

## CONSUMMATE LOVE AND ITS IMPACT IN STEPHENIE MEYER'S *BREAKING DAWN*

**Wenny Rachmawati**

English Literature, Art and Language Faculty, State University of Surabaya  
wennyrachma@yahoo.co.id

**Drs. Much. Khoiri, M.Si**

English Literature, Art and Language Faculty, State University of Surabaya  
Much\_choiri@yahoo.com

### Abstrak

Cinta adalah emosi dasar manusia, tetapi memahaminya tidak mudah. Pendekatan lebih baru untuk mendefinisikan dan memahami cinta telah dikemukakan oleh Robert J. Sternberg. Sternberg mengartikan cinta dalam tiga komponen dasar yang membentuk puncak dari sebuah segitiga: keintiman, gairah, dan keputusan / komitmen. Cinta sempurna adalah hasil dari kombinasi penuh dari semua tiga komponen tersebut. Menurut Sternberg, ini adalah jenis cinta "lengkap" yang banyak orang perjuangkan agar bisa mencapainya, terutama dalam hubungan romantis mereka. *Breaking Dawn*, novel karya Stephenie Meyer mengungkapkan cinta seorang gadis, Isabella Swan dan pacar vampirnya, Edward Cullen. Sejalan dengan itu, tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan cinta sempurna Isabella Swan, untuk menggambarkan cinta sempurna Edward Cullen, dan untuk mengungkapkan dampak cinta sempurna Isabella Swan dan Edward Cullen dalam hidup mereka. Metode analisis secara tidak langsung berdasar pada teori Robert Sternberg yang menyajikan sebuah teori segitiga cinta: keintiman, gairah, dan komitmen. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa cinta Isabella Swan dan Edward Cullen menggabungkan tiga komponen dasar cinta tersebut. Sebagai hasilnya, cinta mereka satu jenis cinta yang disebut cinta sempurna. Selain itu, ada lima dampak dari cinta sempurna Isabella Swan dan Edward Cullen dalam hidup mereka, yaitu kebahagiaan, kepuasan hubungan, kesedihan, pengorbanan diri, dan kecemasan.

**Kata kunci:** cinta sempurna, keintiman, gairah dan komitmen

### Abstract

Love is a basic human emotion, but understanding it is not easy. A more recent approach to define and understand love has been proposed by Robert J. Sternberg. He conceptualized love in terms of three basic components that form the vertices of a triangle: intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment. Consummate love results from the full combination of all three components. According to Sternberg, this is the type of "complete" love that many individuals strive to attain, particularly in their romantic relationships. *Breaking Dawn*, a novel by Stephenie Meyer reveals the love of a human girl, Isabella Swan and her vampire boyfriend, Edward Cullen. In line with that, the purposes of this study are to depict consummate love by Isabella Swan, to depict consummate love by Edward Cullen, and to reveal the impacts of Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen's consummate love on their life. The method of the analysis indirectly works based on Robert Sternberg's theory which presents a triangular theory of love: intimacy, passion, and commitment. The results of this study show that Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen's love combines three basic components of love. As the result, their love forms a kind of love called consummate love. Moreover, there are five impacts of Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen's consummate love on their life. Those are happiness, relationship satisfaction, sadness, self sacrifice, and anxiety.

**Keywords:** consummate love, intimacy, passion, and commitment

## INTRODUCTION

*Breaking Dawn* is one of the magnificent novels which is written by Stephenie Meyer. She is one of the greatest American novelists who was born in Connecticut in 1973. Furthermore, she was the bestselling author of 2008 and 2009 in America, having sold over 29 million books in 2008, and 26.5 million books in 2009. She was ranked #49 on *Time* magazine's list of the "100 Most Influential People in 2008" and was included in the *Forbes* Celebrity 100 list of the world's most powerful

celebrities in 2009, entering at #26. She wrote *Twilight* (2005), *New Moon* (2006), *Eclipse* (2007), *Breaking Dawn* (2008), *Midnight Sun*, *Prom Nights from Hell* (section, 2007) and *The Host* (2008).

