopher. A philosopher is concerned with freedom of the will or the power to choose between choices. He is in full control of his life using his own judgement in its conduct. He is an expert at pleasure, knows how to organize his life and is able to cope with certain sorts of situation (Gosling 89).

Freedom is totally of human existence in one's environment, involving both choices and responsibilities, for man is always free within his situation to choose the meaning in his life, free to reconstruct his interpretation of experience, free to reassess and alter them if he chooses (Spinelli 116).

Acceptance of death is also becomes intrinsic element of existentialist idealism. It become paradox for human. In their struggle to reach his own existence, human always confronts with their nothingness which can not be deny. Sartre says, "The being by which Nothingness comes to the world must be its own Nothingness" (58). The consciousness from the death reflects not only at human's fear, but also at loosing the feeling of theirself, loosing their identity or loosing their face.

There are many existentialists's opinions about death as mad or nihilistics thing. The acceptance of death will make humans to live the real lifes. According to Heiddegger on his *Theory of Existentialism*, there are two conditions of human being: 1. Mindfulness of being: full of consciousness or authencity, where humans realize his own nothingness and responsibility. 2. Forgetfulness of being: full of

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forgetfulness or inauthencity, where humans tempted with things in the worlds and forget his responsibility in his life.

Beside that, there is also isolation. Isolation comes from loneliness which create theirself and their world. The deepest loneliness will affect the proccessing of create someone's life and character, and that proccess will lead to the top of isolation of humanity.

Isolation has same characteristics as freedom, absolute. Isolation appear because freedom. He create his own experiences and unreplaceable. Humans who isolate himself, believes that togetherness is illusive thing. No matter how close someone with someone else, always there are big differences. According to Yalon, existentialism started from loneliness, tears of loosing, and worry for waiting the answer(89).

Heidegger classify isolation in two type: 1. Interpersonal: loneliness that involves isolation from other, because of geography, limit, character or uncapability in social life. 2. Intrapersonal: parts from himself, because of feeling and emotions, lust or desire to be far and untouchable.

The proccess of human creation in unstructural universe, then stay alone and die, is meaningless thing and absurd. Humans get suffer, they always looking for the meaning of life but can not explains their own existence.

According to Saifullah, characteristics and the doctrine of theory existentialism is varied. Many concepts which are belong to this theory such as anxiety, dread, death, choice, being, essence existence and absurdity are explained

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in different ways by existentialist (55). That is makes difficult to define existentialism such as the other theory in philosophy. Those existentialists who are influenced by the different life experience, ideology, feeling, knowledge and spirit of age try to define existentialism based on their critical point.

Therefore, in this discussion it will be limited to the one of existentialist figure then discussing the whole one. That is the existentialism theory of Jean Paul Satre.

2.1.2 Sartre's Existentialism

According to Satre, In so far as the individual wants to maintain himself against other individuals, he will under natural circumstances employ the intellect mainly for dissimulation (2). But if we try to be "somebody" or "something" else, Sartre argues we become inauthentic and are acting "in bad faith". To try to make something of ourselves, as a purpose in life, is a mistake, for such an attempt would only tend to objectify what we are. No one wishes to be regarded as an object. Instead, Sartre emphasizes that each person is entirely the author of his choices.

Freedom is the brain of Sartre's philosophy and also it has the main place in existential philosophy. He said freedom is an act of choice and humans are free to make choices. This statement of Sartre, existence Precedes essence has raised categorization of all things into duality. First, 'Being-in-itself' and second 'Being-for-itself'. Being-in-itself is the group of 'things' such as rocks, trees and paper-

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knifes and there characteristics are as: they are not free, they are not responsible they have determined essence and they are fixed and complete.

The second category is being-for-itself. This is the category of conscious subjects and these conscious subjects are characterized as, free beings, responsible for themselves, they have no determined essence and they are not fixed and can never be complete. Sartre's duality of non-conscious object's and self conscious subjects is the basis of his assertion that only self conscious subjects 'human being' can be free. If we talk about object, being-in-self, that is determined by its essence, like a tree, its not free to choose its destiny because it must live life according to its nature. Satre said, we humans have no intrinsic nature or essence because we have the unique ability of conscious of self-reflection and we are free to determine ourselves.

In the book of *Existentialism Is A Humanism* (1946) that written by Sartre, that will be explained in this research.

A. Man is condemned to be free

According to Sartre in his work *Man Makes Himself*, every human being is condemned to be free, condemn because human did not create himself, but from the moment that he thrown into the world, he is free to choose every choices and responsible for everything he does (8). There is no limits to the freedom can be found except the freedom itself. Sartre does not believe in the power of passion. He will never regard a grand passion as a destructive torrent upon which a man is swept into certain actions as by fate, and which, therefore, is an excuse for them.

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The first principle of existentialism according to Sartre in his book *Man Makes Himself* is subjectivity. Man is nothing else but that which he makes of himself (4). Man simply is. Not that he is simply what he wants himself to be. But he is what he wills, and as he conceives himself after already existing. Freedom is impossible to distinguish from the being of human reality. Man does not exist first in order to be free subsequently. There is no difference between the being of man and his being free (Sartre 2).

B. Existence Preeceds Essense

According to Satre, man first of all exists, encounter himself, surges up in the world – and defines himself afterwards (4). If man as the existentialist sees him not defineable, it is because to begin with he is nothing. A man will not be anything until later, and then a man will be what he makes of himself. It is called "subjectivism" which is to be understood in two sense; the freedom of the individual subject and the man cannot pass beyond human subjectivity.

Man is nothing else but what he purposes, he exists only in so far as he realizes himself, he is therefore nothing else but the sum of his actions, nothing else but what his life is (Sartre 12). A universal essence that called human nature is impossible to find in each and every man, there is nevertheless a human universality of condition. All the limitations which *a priori* define man's fundamental situation in the universe (Sartre 15). The situations are variable, but the necessities of being in the world, of having to labor, and to die there, are never vary. Humans does not freely determine himself and his existence in relation to

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him. When humans struggling to shows his existences through his freedom, choice and responsibility, his life will be defineable.

C. Choice and Responsibility

Sartre says "I am obliged to choose my attitude to it, and in every respect I bear the responsibility of the choice which, in committing myself, also commits the whole of humanity" (16). It means that although human makes a decision based on independent control. Principle to choose is representatives of humanity as an individual dream.

According to sartre, "thus existentialism's first move is to make every man aware of what he is and to make the full responsibility of his exitence rest on him. And we say that a man is responsible for himself, we do not only mean that he is responsible for his own individuality, but he is responsible for all men"

Human is not only free, but also is demanded to responsible for his freedom with choice of action. man is responsible to all of his existence, toward himself, others and nature. Therefore he studies from behaviors of others and nature. It effects his minds. Through his thoughts, he chooses a possibilities which he faces and try to realize it. Then it becomes his responsibility.

According to Sartre in his work, *Man Choose Himself*, everyone must choose himself (5). Of all actions a man may take in order to create himself as he wills to be, there is not one which is not creative. Of an image of man such as he believes he ought to be. Sartre says that resignation is will for everyone, and the action is a commitment on behalf of all mankind (5). Before someone come alive, life is

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nothing; it is up to you to give it a meaning, and value is nothing else but the meaning that someone's choose.

