

**ANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS THEORY BY COSTA AND
McCRAE IN *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS* NOVEL**

A FINAL PROJECT

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree

in English Literature



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2023

PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project entitled

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has been approved by the advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners.



Semarang, 10th August 2023

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Idha Nurhamidah'.

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Advisor

PAGE OF VALIDATION

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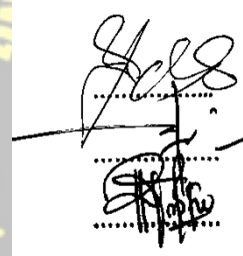
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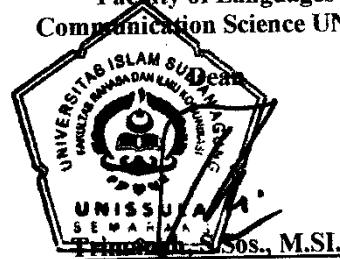
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Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from that paper.

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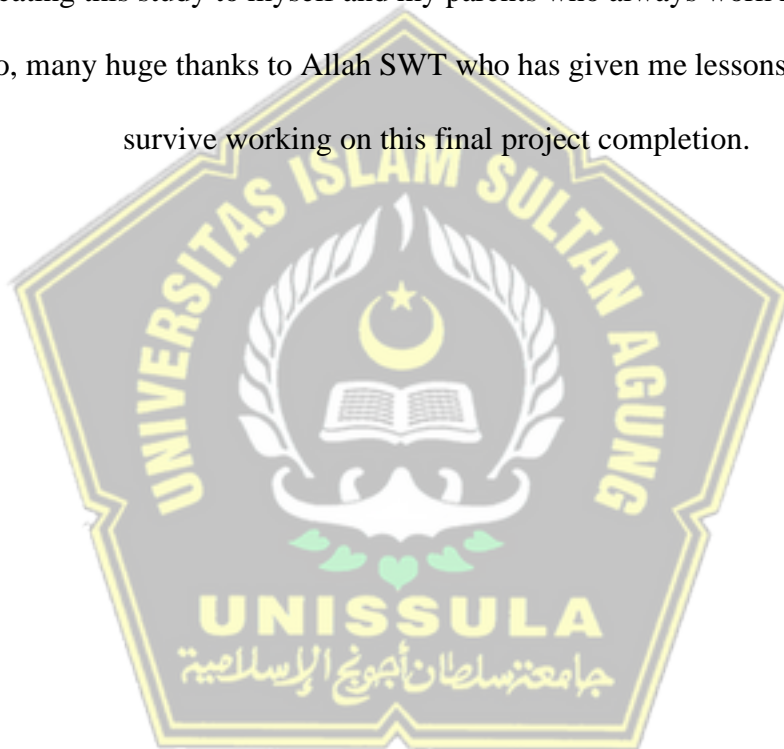
MOTTO

“Live for Life”

DEDICATION

Dedicating this study to myself and my parents who always work hard for me.

Also, many huge thanks to Allah SWT who has given me lessons on how to survive working on this final project completion.



ABSTRACT

Walida, Diva Khilya. 30801900013. “Analysis of Personality Traits Theory by Costa and McCrae in *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel.” English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Languages and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

The novel is a form of literary work that contains long prose narratives. In this study, the writer chooses the famous novel by John Green entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The reason for choosing the novel is because the main character, Hazel Grace, described by John Green as a strong character in facing of cancer she suffers. The aims of this study are to portray Hazel’s personality traits category and her characterization depicted by John Green.

The qualitative method is used in this study. The writer reads the novel in detail and repeatedly to relate the content of the novel from the perspective of Costa and McCrae’s personality traits theory. The writer then identifies, classifies, reduces, and analyzes the data that has been collected.

This study finds three important findings of Hazel’s personality traits; neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. In addition, John Green described Hazel’s personality traits through direct characterization which is known from the physical characteristics or appearance of the character, then indirect characterization from the character’s actions, behaviors, and thoughts.

Keywords: personality traits, five-factor theory, characterization

INTISARI

Walida, Diva Khilya. 30801900013. “Analysis of Personality Traits Theory by Costa and McCrae in *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel.” Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Novel merupakan sebuah karya sastra dengan bentuk narasi prosa yang panjang. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis memilih novel terkenal karya John Green berjudul *The Fault in Our Stars*. Alasan pemilihan novel tersebut karena tokoh utamanya, Hazel Grace, digambarkan oleh John Green sebagai tokoh yang kuat dalam menghadapi penyakit kanker yang dideritanya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan kategori ciri-ciri kepribadian Hazel dan karakterisasinya yang digambarkan oleh John Green.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. Penulis membaca novel secara detail dan berulang kali untuk menghubungkan isi novel dari sudut pandang teori ciri-ciri kepribadian Costa and McCrae. Penulis kemudian mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasikan, menjabarkan, dan menganalisis data yang telah terkumpul.

Penulis menemukan tiga penemuan penting dari ciri-ciri kepribadian Hazel; neuroticism, agreeableness, dan conscientiousness. Selain itu, John Green menggambarkan ciri-ciri kepribadian Hazel melalui direct characterization yang diketahui dari ciri-ciri secara fisik atau penampilan tokoh, kemudian indirect characterization dari tindakan, perilaku, dan pemikiran tokoh.

Kata kunci: ciri-ciri kepribadian, teori lima faktor, karakterisasi

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Semarang, 28th August 2023



Divia Khilya Walida

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is introduction, it contains background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

There are many types of literature that we can learn. One of them is a novel. Many people prefer to like a theatre than a novel because the existence of the novel still feels strange to them and low interest can be another reason, then the novel begins to develop and become more popular in the seventeenth century, but it doesn't mean that the previous century had not been a novel at all. In the seventeenth century, society was interested in human character which led to the popularities of biographies, memoirs, and journals (Stefan 1). Moreover, paper prices for novels in that century were expensive, so they must buy them from France. It was not only for novels that are in trouble, manuscripts used by lyricist composers and theatre playwrights also need to use paper. Besides paper, there are other things in the process of making a novel, like ink and printer, which are also expensive. As the following quote in *A History of Seventeenth-Century English Literature*, "Its materials, its manufacture, and the transport costs meant that paper remained expensive, a fact that shaped significantly the operations of the printing and bookselling industries" (Corns 17).

At that time, all printing had already been arranged and had its own office which handled so there were certain limitations regarding the printing itself. "All printing in England, except for single presses at Oxford and Cambridge, was controlled by the Stationers' Company, a guild invested with very considerable powers and responsibilities through a series of government measures" (Corns 22). After the eighteenth century, began to spread widely and most of the themes in the novels were semi anti-romance. Moreover, with the increase of the literacy, the demand on the reading material increased rapidly. There are factors that influence the rise of the novel, such as industrial revolution, decline of romance and drama, rise of the middle class, and mobile libraries (Choeda 1101-1102).