*Breaking Dawn* was released on August 2, 2008 and translated in 38 languages. The book is over 750 pages. It was highly successful, selling over 6 million copies in 2008, and was the third best-selling novel of 2008 behind *Twilight* and *New Moon*. In the 2009 "Children's Choice Book Awards," the novel was chosen as "Teen Choice Book of the Year" and Meyer as the author, won the "Author of the Year" award.

*Breaking Dawn* depicts great story about the love of a human girl, Bella Swan and her vampire boyfriend, Edward Cullen. Divided into three parts, the first and third sections are written from Bella Swan's perspective and the second is written from the perspective of Jacob Black, Bella's best man.

In the first section, Bella and Edward have told both of her parents about their engagement and both given their blessing, though early, Charlie, Bella's father, is still slightly resistant to the thought of their marriage, finally Bella and Edward are success to convince him that they are sure about their decision to maintain their relationship forever. Then, Edward and Bella leave for their honeymoon to Isle Esme, where they consummate their marriage. Edward is horrified when he sees that he bruised Bella while doing so. He vows not to make love with her again until she has been turned, but Bella seduces in getting him to do so. Two weeks into their honeymoon, Bella realizes that she is pregnant. After contacting Carlisle, who confirms her pregnancy, she and Edward immediately return home to Forks, Washington. The fetus continues to develop with unnatural rapidity, and Edward, concerned for Bella's life and convinced that the fetus is going to kill her, urges her to abort the pregnancy. However, Bella feels a connection with her unborn baby and refuses the abortion. She asks Rosalie to protect her as she has already learned to love the child. Then, the story is getting more and more complex.

*Breaking Dawn* reveals many things as the themes include marriage, love, sex, pregnancy, family, and abortion. However, the main theme of the novel is about love. Talking about love is never out of date as long as human beings still exist in the world. As social beings, humans have an innate need for love and belonging. People fantasize about that ideal relationship with the one person they believe will complete their life.

Love is a basic human emotion, but understanding how and why it happens is not easy. For a long time, many people suggested that love was simply something that science couldn't understand. Many and various theories of love that have been proposed in the last 40 years are still quite rudimentary.

Psychologists' efforts to understand love began in the mid-twentieth century. The fact that they continue apace in the twenty-first century reflects increased awareness of the importance of love to understanding relationship phenomena and acknowledgment that an understanding of love has yet to be achieved. Robert J. Sternberg (1986:119) conceptualized love in terms of three basic components that form the vertices of a triangle: intimacy, passion, and decision/commitment.

In *Breaking Dawn*, the three basic components of love based on the triangular theory of love by Robert Sternberg are depicted by Bella and Edward. Their love combines intimacy, passion, and commitment. Therefore, their love is called consummate love. They enjoy each other's company, connect and open in communication, understand that conflict is inevitable, and caring for each other's feelings. They also show their passion through physical attraction, and sexual consummation such as kissing, touching, and making love to demonstrate their

romance, and have strong commitment to maintain their relationship. Furthermore, because of love, they feel emotions, not only happiness but also sadness. They also experience separation anxiety when apart. Even they would sacrifice themselves or die for their beloved. Therefore, it is interesting that the topic in this study will be focused on Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen's consummate love and its impacts for their life.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The main source if the study is taken from *Breaking Dawn*, a novel by Stephenie Meyer published in New York at 2008. The data collection is taken from the novel *Breaking Dawn* which involves the quotation, phrases, dialogues, or monologues that reveal the speech, thought, action, and attitude of the main characters in relation to the term of Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen's consummate love and the impacts of their love on their life. The first step of doing study is sufficiently accomplished by reading the novel. After being agreed that this novel is incredible to use then make some titles based on the novel. Next step is making an outline for the study. The next steps is collecting the data, it contains the quotation based on the statement of the problems. Then, classifying the quotations based on the statement of problems of the study. There are three problem statements, the first is consummate love which is depicted by Isabella Swan, the second is consummate love which is depicted by Edward Cullen and the third is the impacts of their consummate love for their life in Stephenie Meyer's *Breaking Dawn*. Each problem will be analyzed by using specific theories and use the quotations that already obtained.