Sartre says, when human is ignorant to accept the responsibility of his freedom, alienation occurs. He mentions that one aspect of alienation is ignorance. It is a mode of inter-human relations. Its type is that of refusal in the sense that to be judged ignorant by others acts as a cause does on my freedom. When I am ignorant in solitude, either I'm unaware that I am ignorant or I know it, it must be mentioned that in the first case, to be unaware of my ignorance clearly is not equivalent to knowing what I am doing, but the double negative lifts from ignorance its limiting exteriority. My knowledge is limited by nothing, since my unawareness of it is nothing. There is no outside to consciousness or to knowledge. There is just an impulse toward the project, toward understanding, toward truth which is positive. There are affirmations but no consciousness comes along and puts them between parentheses. There is a finite but not limited positively, my freedom is still completely there (Sartre 294).

D. No Fixed Human Nature

According to Sartre, man possesses a human nature, that human nature which is the conception of human being, is found every man; which means that each man is a particular example of a universal conception, the conception of human being (4).

Human nature refers to the distinguishing characteristics – including ways of thinking, feeling and acting – which human tend to have naturally. Sartre says,

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there is no fixed human nature because there is no God to give it (6). He argued that in order to take atheism seriously, one must not only abandon the concept of God, but abandon any concept derived from and dependent on God. When think of human nature, think of innate tendencies; ways of thinking, feeling, and acting that humans have naturally (8).

The concept human nature is traditionally contrasted not only with unusual humans characteristics, but also with characteristics which are derived from cultures and upbringings. Human nature can be regarded as both a source of norms of conduct way of life such economy, ethics, politics, and theology, as well as presenting obstacles or constraints on living a good life.

2.1.3 New Criticism

New criticism is a formalist movement in literary theory that dominate American literary criticism in the middle decades of the tweentieth century about 1920-1960. New criticism is firstly popularized by the book *The New criticism* (1940) that written by John Crowe Ranson, and continuously followed by I.A. Richard and T.S. Elliot. Other important authors of new criticism are Allen Tate, R.P. Blackmur, and William K. Wimsatt, Jr (Abrams 110). In the United States, this criticism develops, and the experts are David Daiches, I.A. Richards, Renne Wellek and Austin Warren, Alan Tate, T.S. Elliot, Cleant Brook and others. (Teeuw 134).

New criticism is all about text, by close read every word in order to gain insight into the work's form, literary devices and techniques. It is not concerned

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with context – historical, biographical, intelllectual, and so on. In reading a text closely, the attention is focus on the form of the text, techniques, ontology, text, irony, ambiguity, paradox, intentional fallacy.

New criticism is a literary critics that focuses on literary text (Qomariyah 17). This criticism considers that literature should be analyzed through structure of the text. As an autonomous structure, literary work should be understood intrinsically. Therefore, it focuses on understanding text with its intrinsic elements, like theme, setting, plot, character, characterization, setting of the work, character, moral value, symbol, point of view and so on.

The intrinsic elements is the elements which develop the literary work from inside. All of this makes a story come to life. The intrinsic element is important to analysis the novel because intrinsic element is the soul of the novel. John (34). The intrinsic elements are the elements that participating in forming literary work.

The spesific element that will be used by the researcher is character and characterization from Will Traynor as main character in the novel *Me Before You*.

A. Character

The word character derives from the Greek verb *charassein*, meaning to mark a cut or furrow. A character is a person or other being in a narrative work of art, such as novel, film, play, television series, or video game (Freeman 31-34). Character is one of the interesting things for personal opinions that the readers want to see how is the other people life and how they effort to pursue the goals. According to Foster (91), there are two kinds of character : Flat and Round

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character. Flat character is constructed a single idea or quality, he is unchanging, static and at the end of the novel he is essential what he has been thought. Besides, round character is a character that his profound was altered by his experiences.

Another types of character are dynamic and static character. Dynamic character are the ones that change over the course of the story, while static characters remain the same characters.

Based on their appearance, the character can be divided into protagonist and antagonist. Protagonist is the characters that was assumed to be a hero and usually is admired by the readers and antagonist is the character that his or her appearance opponent to the protagonist, directly or indirectly. This character assumes as the bad person in the readers opinion and causes conflict and become the rival for protagonist.

B. Characterization

Characterization is the representation of persons (or other beings or creatures) in dramatic and narrative works of art. Aristotle promototed the primacy of plot over characters, such as a plot driven-narrative, arguing in his poetics that tragedy is a representation, not of humans, but of action and life.

All stories must have certain characteristics or elements. Without these elements, any piece of literature would ease to make sense or serve a purpose. For example, stories must have a plot, or events that take place. Another essential story element is the character. Character can be defined as any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work. There are two types of characterization that

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exist in literature, each with its own development and function: 1. Explicit or direct characterization, the author literally tells the audience what a character is like. This may be done via the narrator, another character or by character themselves. 2. Implicit or indirect characterization, the audience must infer for themselves what the character is like through the character's toughts, actions, speech (choice of words, manner of speaking), physical appearance, mannerisms, and interaction with other characters, including other characters' reactions to that particular person (Harrison 51).

2.2 Previous Study

The first is from undergraduate thesis UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya that written by Munir (2016), entitled A study of McCandless' Existence: a freedom and falsehood life in Jon Krakauer's *Into The Wild Novel*.This thesis attempts to analyze a powerful novel written by an American author, John Krakauer, under the title *Into the Wild*. The novel tells about a young man from America, Christopher Johnson McCandless. He is from a rich family and he is an educated man. He has a dream in his life to wander in the wild. It is better than he lives comfortly in the city. The aim of this thesis is to know the characteristic of McCandless, to see how McCandless shows his existence to create his dream and finds his identity and decides the ending of his life

The difference between this thesis and researcher's thesis is the focus. This thesis is focus on freedom that shows human's existence in life, but researcher's thesis is focus on how existence define human's life.

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The second is undergraduated thesis from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Jogja that written by Hassan (2014), entitled An Existentialism Analysis, The Joker's Resistance Found In The Solitaire Mystery Novel By Jostein Gaarder. The Solitaire Mystery is a novel that shows Joker revenges to Frode with his resistance. It happens because Joker wants to regain his existence and freedom. There is an interesting thing to be discussed. It is about existentialism. On Joker's resistance, he shows his existentialism through his activity. The result of Joker's resistance is Frode's death. It means Joker kills his creator with his statements that shows his existentialism. Here, the writer analyzes two major problems in the Joker's resistance. They are the reason and the process of Joker's resistance. The reason of Joker's resistance happens because Joker realizes his existentialism. It means with his existentialism Joker tries to reveal a truth that concerning about his derivation and his creator. Finally, Joker finds Frode is his creator. The process of Joker's resistance happens in the Joker's banquet where all the dwarfs and Frode gather to celebrate Joker Day. There, Joker proclaims his existentialism in front of all the dwarfs. Finally, Joker successes to affect all the dwarfs to kill Frode. The approach used on this research is Sartre's existentialism theory. The writer analyzes the Joker's existentialism based on Sartre's perspective. It concerning with atheist existentialists' theory that show they do not believe in God existence and they consider that human just only to exist in this world without God's concept The result of this study shows that Joker gets his existentialism through any processes namely: Joker's observation, Joker's questions, and Joker's denial to his creator. Joker depends on his own ability and

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believes it as the basic of his existentialism. Finally, Joker gets out from dream world. It means Frode's imagination, and appears to the real world. It means, Joker crosses the space and time, from the card in the magic island becomes the real dwarf who meets Hans Thomas in this world. It means the real world.

This thesis using Sartre's existentialism theory about unbelieve in God, as researcher's thesis, researcher also using sartre's existentialism theory, but did not involve something that has relation about unbelieving in God.