The word novel comes from the Italian word novella which means a story. A novel is a story written from personal experiences or other people's experiences (Britannica 1). According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, "Novel is an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events." The length of words in the novels is about 80 – 10.000 words. However, it has been found the novel that has a length of words more than that, the novel is *Clarissa, or, The History of a Young Lady* by Samuel Richardson which has 950.000 words (Aliyev 3). The elements in a novel are plot, characters, setting, point of view, and narrative method (Burgess 2). There are various types of novels, whether non-fiction or fiction. The meaning of a non-fiction novel is novel contains real-life or real stories from

the author itself or others. Meanwhile, a fiction novel is founded more often because the novel contains the author's fantasy so many people are more interested read a fiction novel. Apart from these two types of novels, there are also other types, namely fan-fiction novels, teen lit, metro pop novels, science-fiction, romance novels, and other types.

One of the novels by a famous author from the United States, John Green, which is included in the romance novel and fiction is *The Fault in Our Stars*. The novel is John Green's sixteenth work which was published on January 10, 2012. *The Fault in Our Stars* has 313 pages so it can be seen that the lengths of the word have exceeded 40.000 words. *The Fault in Our Stars* is included in New York Times Book Review Editor's Choice, #1 Wall Street Journal Bestseller, and #1 New York Times Best Seller. Many positive comments are given by readers from every society to John Green because he can write a work that is suitable to read for anyone with a story that refers to real life because life doesn't always end happily, life there will be a loss. One of the comments by the reader is from the Washington Post, "John Green deftly mixes the profound and the quotidian in this tough, touching valentine to the human spirit" (Quattlebaum 1).

The novel talks about a 16 years old girl, Hazel Grace Lancaster, a thyroid cancer sufferer who has spread into her lungs so she needs a respirator, namely an oxygen cylinder. Live at a young age, then accompanied by drugs and all kinds of therapy make her think that she is a grenade because cancer that she suffered can make her die at any time, then

she does not want to live. However, the reason why she does not want to live she did before she met a boy named Augustus Waters. They met in the Support Group. The group consists children with cancer who do not go to school because of their health. With Augustus Waters, a lot of positive changes have happened to her. Hazel's parents feel glad about her changes because Hazel has other activities besides reading her favourite books and watching a reality show all day, then Hazel same as her other friends, she is more open and has social activities, but Hazel's parents started to worry when they know about Augustus' illness. Hazel's character and personality are unique and unusual for her age that suitable to analysis because her character changes that have happened over time. Hazel's character changes based on the people she cares about and the real life she experiences. The impact of that can be positive or negative. Besides, Hazel is a type of person who has character directly and frankly, she always thinks the existence of her life so she often introspects herself on the life she experienced (Stammers 1).

A novel will be difficult to form well if there is not a character because a character is one of the important elements in a novel. Whether the main character or the support character is important not to be missed because, in this world, there are thousands or even millions of people with different characters and personalities. In this research, the writer wants to analyze in detail the main character, Hazel Grace. Many theories about character analysis can be used, one of them is the five personality traits

theory or commonly known as the “Five-Factor Theory” by Costa and McCrae. The brief explanation the five-factor theory is a theory used to analyze people’s behaviour which contains five dimensions personality traits. The five dimensions are neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness (Costa 3).

Previously, there were not five personality traits like today, as time goes by there were changes. Currently, five-factor personality traits are widely used by scientists and researchers in various fields (Grice 1). Before Costa and McCrae’s theory were found, there are several personality trait theories that are proposed by another researchers. It starts with Allport, Eysenk and Cattell who have different perspectives about their theory in terms of analysis. Around the 1980s year, all trait researchers agreed that individuals could describe traits through the Big Five Trait Theory. First introduced by Lewis R. Goldberg in 1981, and then Allport and Cattell who are core intellectuals. Moreover, Robert McCrae and Paul Costa are at the forefront of this theory. Using Costa and McCrae’s theory, the writer can describe in more detail Hazel Grace’s traits as portrayed in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel by John Green.

Moreover, here in the study, the writer is interested to analyze the main character, Hazel Grace Lancaster, and there is characterization which is important to build a story in the novel. The characterization refers to how the character’s personality develops. There are two ways to reveal the characterization. The first is direct characterization and the second is

indirect characterization (Luh and Seri 38). In *The Fault in Our Stars* novel, all the characters are related and side by side. The characters can change because of bad or good incidents that happen and then influence their life. Those people experience and face struggle so their character will be formed strongly. One example is Hazel Grace who has a cancer thyroid and struggles facing it which can influence her character. The good character depends on the author because they made it. The author makes the character alive, makes the story idea, and makes a moral value that can be used in the reader's life through the narrative or dialogue in the novel. "Character contained in the novel may also show changes which is significantly influenced by the narrative, so that each character has the power to dominate the story as a whole" (Luh and Seri 81-84).

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study, the problem formulation of the study is:

1. Which personality traits category is portrayed by Hazel Grace in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel?
2. How does John Green depict the identified personality traits category through Hazel Grace's characterization in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel?

C. Limitation of the Study

This study focuses to identify personality trait categories *i.e.*, neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness on Hazel Grace's characterization in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.

D. Objectives of the Study

This study analyzes Hazel Grace as the main character in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To portray personality traits category by Hazel Grace in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.
2. To analyze personality traits category as identified through Hazel Grace's characterization depicted by John Green in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.

E. Significance of the Study

There are two significance of the study, namely academic significance and practical academic.

1. Academic Significance

This study is expected to provide future contributions for the readers. In other words, this study is expected to complement and increase the readers' knowledge about personality traits, especially personality traits category by Costa and McCrae in Hazel Grace's characterization.

2. Practical Significance

Beside that academic significance, there is practical significance. This study is expected for the readers to develop how to analyze characters using personality traits by Costa and McCrae through the characterization in the novel described by the author. In addition, it can also increase the readers' creativity to analyze the main character in the literary work in the form of novel.

From the two significance, this study hopefully can be useful and give more information to the readers as a reference for the research, whether the students of Sultan Agung Islamic University majoring in English Literature or the readers who want to know about literature.

F. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is an introduction which consists background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study which will give description about the study. Chapter II is reviews of related literature consists of synopsis and related literature which provides a related theory that can be found from anywhere. Chapter III is a research method which consists types of research, data organizing, and analyzing the data. This chapter needed because to give a validity for the study. Chapter IV discusses findings and discussion from the data collected which analyze personality traits and characterization. Chapter V consists of the conclusion and suggestion of this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEWS OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of a synopsis *The Fault in Our Stars* novel and the related literature.

A. Synopsis of *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel

A 16-year-old girl named Hazel Grace Lancaster lives with her parents in Indianapolis, United States. Hazel has thyroid cancer which has spread to her lungs and caused her to bring a portable oxygen cylinder wherever she goes. Because of cancer, she can't go to school like the other kids, but she joins a group namely the Support Group to fill her daily activity. The group consists the children with cancer.