## STERNBERG'S TRIANGULAR THEORY OF LOVE

Sternberg conceptualized love in terms of three basic components that form the vertices of a triangle (1986:119). The triangle is used as a metaphor, rather than as a strict geometric model. These three components are intimacy (top vertex of the triangle), passion (left-hand vertex of the triangle), and decision/commitment (right-hand vertex of the triangle). The amount of love one experiences depends on the absolute strength of these three components, and the kind of love one experiences depends on their strength relative to each other. The three components interact with each other and with the actions that they produce and that produce them so as to form a number of different kinds of loving experiences.

According to Stenberg, intimacy refers to feelings of closeness, connectedness, and bondedness in loving relationships. It thus includes within its purview those feelings that give rise, essentially, to the experience of warmth in a loving relationship. (1986: 119). Intimacy includes, among other things, feelings of (a) desire to promote the welfare of the loved one; (b) experienced happiness with the loved one; (c) high regard for the loved one; (d) being able to count on the loved one in

times of need; (e) mutual understanding with the loved one; (f) sharing of one's self and one's possessions with the loved one; (g) receipt of emotional support from the loved one; (h) giving of emotional support to the loved one; (i) intimate communication with the loved one; and (j) valuing of the loved one in one's.

The second basic component of love is the passion. Passion refers to the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena in loving relationships (Sternberg, 1986:122). The passion component includes within its purview those sources of motivational and other forms of arousal that lead to the experience of passion in a loving relationship. It includes what Hatfield and Walster (1981:9) refer to as 'a state of intense longing for union with the other'. In a loving relationship, sexual needs may well predominate in this experience. However, other needs, such as those for self-esteem, succor, nurturance, affiliation, dominance, submission, and self-actualization, may also contribute to the experiencing of passion. (Sternberg, 1997: 315).

The *decision/commitment* is the third basic component of love. Decision/commitment refers, "in the short-term, to the decision that one loves a certain other, and in the long-term, to one's commitment to maintain that love." (Sternberg, 1997: 315). These two aspects of the decision/commitment component do not necessarily go together, in that one can decide to love someone without being committed to the love in the long-term, or one can be committed to a relationship without acknowledging that one loves the other person in the relationship. (Sternberg, 1986:122)

In general, the components are separable, but interactive with each other. Although all three components are important parts of loving relationships, their importance may differ from one relationship to another, or over time within a given relationship. Indeed, different kinds of love can be generated by limiting cases of different combinations of the components.

According to Sternberg, these three love components differ with respect to a number of properties, including *stability*, *conscious controllability*, and *experiential salience* (1986:120). For example, the elements of intimacy and decision/commitment are usually quite stable in close relationships (once they occur and become characteristic of a relationship, they tend to endure), whereas passion tends to be less stable and predictable. In addition, whereas people possess a great deal of conscious control over the commitment that they make to relationships and possess at least some degree of control over their feelings of intimacy, they actually have very little conscious control over the amount of passion that they experience for their partners. The three components also differ in terms of their experiential salience. Specifically, an individual is usually quite aware of the passion component, but awareness of the intimacy and decision/commitment components can be extremely variable. That is, a person may experience feelings of intimacy (e.g., closeness, connection, warmth) without explicitly being aware of those feelings or even being able to identify what he or

she is feeling. Similarly, a person might not consciously realize the full extent of his or her commitment to the relationship and the partner.

The three components of love generate eight possible limiting cases when considered in combination. Each of these cases gives rise to a different kind of love (Sternberg, 1986 : 123)

#### Taxonomy of Kinds of Love

<i>Kind of Love Relationship</i>	<i>Love Component</i>		
	<i>Intimacy</i>	<i>Passion</i>	<i>Decision/Commitment</i>
Nonlove	-	-	-
Liking	+	-	-
Infatuation	-	+	-
Empty love	-	-	+
Romantic love	+	+	-
Companionate love	+	-	+
Fatuous love	-	+	+
Consummate love	+	+	+

Note. + = component present; - = component absent.

*Nonlove* (no intimacy, passion, or decision/commitment) describes casual interactions that are characterized by the absence of all three love components. Most of our personal relationships (which are essentially casual associations) can be defined as nonlove.

*Liking* (intimacy alone) relationships are essentially friendship. They contain warmth, intimacy, closeness, and other positive emotional experiences but lack both passion and decision/ commitment.