The third is the journal written by Scarano and Krause, entitled Reality and Existentialism in House of Leaves. House of Leaves, by Mark Z. Danielewski, is a novel first published in 2000 that has since developed notoriety in literary circles for its arguably unique experimentation with a multi-layered plot, varied visual typography, and multi-media format. Despite being widely read and influential over the past decade, little scholarly analysis has been done on House of Leaves. As House of Leaves could represent an entire new genre of literature, it is important that we understand its themes and the ways in which various writerly techniques function within the novel.

In this journal, Scarano and Krause analyze House of Leaves through an existential lens, specifically utilizing the ideas of Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus to examine the psyche of one of the novel's main characters, Johnny Truant. In addition to primary sources by Danielewski, Sartre and Camus, they employ a 2002 analysis of House of Leaves by Katherine N. Hayles to aid their research. Scarano and Krause conclude that Johnny's story, and House of Leaves

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as a whole, breaks down traditional notions of reality, but retains existential hope for individuals who are able to find a purpose in life, even if that "purpose" is necessarily subjective.

Scarano and Krause's analysis presents an original take on House of Leaves, and contains wider implications for future novels that emulate its experimental style. Past analyses have focused on post-modern aspects of House of Leaves, but they analyze it through an existential lens. Beyond adding to the body of work on House of Leaves, their existential take on an otherwise post-modern text may prove influential to analyses of other "post-modern" novels in the future.

The difference between this journal and researcher's thesis is the focus. This journal focus on psychological aspect of the character, but researcher's analysis is does not involve anything about psychological condition, but focus on how someone's existences define his life through his choices and responsibility, freedom, and human nature that does not fix.

The fourth is a journal that written by Esmaeel Najar Daronkolaee and Mehdi Bakhtiari Hojjat, entitled A Survey of Man's Alienation in Modern World: Existential Reading of Sam Shepard Buried Child and True West. This journal aims at recalling different modes of alienation in modern world and looks closely at modern alienations of characters in Sam Shepard's buried child and true west. The researchers try to analyze the mentioned works by applying Sartre's ethical alienation and Heidegger's ontological alienation on these works. It is tried to make it precise that in Sartre's philosophy alienation occurs when human beings

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refuse to accept 'responsibility' for their own freedom. In addition, Heidegger's notion of 'authenticity' is discussed as contradiction to this Sartrean alienation and fallen understanding.

This journal has same topic to be analyze, existentialism in human life in Sartre's lens. But this journal analyze about being refuse the responsibility. It is quiet different with researcher's analysis, researcher analyze about choices and responsibility that in human's struggle for his existence.

So far, the researcher still does not found literature analysis using the novel *Me Before You* written by Jojo Moyes.

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CHAPTER III

The Existences of Will Traynor That Defines His Essence

In this chapter, the study presents an analysis of Will Traynor as the main character in *Me Before You* novel by using new criticism and existentialism theory. The researcher divides the discussion into two parts. The first part discusses about Will's existence in his life based on some points that have been explained in the second chapter and then the second part discusses how Will Traynor defines his life seen from Sartre's existentialism. The discussions are taken from both the direct and the indirect conversations.

1. The Way Will Shows His Existence in His Life

In this point the researcher analyzes Will's struggle to show his existence through Sartre's existentialism in the concepts of freedom of choice and responsibility.

A. Through Will's Freedom of Choice

Me Before You is a novel describes an effort of Will to refuse determination in his life through his choices. Life is made up of choices. Human has various destiny points that we must live through in this lifetime, which have been designed for us in lauhul mahfud. But with these destiny points firmly implanted in our soul makeup, we also have 'free will' and can choose how we will live through the situation at hand.

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After got motorcycle accident, Will's life turns to miserable and full of desperation. His inability of doing everything makes him hates himself. He feels like being quadriplegic is not his destiny, he tries to runaway from the reality by changing his attitude. He chooses to isolate himself. He does not want to deal with the people around him, even to the assistant hired by his mother, named Lou. Will rejects Lou and tries to make Lou feels uncomfortable, just the same as the other assistants before, who quit from this job.

> "Would you like me to make you a cup of tea?" I said, finally, when the silence became unbearable.
> "Ah. Yes. The girl who makes tea for a living. I wondered how long it would be before you wanted to show off your skills. No. No, thank you."
> "Coffee, then?"
> "Not hot beverage for me, just now, Miss Clark."
> "You can call me Lou."
> "Will it help?"
> I blinked, my mouth opening briefly. I closed it. Dad always said it made me look more stupid than I actually was. "Well... can I get you anything?"
> He turned to look at me. His jaw was covered in several weeks of stubble, and his eyes were unreadable. He turned away.
> "I'll –" I cast around the room. "I'll see if there's any washing, then" (Moyes 79)

The quotation above shows how Will always has negative thinking to the people who are being nice to him. He refuses everything that Lou offers to him rudely, in case to make Lou stop being care to him. The quotation above shows the desperation that Will suffers, he thinks nothing can makes him better. Not even a cup of tea, coffee, or even little care from others.

Will never asks much help to his assistant. He always acts like he feels uncomfortable with the existence of Lou in his everyday life. He always talks in sharp way to make Lou stay away from him. However, Lou is always trying to get

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closer to Will even though it proofs to be rough and hurting. It seems like every single thing she does is always wrong for Will and he always has sharp answer to make her give up.

> "So, would you like to go somewhere this afternoon? We could drive somewhere if you like."
> He turned his head towards me. "Where did you have in mind?"
> "I don't know. Just a drive in the country?"
> "The country," he said, as if considering it. "And what we will see. Some trees? Some sky?"
> "I don't know. What do you normally do?"
> "I don't do anything, Miss Clark. I can't do anything anymore. I sit. I just about exist."
> "Well," I said, "I was told that you have a car that's adapted for wheelchair use?"
> "And you're worried that it will stop working if it doesn't get used every day?"
> "No, but I –"
> "Are you telling me I should go out?"
> "I just thought –"
> "You thought a little drive would be good for me? A breath of fresh air?"
> "I'm just trying to –"
> "Miss Clark, my life is not going to be significantly improved by a drive around Stortfold's country lanes." He turned away.
> "Do you want me to bring you your computer?"
> "Why, have you thought of a good quadriplegic support group I could join? Quads R Us? The Tin Wheel Club?" (Moyes 88)

The quotation above is showing how Will does not want better situation. The normal people always looking for fun activities when they get problems, but not to Will. Will does not want to go outside since the accident. He chooses stays at his room, rather than healing his feeling by going to somewhere that probably can makes him runaway a little bit from his sadness. Will keep thinking that going outside will not makes any improvement for his condition, instead, it just makes him worse because he will see so many normal people walking with their busy

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things, something that he ever did in the past, something that he will not get it back.

Will always pushes Lou away with his words which is like sword that always hurting Lou. For so many times Lou tries to have a good conversation with Will and tries to make a topic that can be discussed together. But everything that Lou doing is always wrong in Will's point of view. Will would show his expression of desperation by always stating that what Lou is saying is unuseful and will not make him in a better condition.

Will chooses to isolate himself, he likes being alone rather than having company beside him. He spends most of his time by watching movie or maybe listening music alone. He does not like company. He enjoys himself with his loneliness. Once a person deals with loneliness, it will be dangerous because he will comfort with himself and does not want to deal with others.

> In the afternoon I would put a film on – Will had a membership of DVD club and new films arrived by post every day – but he never invited me to watch with him, so I'd usually go and sit in the kitchen or in spare room. I started bringing in a book or magazine, but I felt oddly guilty not actually working, and I could never quite concentrate on the words (99).