Hazel's characters are quiet person, who likes to be alone, spontaneous, ambitious and will more care with person she knows. Moreover, Hazel always thinks that she is a grenade that can explode or die anytime so that she does not feel anything while living her life. However, she started to change after she meets Augustus Waters in the Support Group. Augustus brings a positive impact on her. She is more open to talking, cheerful, and active. Her changes make her parents happy because she is no longer gloomy. So, it can be seen that both of them are clearly different, but they complement each other. Augustus and Hazel become close and share their life story with each other. Augustus has osteosarcoma which causes one of his legs must be amputated to cure his cancer. Augustus has a favorite

novel called *The Price of Dawn*, also Hazel has a favorite novel, *An Imperial Affliction*, which talks about cancer so that novel becomes her reinforcement for her because she feels the novel can understand her. The novel gives an unclear ending and makes her wonder whether the main character in the novel is alive or dead, she tries hard to ask the author about the ending through an email, but Hazel is always ignored by the author. Hazel lends her novel to Augustus, same as Hazel, he also wonders about the ending. He tries to contact the author, but unexpectedly he gets a reply from the author through his personal assistant.

Hazel and Augustus get an invitation to the author's house in Amsterdam, Belanda. To get there, they ask for help from a charity foundation that can grant the wishes of children with cancer, but when approaching the day of departure, Hazel gets a problem with her lungs. She needs treatment first. Her parents feel worried about that situation and they do not give permission to her going to Amsterdam. After a long discussion with some doctors who treated Hazel, finally she can go to Amsterdam. Accompanied by Augustus and her mother, Hazel goes to Amsterdam to get a real answer for the ending of *An Imperial Affliction*. It turns out that something she never imagined happens, the author she meets is far from her imagination, he is not suitable to write a good novel like *An Imperial Affliction* because the author namely Van Houten has a bad temperament and he says that he cannot give an answer about the ending for Hazel and Augustus. They give up and go to Indianapolis without an answer, even

though she is still happy because she can spend time with Augustus in Amsterdam.

Not long after that, it turns out that Augustus' cancer had returned and is getting worse so Hazel feels sad and afraid to lose him. What she thinks herself about grenades is true, but the first to explode is Augustus, not her. Augustus gives a good impression on her and she knows she loves Augustus.

B. Related Literature

B.1 Personality Traits Theory

The word personality comes from thoughts and findings from the experts. "Traits have been defined in many ways in the history of personality. Two prominent views define traits as (1) descriptions of people's thoughts, feelings and behaviors; and as (2) explanations for why people think, feel and act the way they do" (Jayawickreme et al. 1). Habitual behaviors, thoughts, and emotions that arise within various situations can be defined as personality traits.

There are so many theories discussing personality traits theory, but in this research, the writer talks about traits theory which have five dimensions personality traits. The theory is well known as "A Five Factor Theory" by Costa and McCrae. According to Costa and McCrae, they presented a somewhat more ambitious model that also distinguished between enduring and changing parts of personality (Costa 186).

Costa and McCrae same as other researchers who were trying to build a theory about personality traits at the end of the 1970s and the early 1980s, but started at the end of the 1980s, Costa and McCrae were confident in their discovery about personality traits because at that time the difference from classical theory with modern classics was increasingly obvious. As the years go by, Costa and McCrae continued to research and develop the five-factor theory. Before completing the five-factor theory, they are discovering two dimensions, namely neuroticism and extraversion. After that, Costa and McCrae found another dimension, openness to experience. They began to work on the five-factor theory of personality in 1985. The last two dimensions are agreeableness and conscientiousness (Feist 426).

For all the theories from any researchers, Costa and McCrae's theory is most well-known. Five dimensions that represent in the Five-Factor Theory are neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness.

1. Neuroticism

Neuroticism is about emotional stability and impulse control. This element can describe a person's anxiety level. People with high neuroticism will easily get stressed, temperamental, anxious, emotional, and sentimental. Meanwhile people with low neuroticism will be more stable, calm and relax, good durability, and be proud with themselves (Costa 53).

2. Extraversion

In extraversion, people with high scores like to do activities in the outside, easily to get along, high spirit, talkative, and have positive emotions. People with the low score prefer to be alone, less expressive to convey their feelings, avoid a crowd, and solemn person (Costa 53).

3. Openness to Experience

It is described in the openness to experience is reflected with a curious person. People with the high score will be more free, imaginative, innovative, and creative. Meanwhile, people with low score are not realistic, less curiosity, conservative or old people (Costa 53).

4. Agreeableness

An individual with high agreeableness becomes a cooperative and compassionate person, generous, soft hearted, friendly, and high tolerance. An individual with low agreeableness is stubborn, full of suspicion to other people, careless, irritable, and prone to conflict (Costa 53).

5. Conscientiousness

This element refers to self-discipline, punctual, hardworking, ambitious, persistent, and organized. Individual with low conscientiousness is too lazy, aimless, give up easily, and disorganized (Costa 53).

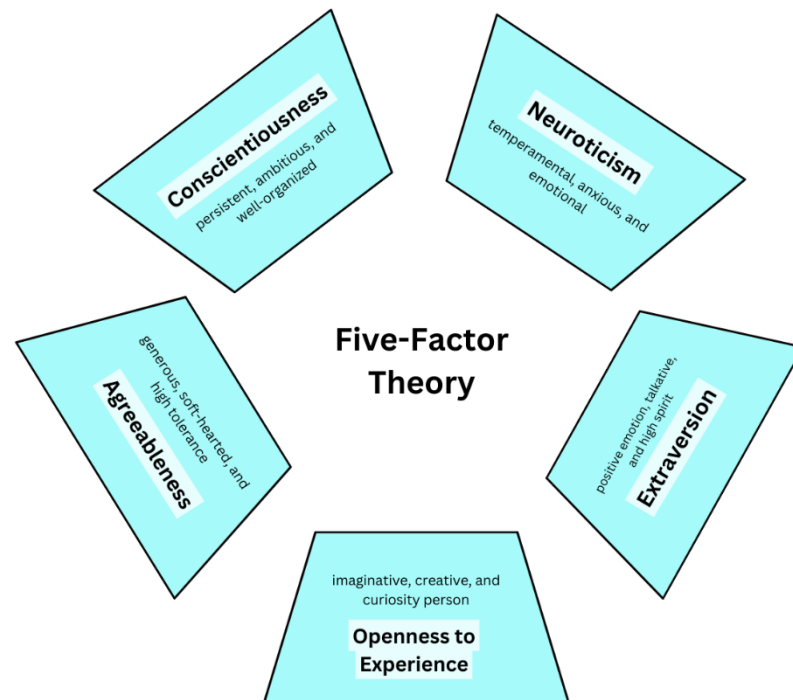


Diagram of the Five-Factor Theory (Costa 53)

In order to make the theory above easy to understand, the writer will briefly display the five-factor theory components through the diagram.

B.2 Characterization

Characters are made by the author so it's included in fiction.