*Infatuation* (passion alone) is an intense, "love at first sight" experience that is characterized by extreme attraction and arousal in the absence of any real emotional intimacy and decision/ commitment.

In *empty love* (decision/commitment alone) relationships, the partners are committed to each other and the relationship but lack an intimate emotional connection and passionate attraction. This type of love is often seen at the end of long-term relationships (or at the beginning of arranged marriages).

*Romantic love* (intimacy + passion) consists of feelings of closeness and connection coupled with strong physical attraction.

*Companionate love* (intimacy + decision/commitment) is essentially a long-term, stable, and committed relationship that is characterized by high amounts of emotional intimacy, the decision to love the partner, and the commitment to remain in the relationship. Companionate love also has been defined as an "attitude toward other(s), either close others or strangers of all of humanity; containing feelings, conditions, and behaviors that are focused on caring, concern, tenderness, and an orientation toward supporting, helping, and understanding the other(s),

particularly when the other(s) is (are) perceived to be suffering or in need.” (Sprecher & Fehr, 2005: 630).

Couples who experience *fatuous love* (passion + decision/commitment) base their commitment to each other on passion rather than on deep emotional intimacy. These “whirlwind” relationships are typically unstable and at risk for termination.

Finally, *consummate love* (intimacy + passion + decision/commitment) results from the combination of all three components. According to Sternberg, this is the type of “complete” love that many individuals strive to attain, particularly in their romantic relationships. Consummate love can be easier or more difficult to form and maintain, depending on the relationship and the situation in which it is developed and maintained. Because the three basic components of love occur in varying degrees within a relationship, most love relationships will not fit cleanly into one particular category but will reflect some combination of categories.

The degree or intensity of intimacy, passion, and commitment are expected to change through the course of a healthy relationship. During the beginning stages of a typical romantic relationship, intimacy starts off low, but it rapidly increases as the couple spends time communicating and self-disclosures become more frequent and personal (Sternberg, 1986:126). While intimacy will increase throughout the entire course of a healthy romantic relationship, the rate at which it increases will eventually slow dramatically. The point at which this occurs varies from one relationship to another.

Similarly, passion will increase rapidly during the beginning stages of a relationship, even more rapidly than intimacy. Just after the actual level of passion peaks, the subjective experience of the level of passion starts to decrease as an “opponent process” begins to take place (Sternberg, 1986: 127). During this process, the couple begins to grow accustomed to the level of passion which, like increased tolerance to a drug, causes the perceived level of passion to decrease.

Unlike intimacy and passion, decision/commitment increases slowly during the beginning stages of a relationship. Assuming the relationship is not dissolved, as the relationship matures, the couple will make a decision to love the each other, and they will become increasingly committed to each other. Typically, there are formal social rituals (even across most cultures) such as marriage which mark dramatic increases in decision/commitment. As to whether such rituals enhance commitment, or they are indicative of preexisting commitment remains to be determined. Decision/commitment is the last of the love components to peak. After peaking, the level of decision/commitment may decline slightly (Sternberg, 1986:127).

While there is no single reason that relationships dissolve, it stands to reason that an interruption of the process of love would result in the stunting or even termination of a relationship. Relationships which do not properly develop, as could be evident by a lack of intimacy, passion, and/or decision/commitment, are not as well balanced and are therefore typically not as stable.

## CONSUMMATE LOVE DEPICTED BY ISABELLA SWAN

Three basic component of love: intimacy, passion, and commitment which forms consummate love are depicted by Isabella Swan. Intimacy is depicted by Isabella Swan in her relationship with Edward Cullen by giving emotional support to Edward, intimate communication with Edward, experiencing happiness with Edward, high regard to Edward, and promoting Edward’s welfare.