From the words that spoken by Lou, showing how Will chooses to isolate himself by busying himself with something that is not involves someone else, such watching movies or listening to music.

Will always makes Lou down with his bad attitude, and Lou thinks that Will hate her because all she does is always wrong in his perspective. It is reflected from Lou's conversation with Treena, her sister.

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> "Treen, he hates me. He looks at me like I'm something the cat dragged in. And he doesn't even drink tea. I'm hiding from him."
>
> "I can't believe I'm hearing this."
>
> "What?"
>
> "Just talk to him, for crying out loud. Of course he's miserable. He's stuck in a bloody wheelchair. And you're probably being useless. Just talk to him. Get to know him. What's the worst that can happen?"
>
> "I don't know... I don't know if I can stick it."
>
> "I'm not telling Mum you're giving up your job after half a day. They won't give you any benefits, Lou. You can't do this. We can't afford for you to do this".

From the conversation above shows Will's stubborness makes Lou almost give up being Will's assistant. Lou's struggle to get to know him further is very hard thing. Will's miserable attitude is probably caused by his condition which is not only just matter of being stuck in wheelchair, and of the loss of physical freedom, but also a never-ending litany of indignities and health problems, of risks and discomfort.

> But oh Lord, he was vile to me. Everything I said, he had sharp answer for. If I asked him if he was warm enough, he would retort that he was quite capable of letting me know if he needed another blanket. If I asked if the vacuum cleaner was too noisy for him – I hadn't wanted to interrupt his film – he asked me why, had I worked out a way to make it run silently? When I fed him, he complained that the food was too hot or too cold, or that I had brought the next forkful up to his mouth before he had finished the last. He had the ability to twist almost anything I said or did so that I seemed stupid (108).

Through this indirect conversation about Lou shows that Will's attitude is really what makes Lou very upset. Lou really wants to feel sorry for Will's

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condition, but Will himself is really annoying and never appreciated what Lou is trying to do for him, which is just to make him better and comfortable.

Not only to Lou, Will is also chooses to push all the people away from him, including his friends and girlfriend. Will hates himself after accident, he tries to deny the reality. One of those people is Rupert, who was Will's best friend at work, they were so close before Will's accident happened. For several times, Rupert was trying to support Will by visiting him, motivating him, but all Will does is only pushing him away from his life. Will thinks that all the people who tried to get closer to him after he becomes quadriplegic only feels sorry for him. He thinks that they do not really want to be friend with him, but only showing their mere sympathy to him. And that is absolutely not what Will wants. That is exactly why Will prefers being alone rather than being with fake people.

> "So – what have you been up to, Will?" The man's voice held a kind of forced joviality to it.
> "Not very much, funnily enough."
> "But the physio and stuff. Is it all coming on? Any... improvement?"
> "I don't think I'll be skiing any time soon, Rupert." Will said, his voice dripping with sarcasm (Moyes 108).

The conversation between Rupert and Will after not seeing each other about eight months shows that Rupert is trying to have good conversation by asking Will about his condition, but Will always answer it with something unexpectable. It is not only the first time Will treats people like that just to make them stop acting like they are actually care, including Alicia, his ex-girlfriend. A couple hour before the accident happened to Will, Alicia is still lying beside Will, asking Will to stop being very busy with his bloody job and planning holiday on the

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weekend. Alicia is potrayed as a beautiful girl with blonde hair, long leg, and pale caramel skin. After the accident, Alicia is also trying to always being by Will's side. But instead, Will refused and bluntly rejected her. Until one day Alicia visits Will with Rupert by her side.

> "So..." Will said finally. "To what do I owe this pleasure? It's been... eight months?"
> "Oh, I know. I'm sorry. It's been... I've been awfully busy. I have a new job over in Chelsea. Managing Sasha Goldstein's boutique. Do you remember Sasha? I've been doing a lot of weekend work too. It gets terribly busy on Saturdays. Very hard to get time off." Alicia's voice had become brittle. "I did ring a couple of times. Did your mother tell you?"
> "Things have been pretty manic at Lewins. You... you know what it's like, Will. We've got a new partner. Chap from New York. Bains. Dan Bains. You come up against him at all?"
> "No."
> "Bloody man seems to work twenty-four hours a day and expects everyone else to do the same". You could hear the man's palpable relief at having found a topic he was comfortable with. "You know the old Yank work ethnic – no more long lunches, no smutty jokes – Will, I tell you. The whole atmosphere of the place has changed."
> "Really."
> "Oh God, yes. Presenteeism writ large. Sometimes I feel like I daren't leave my chair." (Moyes 110)

From the quotation above, Rupert and Alicia are trying to have a decent conversation after a long time not seeing, they never expect that Will's answer would be showing that he does not care about other people's whole life and bussiness any longer. Will shows his apathy to make them feel better off with his life, he just does not need people to feel sorry for his condition. He wants to be heard and seen as Will Traynor before he became quadriplegic.

Not only he chooses to isolate himself by rejecting all the people in order to run away from his reality, Will also decides to commit suicide through *dignitas*, a

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swiss-based assisted suicide organization. For Will, living as quadriplegic is not belong to him. Since he knows his condition will not getting any better, even though he has been doing expensive medical treatment and theraphy for two years, he decides to end his life rather than keep being alive in a life he does not want.

Will's choice to kill himself is his struggle to be free from his pain. No one will know perfectly what Will actually feels despite how much one person in his life knows about Will's life. Will went through his life by himself, no one can understand how hard losing physical freedom or how hard people see him as a pathetic person who always needs help. Once he was an active man, hard worker, loved travelling, sport, adventure and then accident turns everything far from the way it is.

Suicide becomes the best choice for Will after he knows that his condition will not getting any better. He unbearable to live the life he does not want, the life that full of pain, the life that always need help and care from others.

> I swallowed, shaking my head. "you... you once told me that the night in the maze did not have to be the thing that defined me. You said I could choose what it was that defined me. Well, you don't have to let that... that chair define you."
> "But it does define me, Clark. You don't know me, not really. You never saw me before this thing. I loved my life, Clark. Really loved it. I loved my job, my travels, the things I was. I loved being a physical person. I liked riding my motorbike, hurling myself off buildings. I liked crushing people in business deals. I liked having sex. A lot of sex. I led a big life." His voice have lifted now. "I am not design to exist in this thing – and yet for all intents and purposes it is now the thing that defines me. It is the only thing that defines me." (Moyes 744)

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The conversation between Will and Lou shows the reason why Will wants to commit suicide. He can not accept his destiny to be a quadriplegic. If he can not get his life back like the way it is before the accident, he better ends his life. Being paralyzed and can not do anything he wanted without help is really unacceptable thing for him. Once Will was an active person, he had perfect life, perfect job. He loved adventourus activity that pumped his adrenaline. But after the accident, everything that makes him alive is all stripped away from him. He lost it all.

> " – I need to end here, no more chair. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over." (Moyes 746)

Will's statement above shows not only he was holding back his emotional feeling about his innability, but also that it physically hurts him everyday. The pain that is killing him makes him really tired and wants to give up. Every night and day he always consumes a lot of medications, treatments, and theraphies, but his conditions never getting any better. There is no improvement even when he has been doing so many treatments for two years. There were a number conditions encroaching on Will, and he does not want to be in pain anymore.