According the quote below:

“Fiction means things that are made up; not true. Insofar as fiction is characteristic of literature, literature has been seen as suspicious, over the centuries, by many smart people, from Plato onwards. And many authors of fiction have enjoyed the paradox of being licensed liars, and have exploited it, not just creating metanarratives that provide an excuse or alibi for their narratives but instead writing kinds of metafiction – in

other words, fiction about fiction – in which the strange human tendency to make things up becomes an object of satirical and often humorous scrutiny” (Rainsford 47).

So, when talk about fictional character that is all not real, whether it's a main character or supporting character. The character will continue to develop as the story progresses. The character can be seen from their actions in the daily life, like how they act and speak, then how they interact with the society, and character development can happen slowly or quickly, it depends on the narrative plot. There are several ways that can be used to identify how the characters' development in the novel are how they change, how they growth as a character, what the incidents that force they to change, what the difference their character at the beginning and at the end, how they view to the society and vice versa.

Characters reveal through the narrative which written by the author is called by characterization. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, characterization is the way how that people are represented in a film, play, or novel so that they seem real and natural. To help the readers, the author can use the ways to describe the characters so that the readers can understand about the character. That ways are divided into two, namely direct characterization and indirect characterization (Reams 7).

1. Direct characterization

From that name it can be seen that the author wants to show the characterization directly (Reams 7). The character shows the physical character like the appearance and profession from some details. Even though the direct characterization is easier to understand, it is not easily ascertained. Direct characterization can be defined through use of the names and appearances.

Direct methods of revealing character according to Pickering and Hoepfer are characterization through the use of names, characterization through appearance, characterization by an author, character through dialogue, and characterization through action (Pickering 28).

2. Indirect characterization

Indirect characterization is a bit more difficult than direct characterization because it occurs when the writer shows a character in action, and then lets the reader interpret what the action reveals about that character. e. “Indirect characterization is used to solidify that initial image until it coalesces into a coherent, realistic human identity pressed between the pages of a book” (Reams 43). The indirect characterization can be defined through the dialogue and action.

F.C Lucas gives explanation of anything that can be seen how the characterization is described (Novianti 18):

1. **Direct statement of the author.** The author of the story holds the power to make a good story and it depends how the author explain the story to the public.
2. **Action.** It comes from the character in the story, how they act so that from the action can give the public insight.
3. **Externals.** From the physical detail which consist like facial features, voice, and walk so that it can be a clue to develop perception from the public.
4. **Speech.** This method comes from the way the character's speech in public.
5. **Reaction from the others.** This method often includes oblique views. If the public who talk about the character have a biased opinion, then it will be distorted opinions. Therefore, character reliability must always come first.
6. **Environment.** The presentation of the author's chosen setting deliberately, including the author's favorite recreation, contributes to the understanding of the characters.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method in three parts. Part one is the types of research. The second is data organizing and types of data. Data organizing consists of data collecting methods which are reading the novel, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. The last part is analyzing the data.

A. Types of the Research

Many types of data can be used and divided into several categories. It can be qualitative, quantitative, or a combination of the two. Those various types of data have different characteristics so the writer must adjust the research method to be carried out with the type of data to be sought. That way, the data presented in the study can be clearly described and well understood, but in this study, the writer used qualitative data to analyze the main character in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. The meaning of qualitative data is a type of data that is usually collected through image, audio, and video, then the observation is not reduced to numbers, but it only can be seen or felt (Patten and Newhart 6-7).

Qualitative data has its own challenges because the data is not collected from the numbers and this type of data is likely to produce different interpretations because data regarding interpretation is not always absolute so it is different with the data that can be calculated with numbers so the interpretation presented must be reasonable and understandable.

B. Data Organizing

B.1. Data Collecting Method

In the data organizing, this study analyzed in the following steps below:

B.1.1. Reading the Novel

The first step was reading the novel. The writer chose a novel as an object to research, then to get information and to understand the meaning of the novel, the writer read multiple times.

B.1.2. Identifying the Data

In the second step, the writer identified the data from the novel which mostly contained narratives and dialogues. The writer gave marks in the important data which related to the theory.

B.1.3. Classifying the Data

The next step was classifying the data. From that process, the writer classified from the identified data before and based on the problem formulation.

B.1.4. Reducing the Data

In the last step, the writer reduced the data selectively which appeared in this study.

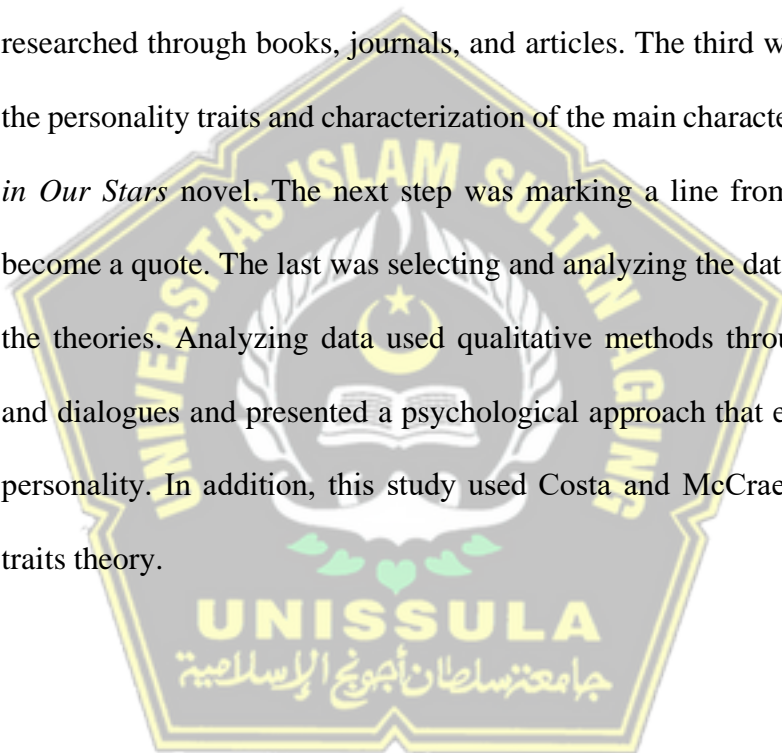
B.2. Types of the Data

There were two types of data that can be used in this study. The first was primary data and the second was secondary data. The primary data used

in this study was a novel. Meanwhile, the secondary data can be discovered from the theory related with the novel, journal, and article (Choy 102).

C. Analyzing the Data

In the section on analyzing the data through the following steps (Sa'adah 29). The first was reading *The Fault in Our Stars* novel repeatedly to know the contents of the novel. Then, finding out the theories that were researched through books, journals, and articles. The third was finding out the personality traits and characterization of the main character in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel. The next step was marking a line from the novel to become a quote. The last was selecting and analyzing the data that relate to the theories. Analyzing data used qualitative methods through narratives and dialogues and presented a psychological approach that explain human personality. In addition, this study used Costa and McCrae's personality traits theory.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussion which are divided into two sub-chapters: the main character's personality traits and her characterization in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.