Bella and Edward build the intimate communication in the night before the wedding. She shares her feeling to Edward that she already misses him. Her expression intends to pursue Edward to not leave her and spend time together in that night for enjoying the intimacy in their relationship. From the intimate situation Bella can find the happiness. At that time, Edward asks Bella whether she is sure to marry him because it means that Bella has to sacrifice for him. Moreover, Edward does not want to steal her future as a woman who fulfills her role through childbearing. Immediately, Bella gives emotional support to Edward by strengthening her statement to Edward that he is her future and ask him not mope anymore. In addition, Bella has high regard to Edward, considers him as “God-like” although the fact of his existence as vampire is even been in question. Her statement denies the representation of vampire as an evil. Furthermore, in their intimate relationship, Bella consider Edward as the most important thing in the world. It can be impaired by feelings with sensitivity and responsiveness to provide protection Edward from threats and dangers, because she do not want to lose him. In *Breaking Dawn*, after Bella find her new ability as vampire to “shield” herself and others from attack, she desires to use it as a giant dome to protect Edward and her family when from Volturi’s power. She describes that she had never wanting anything so badly like she wants to protect Edward. It means that she values Edward very much in her life. After a lot of practice to project her power, she becomes able to shape her shield in any way she wills it. It gives Edward the knowledge that Bella is beside him no matter what.

Passion is depicted by Bella through her physical attraction to Edward and her sexual consummation with him. Bella’s physical attraction to Edward is characterized by increasing energy being closer with Edward, focusing her attention on Edward, and feeling of unusual admiration on Edward. A big part of Bella’s attraction for Edward is due to his looks. According to Bella, a man like Edward achieves and maintains the standard of perfect body. His appearance, however, always conforms to a typical masculine ideal. At first, however, Bella wants to stay human, because she believes that as a newborn vampire, her thirst for blood will overshadow her physical attraction for her husband. It means that that a big part of her physical attraction toward Edward will disappear when she transforms into a newborn vampire. Furthermore, she is surprised to find that after her transformation, her physical attraction for Edward actually increases, because her senses are now

able to fully appreciate his body and his mind. She believes that Edward's physic is absolutely perfect.

Bella's sexual consummation is expressed in actions such as kissing, touching, and making love with Edward. She learns her sexuality is dangerous. Focusing on Edward's physical appearances and regarding him as an angel rather than man, makes Bella does not control herself. Indeed, she places her life at risk every time she physically expresses her love for Edward. Bella has never felt sexual attraction with the other man except Edward. So, when Edward cannot control his passion, Bella enjoys Edward's aggressive sexuality and pushes her body to express her female sexuality responses. Before marriage, Bella is described as having strong sexual feelings and she longs for Edward sexually. It is Bella who tries to initiate a sexual relationship, making physical advances on Edward, while he holds back from sex; for fear that that he could too easily kill her in the heat of passion. Finally Bella loses her virginity when she consummates her marriage. Yet their lovemaking sparks a conflict between the newlywed couple. In the morning of their sexual intercourse, Edward is horrified that he has bruised his wife. Even, he agonizes over his inability to control his sexual desire. He also vows not to make love with her again until she has been turned. But, within the violent of sexuality, Bella enjoys the passion Edward cannot control and insists that she is fine. Bella comforts Edward even though it was Edward who hurt Bella physically. Moreover she wants him to make love to her again. Bella struggles with her burning desire to seduce Edward and her knowledge that she needs to hide her intentions as much as she can by wearing innocent ivory satins. Even, Bella considers for having sex with Edward is physical's need that causes her pain if it is not being fulfilled.

After Bella has become a vampire, Bella and Edward spend Bella's first night as a vampire exploring their sexuality. Bella's admits that her making love is more enjoyable than the first because the physical part is not going to be the same ever again. Both of them do not need to restrain their sexuality. Sex also becomes an integral component in Bella's daily life. She is purely full of joy having the perfect one, Edward, in her life. She maintains a strong sexual appetite for her husband, although she finds it very hard to satisfy her sexual desire for him. Then, she considers that it will be difficult to stop for engaging in sexual intercourse with Edward.

The commitment which Bella holds in her relationship with Edward is by loving Edward throughout her life, maintaining the relationship, and feeling of being one with Edward. In the fact, nothing can change Bella's decision to marry Edward whatever the reason. Bella has decided to maintain the relationship through marriage and she commits her self in it. She realizes that she needs to

take responsibilities for the choices that she has made, to properly say goodbye to her friends and family and tie her self to Edward. Bella admits nothing that she wants in her life except Edward. Although she has to sacrifice everything in her life for Edward, such as she will not see her family anymore, frozen forever at eighteen, and lose her future. Bella acknowledges that her love to Edward can not be matched by the other lovers in the world. No one loves the other as great as she loves him. That is the part of her that she brings forward to be intensified in her new life as vampire.