> "I'm sorry. It's not enough."
> I lowered his hand. "I don't understand."
> He waited before he spoke, as if he were struggling, for once, to find the right words. "It's not enough for me. This – my world – even with you in it. And believe me, Clark, my whole life has changed for the better since you came. But it's not enough for me. It's not the life that I want."
> Now it was my turn to pull away.
> "The thing is, I get that this could be a good life. I get that with you around, perhaps it could be even a very good life. But it's not my life. I am not the same as these people you speak to. It's nothing like the life I want. Not even close." His voice was halting, broken. His expression frightened me. (Moyes 743)

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The quotation above shows how much Will wants to end his life, even though how many times Lou tries to encourage and makes Will believe that he still has a better life. There is no fixed human nature. From the first moment Lou knows Will, he is the most stubborn man who always talking sharply and act badly in her presence, but as the time progresses Will changes his attitude after knowing deeper about Lou's personality. Will starts to deals with other people, he gets cheered up and starts to care more about other. But, even though Will's attitude becomes better than before, Will's mind to end his life up is still unchangeable. For so many times Lou tries to open up Will's mind that there is still another better way than dignitas, Will always insists his decision. This is about Will's life, no one has right to judge or make decisions on someone else's life. Not even their own family.Will's choice to end his life is not a easy thing. But, staying alive in pain and also the lost of physical freedom is the most scary things for Will.

The choice to commit suicide for Will is based on a reasoned decision. He was motivated by the presence of his painful terminal illness from which little to no hope of reprieving his health exists. He is trying to take control of his destiny and alleviate his own suffering, which can only be done in his death. Will looks at his choice to commit suicide as a way to shorten a dying that will happen inevitably.

B. Through Will Responsibility for His Choice

Becomes a quadriplegic makes it unbearable for Will to face the reality. His life before the accident was perfect but everything turns to miserable and sad, because of that accident, which led to Will changes his attitude. He chooses to

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isolate himself, trying to push people away from his life. Will's choice to isolates himself makes Will must take responsibility of it.

Will always tries to push people away, including his friend, Rupert, and his girlfriend, Alicia. Since the moment Will turns himself become person who likes being alone, Rupert and Alicia are still trying for several months to get closer to Will. But, Will chooses to isolate himself and he does not want to deal with them. For months Alicia tries to be near Will in his hard time, but Will always push her away.

> She looked at me hard then, and I realized that what I felt probably showed on my face. I have never been much good at hiding my feelings.
> "I know what you're thinking," she said, after a pause. "But I did try. I really tried. For months. And he just pushed me away." Her jaw was rigid, her expression oddly furious. "He actually didn't want me here. He made that very clear."
> She seemed to be waiting for me to say something.
> "It's really none of my business," I said, eventually.
> We both stood facing each other.
> "You know, you can only help someone who wants to be helped," she said. (Moyes 115)

The quotation above is the conversation between Lou and Alicia that shows how desperate Alicia tries to be near Will when he actually wants to be alone. Will always insists to be alone, no matter how hard Alicia tries to gets closer to him. For several months Alicia trying to help him, at least to motivate him to stay strong to face his reality, but all he did is pushing her away.

Will's decision to isolate himself makes Alicia sad, then Rupert, Will's best friend who was treated almost the same way as Alicia, comes and supports Alicia.

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As the time progressed, Alicia and Rupert became close and start forgetting Will. For instance, they feel connection between them, and decide to gets married.

> "Actually, Will, there is another reason for us coming here," she was saying "We... have some news."
> I hesitated by the door, the log basket braced between my hands.
> "I thought – well, we thought – that it would only be right to let you know... but, well, here's the thing. Rupert and I are getting married."
> I stood very still, calculating whether I could turn round without being heard.
> The woman continued, lamely. "Look, I know this is probably a bit shock to you. Actually, it was rather a shock to me. We – it – well, it only really started a long time after..."
> My arms had begun to ache. I glanced down at the basket, trying to work out what to do.
> "Well, you know you and I... we..."
> Another weighty silence.
> "Will, please say something."
> "Congratulations," He said finally.
> "I know what you're thinking. But, neither of us meant for this happen. Really. For an awful long time we were just friends. Friends who were concern about you. It's just that Rupert was terrific support to me after your accident –"
> "Big of him."
> "Please, don't be like this. This is so awful. I have absolutely dreaded telling you. We both have." (Moyes 112)

From the quoted conversation above, Alicia and Rupert are trying to tell Will that they are getting married. Will only keeps silent, while they are trying so hard to make Will understand. It is absolutely not an easy thing to tell, Will is hiding his broken heart by smiling and saying congratulations for them. But, Alicia and Rupert are both care of Will, so they think that they have to tell this by themselves rather than Will knows it from other person.

It is a very hard thing for Will to accept that the girl he loved is getting married with his own best friend. But, what else he can do except for accepting.

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They are getting close because of Will's choice to push them away. And Will must take the responsibility of what he decided, however it is so hard and hurting.

> The room was empty.
> It was then that I heard the crash. I ran out into the corridor just in time to hear another, followed by the sound of splintering glass. It was coming from Will's bedroom. Oh, God. Please don't let him have hurt himself. I panicked – Mrs Traynor's warning drilled through my head. I had left him for more than fifteen minutes.
> I ran down the corridor, slid to a halt in the doorway and stood, both hands gripping the door frame. Will was in the middle of the room, upright in his chair, a walking stick balanced across the armrests, so that it jutted eighteen inches to his left – a jousting stick. There was not a single photograph left on the long shelves; the expensive frames lay in pieces all over the floor, the carpet studded with glittering shards of glass. His lap was dusted with bits of glass and splintered wood frames. I look in the scene of destruction, feeling my heart rate slowly subside as I grasped that he was unhurt. Will was breathing hard. As if whatever he had done had cost him some effort (Moyes 117)

In front of Alicia and Rupert, Will always shows his fake smile and tries to hide his feeling. He give them blessing for their happiness, like that is easy thing for him to accept. But, after Alicia and Rupert gone, as the quotation above that showing Will's reaction after heard the news, Will goes to his bedroom and broke all picture of him and Alicia on his table. There is nothing he could say, but his face seems so upset.

The responsibility that Will must take from his choices is that he also has to accept the fact that his ex girlfriend is getting married with his own bestfriend. And that is really a hard thing to do. At the beginning, Will is very upset at knowing the truth, but he can not afford the effect of his choice. But as the time flies, Will realized that he must takes the responsibility from his choice. He

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accepts the reality, surprisingly, he is not just accepts it but he decides to come to Alicia and Rupert's wedding party.

> "What are you doing on Saturday?"
> He was waiting expectantly. My brain was still stalled on killer whale versus travel agent.
> "Um... nothing. Patrick's away all day training. Why?"
> He waited just a few seconds before he said it, as if it actually gave him some pleasure to surprise me.
> "We're going to wedding."
> Afterwards, I was never entirely sure why Will changed his mind about Alicia and Rupert's nuptials. I suspected there was probably a large dose of natural contrariness in his decision – nobody expected him to go, probably least of all Alicia and Rupert themselves. Perhaps it was about finally getting closure (Moyes 572)

From the quotation above showing how Will's decision in acceptance is very unpredictable. He takes responsibility from his choice bravely. Going to an ex's wedding could ever be less painful than root canal surgery for so many people. But, that is what Will wants to takes the responsibility from his choice. He pushes Alicia away and he can not blame the situation that makes Rupert feels sorry for her and then supports her. And it is inevitable that they will fall in love with each other after for a long time they are supporting and motivating each other.

It must be something unbearable for Will, or anyone in Will's position for that matter. The choices that Will chooses brings it with responsibility. Will chooses to ends his life and he must accept that he must sacrifice his love to Lou. The girl who has changed him, who has becoming the only reason why he is waking up every morning.