A. Personality Traits of Hazel Grace in *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel

The five-Factor Theory by Costa and McCrae which talks about personality traits has the same meanings as other researchers who studied personality traits but gives a different perspective. The theory is not explicitly related to the concept of psychiatry and has no basis in biological theory because the theory explains a universal aspect of human nature (Matthews et al 24).

Five dimensions have been explained before, namely neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness, and conscientiousness, but Hazel Grace as the main character in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel has three of five dimensions; neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness.

A.1. Neuroticism

Neuroticism reflects someone's emotional state, such as sadness, fear, anxiety, and desperation. As referred by Matthews (22), "The high neuroticism (N) scorer is someone who tends towards anxiety and depression, worries, has bad sleep and psychosomatic disorders, allows

emotions to affect judgment, and is preoccupied with things that might go wrong.” The example of neuroticism in Hazel can be seen in the quote below:

The Support Group, of course, was depressing as hell. It met every Wednesday in the basement of a stone-walled Episcopal church shaped like a cross. We all sat in a circle right in the middle of the cross, where the two boards would have met, where the heart of Jesus would have been. (Green 4)

As the narrative in the novel tells, Hazel has to go to the Support Group, but it might be her uncomfortable, worried, and stressed because when she comes, she has to talk about her daily life story, which means she does not want to tell her cancer. Her emotions always bring her to bad judgment for people, therefore her feelings when as mentioned earlier just appeared.

Neuroticism brings Hazel’s emotions toward disinterest in any activities. She does that because she just needs to stay at home and watch her favorite TV show, she does not want to do an adaptation. Every time she goes, the fear will come. The conversation between her mom and Hazel shows that her mom just wants to Hazel not feel depressed. Based on the statement by Gacono (69), “The general tendency to experience negative effects, such as: fear, sadness, embarrassment, anger, guilt and disgust is the core of the N-domain. However, N includes more than susceptibility to psychological distress. Perhaps because disruptive emotions interfere with

adaptation, men and women high in N are also prone to have irrational ideas, to be less able to control their impulses and to cope more poorly than others with stress.” It is depicted from this quote below:

Me : “I refuse to attend Support Group.”

Mom : “One of the symptoms of depression is disinterest in activities.”

Me : “Please just let me watch *America’s Next Top Model*. It’s an activity.” (Green 7)

There is another statement that explains neuroticism; highly neurotic individuals are prone to experiencing anxiety, sadness, and mood swings (Bornstein 3). From the statement before, Hazel is experiencing mood swings and anxiety oftentimes. It can be shown by dialogue as follows:

Mom : “Hazel, you’re a teenager. You’re not a little kid anymore. You need to make friends, get out of the house, and live your life.”

Me : “If you want me to be a teenager, don’t send me to a Support Group. Buy me a fake ID so I can go to clubs, drink vodka, and take pot.” (Green 7)

There is a reason why Hazel’s mom always forces her to go out and do activities because she does not want Hazel to feel left out by people about

her cancer even though she knows that Hazel always gets anxious when she is on the outside.

According to Buss and Plomin quoted by Gacono (30), “Sociability and shyness can (and should) be defined independently. They defined Sociability as “the tendency to affiliate with others and to prefer being with others rather than being alone,” whereas they regarded Shyness as “one’s behavior when with people who are casual acquaintances or strangers: inhibited and awkward, with feelings of tension and distress and a tendency to escape from social interaction”.” It is depicted by this quote:

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

The traits of neuroticism people with high scores are they are feeling awkward and shy around people. What Hazel says in the narrative is that she is a shy person.

Hazel tells her cancer story when the cancer finds out to Augustus, but she does not tell the exact time, she feels shy about her first period when she gets cancer even though period is just a normal thing. Hazel is afraid of being humiliated by Augustus. It is related to the reference by Gacono (30), “Fear of strangers, the early developing form, starts in infancy and continues through adulthood; it appears to consist largely of a combination of high

fearfulness and low sociability. Self-conscious shyness, the later developing form, starts at roughly the fourth or fifth year of life; it appears to consist largely of acute awareness of oneself as a social object.” The exact quote from the novel which can describe well is:

I told Augustus the broad outline of my miracle: diagnosed with Stage IV thyroid cancer when I was thirteen. **(I didn’t tell him that the diagnosis came three months after I got my first period. Like: Congratulations! You’re a woman. Now die.)** (Green 24).

According to Barlow (1), he states that “Fresh perspective on the developmental origins of neuroticism—a dimension of temperament marked by elevated stress reactivity resulting in the frequent experience of negative emotions. This negative affectivity is accompanied by a pervasive perception that the world is a dangerous and threatening place, along with beliefs about one’s inability to manage or cope with challenging events.” It can be seen from the quote:

I remember my mom telling me it was okay, that I was okay, that I would be okay, and my father was trying so hard not to sob that when he did, which was regularly, it was an earthquake. **And I remember wanting not to be awake.** (Green 25)

Hazel is feeling hard to handle her life. She just needs to die soon. If she lives longer, she is afraid to give her parents more pressure and burden.

In many narratives and dialogue in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel, there is another example that relates to neuroticism:

I paused a second, trying to figure out if my response should be calibrated to please Augustus or his parents. “Most of the people are really nice,” I finally said. (Green 27)

Gacono (66) states, “If the high N individual has to be described in one word, one might say that he was a worrier; his main characteristic is a constant preoccupation with things that might go wrong, and a strong emotional reaction of anxiety to these thoughts.” As the reference mentioned, neuroticism with high score get so many worries at any time, they fear acting wrong. As Hazel Grace does in the quote, she fears about what will she says might go wrong so she thinks deeper before giving a response.

Hazel’s life is always well-organized and often gets high tension when she is doing activities even though she is in the Support Group, then before Hazel meets Augustus in the Support Group, she really likes to be alone, moreover, she is interested in books so she needs quietness, but until she knows Augustus, she still likes to be alone. Based on Feist (217), basic anxiety is a sense of being alone in the world. It is depicted by this quote:

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

A person with various emotions sometimes can make the person not easily believe in something. Based on Hazel's condition and how she is experiencing in her life that shows up in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.

“Sometimes people don’t understand the promises they’re making when they make them,” I said (Green 60).

From that quote, Hazel is kind of person who does not like give something to others that she can't fulfill it, also she does not want to expect anything because it just gives her stress when that thing can't be carried out. As stated by Feist (497), “Strong emotion ordinarily lowers performance; when people experience intense fear, acute anxiety, or high levels of stress, they are likely to have lower efficacy expectancies.”

There are various forms of tendencies of people who have neuroticism personality traits with high scores which can become negative emotions, “The neurotic temperament, which incorporates the tendency to react negatively in response to various sources of stress, has been a particular focus of attention. The negative emotions usually considered integral to this trait include anxiety, fear, irritability, anger, and sadness. In addition to exaggerated negative emotionality, neurotic temperament (or neuroticism) is also characterized by the pervasive perception that the world is a dangerous and threatening place, along with beliefs about one's inability to manage or cope with challenging events” (Barlow 1). The reference of Barlow depicts on this quote below:

Hazel : “I’m not going on dates,” I said. “I don’t want to go on dates with anyone. It’s a terrible idea and a huge waste of time and—”

Mom : “Honey,” my mom said. “What’s wrong?”