Another element of the commitment is the way Bella makes a commitment as an on-going effort in which she and Edward come to think of one another as us, rather than simply you and me. She tells that nothing can separate her and Edward. Her life and Edward's life are intertwined into one. They can not live without one another. Furthermore, if she is gone, Edward will not live through it. She also describes that the world without Edward is meaningless. They are halves of the whole. They complete each other's existence and can not be separated.

#### **CONSUMMATE LOVE DEPICTED BY EDWARD CULLEN**

According to Sternberg, consummate love is also known as complete love, when all three elements of triangle come together in a relationship. In this part, the analysis will discuss Edward Cullen's consummate love. In line with this part, this chapter analyzes the combination of all three basic component of love, which forms consummate love. Those are intimacy, passion, and commitment which are depicted by Edward Cullen. Intimacy is depicted by Edward Cullen in his relationship with Isabella Swan. Those are desire to promote Bella's welfare, high regard for Bella, intimate communication with Bella, and valuing Bella in Edward's life.

Bella is described as being exceptionally clumsy, dropping, and tripping over everything in sight, and so is easily described as the most fragile human in the world. Due to Bella's uncanny ability to attract accidents, Edward finds himself often protecting her from various unlikely calamities, and finds himself growing extremely protective of her such as buying Bella mercedes guardian to keep her safety. In addition, in the morning after Edward and Bella consummate their marriage, Edward is horrified when he sees there are bruises in Bella human's body. He feels guilty for bruising Bella during their lovemaking. He agonizes over his inability to control his sexual desire for her and vows not to make love with her again until she has been turned. His decision after their sexual encounter implies that he is responsible for Bella's

welfare. Edward also depicted his intimacy on communication, looking at the fact that it is important to communicate about people's feelings on a daily basis with their mate, since openness leads to understanding. In the night of wedding ceremony, Edward builds intimate communication with Bella. He asks Bella whether she is sure to marry him. He tries to understand if there is change in Bella's decision. He accentuates Bella's concern. By marrying Edward, it means that Bella has to sacrifice everything in her life for Edward, such as she will not see her family anymore, frozen forever at eighteen, and lose her future to fill the role as a woman. Edward does not want that Bella will regret her decision such what happen with her sister and her mother. He does not want to steal her chance as a woman who fulfills her role through childbearing and find her happiness in her female roles.

The other basic component of love which is depicted by Edward Cullen is Passion. Passion refers to the drives that lead to romance, physical attraction, sexual consummation, and related phenomena in loving relationships. In the series, Edward is able to have a relationship with Bella, but he needs to suppress the more primary desires of sucking her blood. Edward claims he was long past the temptation Bella's blood used to be for him, that the idea of losing her had cured him of any desire for it. But Bella knows the smell of her blood still caused him pain – still burned his throat like he was inhaling flames. In the story, Bella is pretty, as she unintentionally attracted the attention of several men. Like the others, Edward admires Bella's physical appearance. Edward considers that he will not use the word beautiful if Bella stands in comparison. According to him, the word beauty is just for Bella, nor for everything else. Furthermore, Edward also has to restrain his physical attraction to her that leads him to have sexual consummation with Bella before they get married. It is Edward who represents the conservative idea about marrying before having sexual intercourse. Furthermore, Edward's demand to have sex after marriage is portrayed as a rational, responsible choice. Bella's urges are in comparison uncontrollable and seen as something that needs to be controlled by Edward and there are many situations in the novel where Edward physically needs to hold her back. However, Edward's and Bella's first sexual act together has consequences for Bella who wakes up all bruised because of Edward not being able to control his inhuman powers. Moreover, Bella convinces Edward that there is nothing wrong with her being bruised and she is more disturbed by him feeling guilty about hurting her. To prioritize Bella's safety, Edward decides to not have sexual relationship until he changes Bella. After Bella becomes a vampire, he can express his passion to Bella

without worrying about hurting her. Edward also shows that he has high passion and always wants to have intimate sexual contact with Bella.