> "you're not giving me a chance."
> "It's not a matter of giving you a chance. I've watched you these six months becoming a whole different person, someone who is only just

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> beginning to see her possibilities. You have no idea how happy that has made me. I don't want you to be tied to me, to my hospital appointments, to the restrictions on my life. I don't want you to miss out on all the things someone else could give you. And, selfishly, I don't want you to look at me one day and feel even the tiniest bit of regret or pity that –"
> "I would never think that!"
> "You don't know, Clark. You have no idea how this would play out. You have no idea how you're going to feel even six months from now. And I don't want to look at you every day, to see you naked, to watch you wandering around the annexe in your crazy dresses and not... not be able to do what I want with you. Oh, Clark, if you had any idea what I want to do to you right now. And I... I can't live with that knowledge. I can't. It's not who I am. I can't be the kind of man who just... accepts."
> He glanced down at his chair, his voice breaking. "I will never accept this". (Moyes 746)

The quotation above shows how much Will care about Lou. Will's life becomes better since Lou stepped in. But, Will realizes that if he stays alive, Lou will always tied with him, with his medical appointment and all about him. Will realizes that he will be such an obstacle for Lou to reach her dreams. In the other side, Will always wants Lou to live in a better life, and it will not comes true has he still alive and always puts all of his upbringings on her. Will sacrifices his feeling. He does not want one day Lou would be regretting if he stays with a quadriplegic. The quotation above also shows that while Will is a quadriplegic, he was still a man. A normal man who gets attracted to a girl but cannot do anything to express his feeling. And it is really makes Will desperate.

2. The Way Will Defines His Essence

Will Traynor has a dynamic or developing character. Will undergoes change of characterization before and after he got motorcycle accident that caused him to be paralyzed on almost ninety percent of his body. His inability to do anything

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everytime he wants without helps from other, makes him turn into someone else. The analysis of how Will defines his essence is seen from Will's character before and after the accident. How Will undergoes changing and how Will still insist commit to suicide.

A. Before accident

Adventurous man. Before he got motorcycle accident Will Traynor known as an adventurous man, in the novel he is portrayed as a gorgeous man, who loves nature adventure. It shows when Louisa as the narrator, was vacuuming Will's bedroom and discover the photographs of Will.

> As I vacuumed around the bed, I allowed myself a quick peek at them. There was a man bungee jumping from a cliff, his arms outstretched like a statue of Christ. There was a man who might have been Will in what looked like jungle, and him again in the midst of a group of drunken friends. The men wore bow ties and dinner jackets and had their arms around each other shoulders (Moyes 82).

The quotation above shows the frame of old Will before he got accident that turns him into a quadriplegic. The photograph speaks that Will's life before is definitely has a huge difference with the life that Will is living now.

Will really likes challenging himself from the thing that might be dangerous, such trekking up mountains, hanging over ravines and diving the oceans. It shows when Louisa ask him about the best place he has ever visited.

> He squinted into the distance "I climbed Mount Kilimanjaro when I hit thirty. That was pretty incredible."
> "How high?"
> "A little over nineteen thousand feet to Uhuru Peak. That said, I pretty much crawled the last thousand or so. The altitude hits you pretty hard."
> "Was it cold?"

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> "No..." he smiled at me. "It is not like Everest. Not the time of year that I went, anyway." He gazed off into the distance, briefly lost in his memberance. "It was beautiful. The roof of Africa, they call it. When you're up there, it is like you can actually see to the end of the world." (Moyes 437)

The quotation above is showing how Will is truly an adventourus man. He likes activity that challenging his adrenaline, such mountaineering that involve hiking and rock climbing. He told Louisa about his experiences with pride, such thing is the most beautiful thing that ever happen in his life before accident.

Will Traynor really likes nature travelling such in wild jungle. For in true adventure Will find much more than the cheap thrill of adrenaline, he find himself.

> He told me of a night he'd spend rock climbing, perched on a ledge several hundred feet up, how he'd had to pin himself into his sleeping bag, and attach it to the rock face, because to roll over in his sleep would have been disastrous. (Moyes 437)

This quotation showing how Will enjoys so many obstacles in nature adventures. There are many risks that instead make him interested to try it.

Not only has many nature adventures, Will Traynor also likes travelling to metropolitan places in another country. It shows when he tells Lou about the places he had visited in the past.

> "I like more metropolitan places too. Sydney, I loved. The Northen Territories. Iceland. There's a place not far from the airport where you can bathe in the volcanic springs. It's like strange, nuclear landscape. Oh, riding across central China. I went to this place about two days' ride from Capital of Sichuan province, and the locals spat at me because they hadn't seen a white person before." (Moyes 438)

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This quotation showing that Will is a dynamic person. There are so many places that he had been visited in metropolitan too. Not only mountaineering. For Will, adventure is the elements of a full life that is perhaps most neglected in modern society, and it is one of the most crucial. To have grand adventures and be able to tell tales of them is central to mainliness.

Attractive man. Will is also known as an attractive man with a handsome face that makes every girl went crazy for him. Moreover he is a rich bussiness man. He has a beautiful girlfriend named Alicia.

> "There was on a ski slope, beside a girl with dark glasses and long blonde hair. I stooped, to get a better view of him in his ski goggles. He was clean-shaven in the photograph, and even in the bright light his face had that expensive sheen to it that moneyed people get through going on holiday three times a year. He had broad, muscullar shoulders visible even through his sky jacket."

The quotation above shows that Will is described as an attractive man. He is attractive because, physically, he has a handsome face and muscular shoulders that are visible even through his sky jacket which is apparently so sexy. Beside that, Will Traynor is a very rich business man. He looks so gergeous when he was riding his expensive car, with formal suit and keeping busy on his telephone. It is not impossible that Will would be very easily making women get attracted to him.

Ambitous man. Wise man say that a dream without ambition is like a car without gas, you are not going anywhere. Will is typically an ambitious man. He became a successful man because of his hard work in reaching his goals. He has

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big ambitions that always improves his creativeness and modernity to always stay one step ahead, and to enjoy life that lead him into successfulness.

> "Are we still going away this weekend?"
>
> He extricates himself reluctantly. "Depends what happens on this deal. It's all a bit up in the air at the moment. There's still a possibility I might have to be in New York. Nice dinner somewhere Thursday, either way? Your choice of restaurant." His motorbike leathers are on the back of the door, and he reaches for them." (Moyes 3)

The quotation shows that Will is a goal-oriented person and always striving towards the next accomplishment. Often people spend the most of time working on building their skill set and researching solutions or possibilities. While, it is wise to craft and execute a strategy for any given type of important vision, ambitious people put the main emphasis on pulling the trigger. Will always put his responsibility on his job first. He is typically a hard worker, he loved and enjoyed his job.

> Will stares at his bike, then peels himself out of his leathers. No matter what Lissa thinks, he is not a man who believes in taking unnecessary risks. He unlocks the top box of his bike and places the leathers inside, locking it and throwing the keys at Mick, who catches them neatly with one hand. (Moyes 6)

The quotation above shows that Will is a kind of person who is willing to take risks. His ambition takes a willingness to step into fear and anxiety. He chooses to make Lissa angry at him rather than coming late for the meeting, that probably he can lose the chance of the deal with his client. He manages the most important one first.

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B. After accident

An unhappy soul. After he got in the motorcycle accident, Will became miserable. He hates his life. He likes being alone rather than deal with the people. He does not talks too much, even further that he never laugh at something funny. He lost the meaning, direction, vitality, mission, purpose, identity and genuine connection of his former life.