Hazel : “I’m like. Like, I’m grenade, Mom. I’m grenade and at some point, I’m going to blow up and I would like to minimize the casualties, okay?” (Green 99)

Hazel’s mom wants the best for Hazel. As another young girl on outside, she also wants Hazel to date someone, but Hazel always disagrees with her mom with an explosive response. Many bad thoughts come in Hazel’s mind when she has to go on a date.

Feist (418) also stated that they frequently complain of physical symptoms such as headache and backache and of vague psychological problems such as worries and anxieties. The reference relates to Hazel’s behavior when she is feeling tired at that time.

“Mom, there won’t be a place to sit and it’ll last forever and I’m exhausted,” I said. “Hazel, we have to go for Mr. and Mrs. Waters,” answer my mom. “Just...” I said. I felt so little in the backseat for some reason. I kind of wanted to be little. I wanted to be like six years old or something. “Fine,” I said. (Green 274)

When Hazel says that because she is tired mentally and physically. She cannot afford to attend Augustus' funeral as she thinks. For the sake of Augustus' parents, then she agrees to go.

Another people with high score in neuroticism is associated with various measures of illness and with psychological processes linked to dysphoria and poor functioning according to Gacono (75). The example of Hazel's behavior that shows uncomfortable behavior and bad thoughts is:

I wish I would just die, Patrick. Do you ever wish you would just die? (Green 294).

That behavior always comes accidentally, furthermore, Hazel is left out by Augustus like she is hopeless and cannot think clearly.

In the CCQ analyses, N was defined as being fearful, anxious, brittle, and demonstrating a lack of self-confidence. The temperament factor appeared to consist mainly of reacting with loud protest, crying, and misbehavior to undesired events (Gacono 71). Every time Hazel lack of self-confidence, her bad temperament will blow up. She will give a response to someone with a shout and overreact. Hazel is being people with lack of self-confidence as quoted below:

“NO!” I shouted. “I’m not eating dinner, I can’t stay healthy, because I’m not healthy. I am dying, Mom. I am going to die and leave you here alone and you won’t have a me to hover around and

you won't be a mother anymore, and I'm sorry, but I can't do anything about it, okay?!" (Green 296)

As referred to Barlow (3), "It is important to note that this hyperexcitability of neural circuits in response to stress and fear results not only from genetic factors or biological predispositions, but also from stressful or traumatic experiences during critical stages of development. There is a quote that relates to that reference:

"Do you think you guys will stay together if I die?" I asked.

"Hazel, what? Sweetie." She fumbled for the remote control and paused the TV again. "What's wrong?" (Green 299).

The quote shows the fear that Hazel feels further away because Augustus' death has a large traumatic effect on her future.

A.2. Agreeableness

The Agreeableness Scale distinguishes soft-hearted people from ruthless ones. People who score in the direction of agreeableness tend to be trusting, generous, yielding, acceptant, and good-natured (Feist 429). People with personality traits of high agreeableness will put their hearts out and be kind to other people. Just as Hazel does that, she knows she is hurt by cancer so she always follows the rules about the treatment, she wants her parents happy. It is described well in the quote below:

I went to Support Group for the same reason that I'd allowed nurses with a mere eighteen months of graduate education to poison me

with exotically named chemicals. **I wanted to make my parents happy.** There is only one thing in this world shittier than biting it from cancer when you're sixteen, and that's having a kid who bites it from cancer. (Green 7-8)

Another Hazel's behavior from the novel as people with a high score in agreeableness is:

I finally ended up in the ICU with pneumonia, and my mom knelt by the side of my bed and said, "Are you ready, sweetie?" and I told her I was ready, **and my dad just kept telling me he loved me in this voice that was not breaking so much as already broken, and I kept telling him that I loved him, too, and everyone was holding hands.** (Green 25)

Good for people with high scores in agreeableness because they will think about how other people are even though they are in a bad condition and it shows that their hearts are really good just like what Hazel's personality traits describe in the novel.

According to McAdams (3), agreeableness is a trait that typically indexes characteristics such as compassion, compliance, politeness, empathy, and modesty. Even though Hazel always gets stressed about her cancer, but actually she has soft-hearted. She really loves her parents. She does not want to hurt her parents. The form of Hazel being so in love because of her parents depicts in this quote below:

My dad started crying a little. I didn't look over at him, but no one said anything for a long time, so his hiccupping cry was the only sound in the room. I hated hurting him. (Green 116)

The tendencies of people with agreeableness personality traits are kind and soft-hearted, selfless, and helpful.

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

It happens when Van Houten does not give her explain about his novel. Hazel just wants the end of the novel clearly, but Van Houten stays quiet and talks about other topics. Augustus still forces Van Houten to talk, but Hazel is persistent about what she needs and that she had enough with Van Houten because she feels bad for Augustus. The example of that quote is referred to by McAdams (8), "Specifically, the BFI-2 Agreeableness domain comprises three facets: Compassion, Respectfulness, and Trust."

A.3. Conscientiousness

The fifth factor—conscientiousness—describes people who are ordered, controlled, organized, ambitious, achievement-focused, and self-disciplined. In general, people who score high on C are hardworking, conscientious, punctual, and persevering (Feist 429). As people who have

dreams and ambitions, they will make a way how to reach that dream. It can be shown by narrative as follows:

As a three-year survivor of Stage IV cancer, **I can tell you that you got everything right in An Imperial Affliction. Or at least, you got me right.** Your book has a way telling me what I'm feeling before I even feel it, and I've reread it dozens of times. (Green 70)

The narrative comes when Hazel writes an email to Van Houten, author of her favorite novel, she puts a bunch of good words to the email because she wants to have a good impression on Van Houten. She thinks she has to be careful.

The form of conscientiousness personality traits' Hazel in high score can be seen in many various examples.

I kept thinking that it sounded like a dragon breathing in time with me, like I had this pet dragon who was cuddled up next to me and cared enough about me to time his breaths to mine. I was thinking about that as I sank into sleep. (Green 119-120)

Roberts et al (2) stated that conscientiousness is most often thought of as a personality trait, which reflects the relatively enduring, automatic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that differentiate people from one another and that are elicited in trait-evoking situations. As the reference mentioned, conscientiousness is a personality trait with automatic patterns of thought because Hazel likes to read, she has randomly thought about

something. It is not only being ambitious as conscientiousness people, but sometimes they also have unusual ways of thinking.

As the novel tells that Hazel has favorite novel entitled *An Imperial Affliction* which has an unclear ending according to Hazel, so she has an ambition to meet the author, Van Houten, because she is still curious and asks the clarity of the end of the novel. She will pursue what she needs even though she has to fly to Amsterdam. She does her best with Augustus' help. An example of Hazel being an ambitious person is when she focuses on achievement in the dialogue below:

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

(Green 121)

As mentioned by Feist (429), the fifth factor—conscientiousness—describes people who are ordered, controlled, organized, ambitious, achievement-focused, and self-disciplined. In general, people who score high on C are hardworking, conscientious, punctual, and persevering.

Costa (46) also mentioned conscientiousness, he defines conscientiousness as a dimension of individual differences in organization and achievement. Besides Hazel's ambition to meet her favorite novelist, the novel will show conscientiousness Hazel in another form.

Another staircase led up to the room where the van Pels family had lived, this one steeper than the last and eighteen steps, essentially a glorified ladder. **I got to the threshold and looked up and figured I could not do it, but also knew the only way through was up.** (Green 199)

If Hazel already does something then she is not going to stop. As the quote mentioned, she keeps climbing the staircase even though she knows her condition because she already does that so she will continue until the highest floor.

There are still remaining examples of conscientiousness personality traits from Hazel which can be seen in the narrative as follows:

So, I left twenty minutes early for Support Group the next day. **I drove over to Isaac's house, picked him up, and then we drove down to the Literal Heart of Jesus with the windows of the minivan down, listening to The Hectic Glow's leaked new album, which Gus would never hear.** (Green 293)

Even though Hazel feels down about Augustus' death, she tries to control herself with the responsible to help Isaac. As the following stated by Roberts et al (1), conscientiousness is a spectrum of constructs that describe individual differences in the propensity to be self-controlled, responsible to others, hardworking, orderly, and rule-abiding.

B. Depiction of Hazel Grace's Personality Traits through Her Characterization in *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel

The writer can analyze the main character through narrations, words, and other aspects because this part will explain characterization. According to The Britannica Dictionary, characterization is the way a writer makes a person in a story, book, play, movie, or television show seem like a real person. In this analysis can be found that Hazel's personality traits are neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness, then the writer wants to show how John Green, author of *The Fault in Our Stars* novel, describes Hazel's personality traits through her characterization. The types of characterization that can be used are as follows direct and indirect characterization.

To make it easier for the readers to understand each part of the characterization, it will be adjusted of each type and giving explain relates to the personality traits of the main character.

B.1. Direct Characterization

An example of direct characterization which relates to neuroticism portrayed in the novel is in the quote below:

I was wearing old jeans, which had once been tight but now sagged in weird places, and a yellow T-shirt advertising a band I didn't even like anymore. Also my hair: I had this pageboy haircut, and I hadn't even bothered to, like, brush it. Furthermore, I had ridiculously fat chipmunked cheeks, a side effect of

treatment. I looked like a normally proportioned person with a balloon for a head. (Green 9)

According to Saraswati (26), “In direct characterization, the author directly describes a character’s qualities. Such direct description may come from a narrator, from another character, or through self-description by the character in question.” There is an example of the way John Green the author in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel reveals the character in direct characterization. John Green mentions about Hazel’s looks clearly when she has to go to the Support Group. Using direct characterization means that Hazel’s characteristics will appear so the readers do not need to imagine them. From the existing descriptions, the purposes and objectives will be the same as those of other readers.

B.2. Indirect Characterization

An example of indirect characterization portrayed in the novel is in the quote below:

Late in the winter of my seventeenth year, my mother decided **I was depressed, presumably because I rarely left the house, spent quite a lot of time in bed, read the same book over and over, ate infrequently and devoted quite a bit of my abundant free time to thinking about death.** (Green 3)

As Erfan (1) stated that in this study, the translation of indirect characterization of characters was analyzed based on their speech,

appearance, behaviors, and actions. In the previous quote is explained that Hazel's get depression and emotional damage since she has cancer which is the tendency of neuroticism. John Green as the author of the novel gives descriptions clearly even though there are no specific traits descriptions so the readers will know by her behavior and speech.

Reams (30) also mentions indirect characterization is really a blanket term for the many different ways in which a feature of a character can be expressed or confirmed in the mind of the reader without stating it directly.

I didn't go home, though. I'd told Mom to pick me up at six, and while I figured she was either in the mall or in the parking lot, **I still wanted the next two hours to myself.** (Green 45)

The fact from indirect characterization is the novel author wants the readers to think more actively because the author does not show a trait description directly. Hazel's behavior in that quote shows personality traits compatible with neuroticism who really likes to be alone. Hazel wants some alone time because since her cancer comes, she has always been accompanied by her mom.

The showing method (indirect) indicates that the author placed himself outside of the story and the audience must deduce from themselves what are the character's thoughts, actions, speeches, looks, and interactions

with other characters (Novianti 16). The quote of indirect characterization's Hazel in neuroticism can be seen in the quote below:

It always hurt not to breathe like a normal person, incessantly reminding your lungs to be lungs, forcing yourself to accept as unsolvable the clawing scraping inside-out ache of underoxygenation. (Green 45)

The way of John Green presents a part with an indirect characterization can still be easily understood because there is a keyword so the readers will know quickly. From the example, there is keyword 'hurt' in that narrative and it can be meant that Hazel feels sick and tired of being sick people and her emotions can change easily if she is in a tired position which has a tendency in neuroticism.

In other words, indirect characterization, it's the reader who is obliged to figure out what the character is like. And sometimes the reader will get it wrong (Bernardo 3).

And yet still I worried. I liked being a person. I wanted to keep at it. Worry is yet another side effect of dying. (Green 65)

It's not all the readers will get true meaning in the novel even though the way of John Green presents the traits descriptions easily because sometimes there are two or more keywords which may mislead the readers. The previously quote has the meaning that Hazel is worried about her life which relates to neuroticism.

There are various types of characters so the author's way of showing their character and personality traits also get varies. Reams (4) mentions indirect characterization is anything that is shown to the reader by another source. The quote that shows indirect characterization is:

“I'd sooner die,” I assured her (Green 44).

Indirect characterization can be found through the speech or behavior of the character which will be shown clearly. Just like what Hazel says in that quote, it seems like she has already tired about the cancer so that she can say the 'die' word. What Hazel said tend to be neuroticism personality traits because she is afraid of everything.

Agreeableness is one of Hazel's personality traits. To know that, there is an author in it about the way the character appears, either it is a direct characterization or indirect characterization. An example of indirect characterization in the form of agreeableness personality traits as follows:

I did know what he meant. I just didn't agree. “I don't care if the New York Times writes an obituary for me. I just want you to write one,” I told him. “You say you're not special because the world doesn't know about you, but that's an insult to me. I know about you.” (Green 240)

John Green shows the main character, Hazel, indirectly in the quote not how human characteristics physically, but how Hazel's personality traits through her words and behaviors. What she does that refers to the agreeableness of

being compassionate person. As referred to by Reams (40), “Across all three genres, the purpose of indirect characterization remains the same: to exemplify the qualities and traits by which the author wants his or her character to be identified. However, authors may use many different styles that draw on unique speed, tone, and devices to develop their characters as they see fit.”

There is still remaining the example of indirect characterization which in the form of agreeableness.