> Nathan studied the floor before he looked at me. "Try to cheer him a little? He's... he's a little cranky. Understandable, given.... the circumtances. But, you're going to have a fairly thick skin. That little skit this morning is his way of getting you off balance."
> "Is this why the pay is so good?"
> "Oh yes. No such thing as a free lunch, eh?". Nathan clapped me on the shoulder. I felt my body reverberate with it. "Ah, he's alright. You don't have to pussyfoot around him.' He hesitated 'I like him." (Moyes 78)

The quotation above shows how Will is unhappy with his life after the accident. He feels like he lives in the life that does not belongs to him. Nathan suggests Louisa to cheer him up a little, to accompany him and to talks to him.

The soul is the source of absolute uniqueness, a place within that connects not only value and essence of a person himself, but to the value and essence of every other living being. Will wants to live the life of his dreams full of freedom, flow, and total bliss, but at some point he decides to settle for the logical and realistic life. He lost the zing and excitement that comes with living the life his soul intended.

> I wanted to feel sorry for him. I really did. I thought he was the saddest person I had ever met, in those moments when I glimpsed him staring out of the window. And as the days went by and I realized that his condition was not just a matter of being stuck in that chair, of the loss of physical

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> freedom, but a never-ending litany of indignities and health problems, of risks and discomforts, I decided that if I were Will, I would probably be pretty miserable too. (Moyes 101)

The quotation above shows how Will suffers with his condition. He can not accept for being quadriplegic, stuck in the wheelchair, can not do anything without help, never ending pain and medications, and everything else that come with it. Will's life becomes miserable and unhappy. Will feels disconnected from his life, passion and excitement that others feel about their work and life in general.

Bad Attitude. Since the accident, Will changes his attitude completely. He isolates himself from people. He always tries to push everyone who wants to get closer to him away. For him, people who want to get closer to him only see him as a pathetic person, and he does not like people see him in that way. He always want to be seen as a normal person.

> His eyes meet mine and after a pause, he let out a blood-curdling groan. Then his mouth twisted, and he let out another unearthly cry.
> I felt his mother stiffen.
> "Will, stop it!"
> He didn't even glance towards her. Another prehistoric sound emerged from somewhere near his chest. It was a terrible, agonizing noise. I tried not to flinch. The man was grimacing, his head tilted and sunk into his shoulders as he stared at me through contorted features. He looked grostesque, and vaguely angry. I realized that where I held my bag, my knuckles had turned white (Moyes 71).

The quotation above shows how Will gives bad impression when the first time he met Lou. He makes Lou got really scared of him. This is showing that Will

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does not want to deal with others, moreover with new person. He tries to makes Lou feels uncomfortable.

> But oh Lord, he was vile to me. Everything I said, he has a sharp answer for. If I asked him if he was warm enough, he would retort that he was quite capable of letting me know if he needed another blanket. If I asked if the vacuum cleaner was too noisy for him – I hadn't wanted to interrupt his film – he asked me why, had I worked out a way to make it run silently? When I fed him, he complined that the food was too hot or too cold, or that I had brought the next forkful up his mouth before he had finished the last. He had the ability to twist almost anything I said or did so that I seemed stupid. (Moyes 102)

The quotation above shows how Will tries to push person away by his sharp words that always hurting. He complains anything just to makes Lou upset and give up from being his assistant. This is showing Will's bad attitude to another.

Desperate man. The desperate man is usually willing to do anything to change very bad situation, and not caring about danger. Losing physical freedom and never ending pain is really making Will's life desperate. He is never dreaming anymore about his future or having something he wants to do for bettering his life. He only wants to end everything, he only wants to die.

> "I need to end here. No more chair. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over" (Moyes 746).

The quotation above shows that Will is tired of all the sick that he suffers all the time. All he wants only to end up everything. This is showing how Will is desperate man. He wants nothing better,

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> "It's not going to get any better than this. The odds are I'm only going to get increasingly unwell and my life, reduce as it is, is going to get smaller. The doctors have said much. There are a host of conditions encroaching on me. I can feel it. I don't want to be in pain any more, or trapped in this thing, or dependent on everyone, or afraid." (Moyes 747)

Will is feeling desperate. He does not have any idea what he wants to do in his life. When he looks into his future, he sees nothing but something worse. He does not have any motivation, but to put an end to his pain, his limit, and ultimately his life.

Uncare with himself and social life. Will turns to be miserable after the motorcycle accident. He becomes careless to himself and his social life. Before the accident, Will is attractive man, with a handsome face, clear-shaven, athletic body that makes many girls went crazy for him. But after the accident, he starts to let out his hair and mustache grows longer. He did not care anymore about his appearence.

> In the centre of the room stood a black wheelchair, its seat and back cushioned by sheepskin. A solidity build man in white collarless scrubs was crouching down, adjusting a man's feet on the footrests of the wheelchair. As we stepped into the room, the man in the wheelchair looked up from under shaggy, unkempt hair. (Moyes 70)

The quotation above shows how Will uncare with himself, he let out his hair grows longer and unkempt. he seemed determined not to look anything like the man he had been; he had let his light-brown hair grow into a shapeless mess, his stubble crawl across his jaw. His grey eyes were lined with exhaustion, or the effect of constant discomfort. They bore hollow look of someone who was always

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a few steps removed from the world around him. It might be his defense mechanism, whether the only way to cope with his life was to pretend it was not him it was happening to .

C. After knowing Louisa

Cheer up. Will Traynor undergoes changing character after knowing deeper about Louisa. Will realized that not every human is always same in his point of view. Will always thinks that everyone who is trying to get closer to him only feels sorry to his condition, but Louisa shows Will that she stays because she needs the money. She is not particularly care about him or wants to change his life one way or another. Will starts to changes his attitude when Louisa tells him what she feels about him. Will realized that Louisa is different. She is kind of girl that bringing joy in his miserable life, she is the only reason of Will would wake up everyday.

> Nathan walked in as I was finishing the dishes. “He’s in a good mood,” he said, as I handed him a mug.
> “Is he?” I was eating my sandwiches in the kitchen. It was bitterly cold outside, and somehow the house didn’t felt quite as unfriendly lately.
> “He says you’re trying to poison him. But he said it – you know – in a good way.”
> I felt weirdly pleased by this information. “Yes... well...” I said, trying to hide it. “Give me time.”
> “He’s talking a bit more too. We’ve had weeks where he would hardly say a thing, but he’s definetely up for a bit of a chat the last few days.”
> Nathan dropped his voice, “Mrs T asked me a week or so back if I thought you were doing okay. I said I thought you were very proffesional, but I knew that wasn’t what she meant. Then yesterday she came in and told me she’d heard you guys laughing.”

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> I thought back to the previous evening. "He was laughing at me," I said. Will had hillarious that I didn't know what pesto was. I had told him supper was 'the pasta in the green gravy.'
> "Ah, she doesn't care about that. It's just been a long time since he laughed at anything." (Moyes 143)

The quotation above shows that Will starts to have something to laugh at after for several months he lost his mood to laugh at something funny. Since he knows what Louisa's think about him, he becomes easy to laugh at something that actually not really funny. He becomes a little bit chatty than before.

Started to open up himself. Will is a kind of person who is unclever in hiding his feeling. He always expresses his feeling when he is sad or happy. But, since the accident, he becomes introvert. He does not talk too much about his feeling. He just sits and says nothing. He talks only when he needs a help or uncomfortable with his position. But, when Will knows deeper about Lou's personality, he started to open up himself.