“I want you guys to have a life,” I said. “I worry that won’t have a life, that you’ll sit around here all day with no me to look after and stare at the walls and want to off yourselves.” (Green 297)

The readers have to be careful in concluding the characters in the novel because they have to pay close attention to their thoughts, habits, looks, and dialogues. Hazel with all the emotional traits she has, she also types of soft-hearted person for those around her through the dialogues. The previously quote mentioned before relates to what Reams (41-42) said indirect characterization is of enormous importance to both the story and character development. It’s easy for authors to say something about a character, but much more difficult for them to show it and to make the reader believe it. Because indirect characterization is often used to develop the storyline as well as the individual, every word must be deliberate.

As stated by Fitriani (43), there are five points of indirect characterization such as speech, thought, action, an effect on other, and looks. There are several aspects that can be seen if the novel which is described using indirect characterization, namely thoughts, words, and actions. From these aspects, the author of the novel will give the reader freedom to interpret for themselves how the intentions of the characters that appear.

I spent the next two hours writing an email to Peter Van Houten.

It seemed to get worse each time I rewrote it, but I couldn't stop myself. (Green 69)

Like the previous quote, Hazel describes her activity that she is hardworking to meet her favorite novelist which compatible with conscientiousness personality traits.

According to Luh (179-180), "This is a more subtle way of introducing the character to the audience. The audience has to deduce for themselves the characteristics of the character by observing his/her thought process, behavior, speech, way of talking, appearance, and way of communication with other characters and also by discerning the response of other characters. Like what's in the reference shows that indirect characterization can be a way given the author of the novel for the readers how to recognize the characters subtly and deeply because they have to

understand it themselves. The example of others' indirect characterization in the form of conscientiousness can be seen in the quote below:

Hazel : “When did he say this?”

Isaac : “I don’t know. Like, after he got back from Amsterdam at some point.”

Hazel : “At which point?” (I pressed. Had he not had a chance to finish it? Had he finished it and left in on his computer or something?)

Isaac : “Um,” (Sighed). “Um, I don’t know. We talked about it over here once. He was over here, like-uh, we played with my email machine and I’d just gotten an email from my grandmother. I can check on the machine if you-“

Hazel : “Yeah, yeah, where is it?” (Green 282)

When Hazel said that in the dialogue shows the readers have to learn and pay attention to what the characters are in the novel because a character like Hazel has several different personality traits. What she said above in the dialogue is a sign that she is kind of ambitious person who never gives up about what she wants which refers to conscientiousness personality traits.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of a brief explanation of chapter four which is a conclusion and suggestions for any person who is interested in this study in the future.

A. Conclusion

This study concludes two important findings. The first is personality traits theory by Paul Costa and Robert McCrae, A Five-Factor Theory. The second is characterization. The writer chooses a novel by John Green entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*.

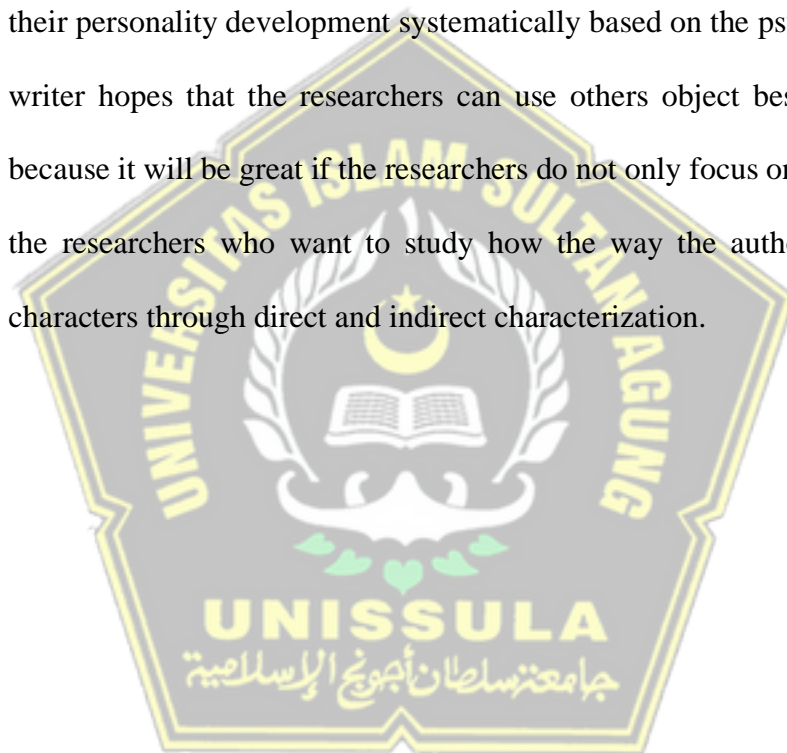
In the five personality traits theory, Hazel has three of them identified; neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness. An example of Hazel's neuroticism is she has a huge anxiety. At every opportunity, there is often a sense of anxiety tucked in because she has thyroid cancer so she is often afraid of anything. She is afraid to lose someone she loves and vice versa. Furthermore, she feels she does not deserve to have a decent life because she thinks it is too much of a burden for her parents. Hazel's mood can change quickly if she is not in a good state, especially if there is something bothering her. Like what her mom did when she asks Hazel to do activities outside the Support Group, but Hazel does not like what her mom asked. Things related to neuroticism are anger, anxiety, and disappointment in themselves. Hazel has those personality traits. Besides, another thing that

is still related is Hazel, who is shy and also a person who likes to be alone. The second of Hazel's personality traits is agreeableness. Even though Hazel often has bad emotions, she is truly a soft-hearted person. She really loves her parents. She does not want to hurt them. She is not only soft-hearted toward her parents, but she also often thinks about her friend's condition and feelings. Like what she has done to Augustus when they are in Amsterdam to meet Van Houten, then Hazel feels bad for Augustus because he wants to accompany her, but they get bad results unexpectedly. When Hazel knows what she wants, she will definitely try, be oriented in detail, and plan for her future. When she wants to meet Van Houten, then she will go for it. What Hazel does are conscientious personality traits.

John Green describes how Hazel's personality traits from her characterization. This study finds two important findings of characterization. They are direct characterization and indirect characterization. The direct characterization means how the physical characteristics of Hazel are. One of the examples in the previous chapter is when Hazel mentioned the clothes she is wearing and the type of haircut she has. The indirect characterization, it is more difficult to understand what the character is like because a reader has to be able to understand what the character is doing and thinking. When there is Hazel's narrative and dialogue, a reader should be able to conclude how Hazel's personality traits are like being angry, anxious, compassionate, soft-hearted, ambitious, and a hardworking person.

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests to the further researchers using the personality traits theory, A Five-Factor Theory by Costa and McCrae, which can be applied in others character in the novel, Augustus Waters. *The Fault in Our Stars* novel also can be analyzed using Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytical theory of personality, either on Hazel Grace or others character, to know their personality development systematically based on the psychology. The writer hopes that the researchers can use others object beside the novel because it will be great if the researchers do not only focus on one object to the researchers who want to study how the way the author reveals the characters through direct and indirect characterization.



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