> The other big change, apart from athmospheric conditions inside the house, was that Will didn't ask me to leave him alone quite as often, and a couple of afternoons had even asked me if I wanted to stay and watch a film with him. (Moyes 145)

Will always pushes people away from him. But from this quotation, it shows after he knows deeper about Lou's perspective, he changes his behaviour. Will never asks Lou to leave him anymore, even he asks Lou to accompany him watching movie together. Since the accident, Will always watches movie alone. He does not like any company.

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Started to care with others. Since the accident Will only focuses on how to ends his life. He always blames that the life that he is living now is not the life that he wanted. He always pushes people away, because he hates people who feels sorry about his condition. But, since he knows better about Lou, he starts to care with other. Moreover, he starts to care about Lou, the girl that always being hurt because of his words.

> "Okay. So what do you do with yourself Louisa Clark, if you don't watch films?"
>
> I balled my tissue in my fist. "You want to know what I do when I'm not here?"
>
> "You were the one who wanted us to get to know each other. So come on, tell me about yourself."
>
> He had this way of talking where you could never quite be sure that he wasn't mocking you.i was waiting for the pay-off. "Why?" I said. "why do you want to know all of sudden?"

The quotation above shows that Will starts wants to know more about someone's life. He wants to know more about Louisa Clark, the girl that always being pushed away by him. He wants to know her every day life, her hobby, her motto in life and many more. This is the big change for Will. Surprisingly, Will does not care about anyone else's life before, and then all of sudden Will start to be courious with Lou's life.

Motivating and inspiring. Will is a kind of interesting person. After knowing Lou deeper, he becomes a little bit chatty and happier. He finds something that he thinks wrong in Lou. Something that must be fix before he dies. For Will, Lou has

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a potential to gets better life if she can trying something out of her safe zone, trying to widen her horizon.

> "You had a big life, didn't you?"
> "Yeah, I did." He moved a bit closer, and raised his chair so that he was almost at eye level. " That's why you piss me off, Clark. Because I see all this talent, all this..." He shrugged. "This energy and brightness, and –"
> "Don't say potential..."
> "... Potential. Yes. Potential. And I cannot for the life of me see you can be content to live this tine life. This life that will take place almost entirely within a five-mile radius and contain nobody who will ever surprise you or push you or show you things that will leave your head spinning and unable to sleep at night." (Moyes 462)

The quotation above shows the way Will tells Lou that she should doing something far more worthwhile rather than watching television or reading bloody gossip magazines. Will always motivates Lou to do something in her life. From the way he tries to push Lou to move out from her boring life, he is such realizes something. Something in the past that will never come back. In the past Will always tried to do something else after work eventhough there was not much time left, such rock climbing at an indoor centre, squash, went to concert, tried new restaurants, running, learn new language for places that he might visit one day. There are a lot of thing that he tried to do after work. And he encourages Lou to experience something that might be useful for her after work. Will is inspiring Lou, he does not want time pass by and one day Lou realize that she doing nothing for her own life rather than looking for money.

The changing character of Will after accident and after knowing Lou deeper is significally different, but at the end of the story he still insists to suicide. All the changing character is not affecting his choice to end up his life. Eventough Lou

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tries so hard to change Will's decision by travelling and showing Will that life is not too short as he think, but it was still not enough for Will. Will has defines his essence that if he stays alive, his life is only about exist. He seemed not just weary from his illness, but exhausted with life, tired of interference, people around him that attempts at conversation, people's relentless determination to try to makes things better for him.

> I swallowed, shaking my head. "You... You once told me that the night in the maze didn't have to be the thing that defined me. You said I could choose what it was that defined me. Well, you don't have to let that... that chair define you."
> "But it does define me, clark. You don't know me, not really. You never saw me before this thing. I loved my life, Clark. Really loved it. I loved my job, my travels, the things I was. I loved being a physical person. I liked riding my motorbike, hurling myself off buildings. I liked crushing people in business deals. I liked having sex. Lots of sex. I led a big life." His voice had lifted now. "I am not design to exist in this thing – and yet for all intents and purposes it is now the thing that defines me. It is the only thing that defines me." (Moyes 744)

The quotation above shows that Will's life defined by a wheelchair and death is becomes the best essence. He loves every single part of his old life and he cannot accept the life that he does not want.

Will's character before accident defines that Will is a kind of person who has power to lead his great life. His interest in adventures shows that Will is a challenging man. His courage to take a risk in every choice he make is showing his bravery character. He has full right to drives everything in his life as he want. But since the accident that made him becomes quadriplegic, Will chooses to end up his life. He knows that his life will not getting any better and he is only about exist. He feels that people would be better off without him. The choice that Will

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made is showing that he still has brave soul. Not all people are able to chooses this choice, most of people living either in the life they does not want and waiting their death for the rest of their life. But, Will decides to ends the life that is so far from what he had chosen. For Will, living as a quadriplegic is not just a matter of sitting in a chair, it is a constant battle against pain and infection, as well as the mental challenges.

The changing cycle of Will's characterizations can be shown that Will deep inside himself has strong and brave character to lead his own life that started before he got motorcycle accident. When he turns to be quadriplegic, he rejects all determination to accept what is and what was. He still wants to control his own life and can not accept the life he does not want to live. That is why with his bravery character, he decides to end up his unwanted life. And he accepts all the responsibility from his choice, strongly. From Will's choices, it defines his essence. That is runaway from unwanted life thoughout death in the way he wants and get his freedom.

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CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The final chapter of the research is the conclusion from the analysis of Will Traynor's existentialism that defines his essence. The first is about Will's existentialism that is shown by his choices and responsibility. Will's choices are isolation and suicide. Will chooses to isolate himself from people, included Lou, his best Friend Ruppert, and his ex-girlfriend Alicia. Will isolates himself because he does not want to be seen as a pathetic person and makes people feels sorry to him. He wants to be seen equal as a normal person. The responsibility of his choice is Alicia and Ruppert are getting closer and let them getting married. And then Will also chooses to put an end to his life because he is unable to bear living in the life he does not want. The responsibility of his choice is that he must sacrifice his love to Lou. Will's life becomes better since Lou come. But, Will realizes that if he stays alive, Lou will always bound with him, with his medical appointment, and all about him. Will realizes that he will be obstacle for Lou to reach her dreams. In the other side, Will always wants Lou live in a better life, and it will not come true if he still alive and always put all of his things on her. Will sacrifices his feeling. He does not want one day Lou will regret if she stays with a quadriplegic.

The second is about how the existences of Will defines his essence. The second part is explained through Will's characterization. Will Traynor has dynamic or development character. Will undergoes change of characterization before and after he got motorcycle accident that caused him paralyzed almost ninety percent of his body.

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Before the accident, Will portrays as an adventourus, attractive, and ambitious man. But, after he got motorcycle accident that turns him into quadriplegic, he becomes an unhappy soul, bad attitude man, desperate and uncare to himself and his social life. Until then, he knows Louisa, he started to change. He becomes cheer up than before, started to open up himself and care with others. Will also encouraged Louisa to do something different in her life. Will always inspires and motivates Lou to move out from her comfort zone. In the changing cycle of Will's characterizations, it defines that Will deep inside himself has strong and brave character to lead his own life that started before he got motorcycle accident. When he turns to be quadriplegic, he rejected all determination to accept what is and what was. He still wants to control his own life and can not accept the life he does not want to live. That is why with his brave character, he decides to end up his unwanted life. And he accepts all the responsibility from his choice, strongly. His essence is to be dead in the way his existences lead him into.

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