Such as Bella, Edward's commitment consists of loving Bella through his life, maintaining relationship with Bella, and feeling of being one with Bella. Edward is a vampire that falls in love with a human, namely Isabella Swan. When asking Charlie's blessing to let him marrying Bella, Edward makes the importance of marriage clear in asking Charlie's blessing, and says it would be wrong not to marry. He tells to Charlie that he loves her more than anything in the world. He convinces that his love for her is more than his own life. Edward also feels that he can't live without Bella. When Bella suffers in her pregnancy, Edward tells to Jacob that if the pregnancy results in Bella's death as a human, he will let Jacob to kill him, because his life seems meaningless without Bella beside him. He regards that Bella and he can not be separated even from death. Both of them complete each other's existence.

#### **THE IMPACT OF ISABELLA SWAN AND EDWARD CULLEN'S CONSUMMATE LOVE**

Love is not just about finding the right person, but creating the right relationship. It's not about how much love people have in the beginning, but how much love they build until the end. No one can be considered in a perfect loving relationship. To maintain a loving relationship, a couple has to face many obstacles. Moreover, every loving relationship brings positive and negative impacts on the lovers' life. Consummate love which is called as complete love can be also gives some impacts on people's life. In *Breaking Dawn*, consummate love which is depicted by Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen, brings some impacts on their lives. Those are happiness, relationship satisfaction, sadness, self sacrifice, and anxiety.

When people are looking for love, being in a relationship sounds like it would be enough to make them happy. Once they find that special someone, it should make people smile a little wider and their life becomes a little brighter. In *Breaking Dawn*, Bella and Edward's consummate love creates happiness in their lives. The happiness can be seen in the night before their wedding. Marrying Bella is the greatest joy in Edward's life. He thinks that a Bachelor party is something useless for him than his happiness to bring Bella to his life through the marriage commitment that they will have. The happiness because of marriage is also experienced by Bella. Although firstly she considers that marriage is only like a piece of paper, Bella like the sounds that tomorrow she will be Bella Cullen, not Isabella Swan anymore. Furthermore, after the minister declares them as husband and wife, their happiness also looks so clearly from the expression on their face. Bella also finds happiness in her new life. She likens her new life as the thread which must

have changed color. She adjusts to her new life extremely well, going as far as to think she was destined to be a vampire. She is very graceful in her new state. The immortality fits her perfectly. In addition, Edward also acknowledges that he is very happy undergoing his life now with Bella. He considers that he misses nothing. At the end of *Breaking Dawn*, Bella and Edward finally can prove to Volturi that Renesmee's future is safe to the vampire world due to Nahuel's witness. As the result, finally Edward and Bella can live happily together, presumably forever, as husband and wife with their daughter, Renesmee. Bella draws their happiness is so powerful.

In *Breaking Dawn*, Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen's consummate which forms the completeness of their ideal dimension of love brings satisfaction in the relationship. Their Relationship satisfaction typically declines after marriage. Edward is satisfied finally he meets the one like Bella and takes her as his life companion. He has waited for a century for marrying her. He reveals the sense of his satisfaction by giving thanks to God. After Mr. Weber declares them as husband and wife, Bella cries admitting her satisfaction feeling that Edward is hers and she has his heart forever.

Just as black is the opposite of white, happiness seems to be the opposite of sadness. In the relationship, Edward and Bella also experience sadness. When Edward and Bella spend their honeymoon in Isle Esme where they consummate their marriage, Edward is sad when he sees that he bruised Bella. Edward considers himself as the monster that causes violence in their physical relationships. He apologizes because he is not able to control his inhuman powers and tells her how he regrets it. Furthermore, after Bella pregnant, Bella's protectiveness to keep her pregnancy makes Edward suffering. Jacob describes how deep his sadness is. He never sees the expression on his face like that before. His expression is beyond the agony, looking at Bella's body. It is like someone has lit him on fire.

In *Breaking Dawn*, Edward and Bella fell deeply in love with each other. Edward is aware of the risk of a relationship with Bella; the risk is always at the forefront of his mind, in addition to any danger he might put her in. However, Bella would rather become a vampire and be together forever than lose Edward. Bella loves Edward so much that she wants to sacrifice her mortal life in order to be able to spend eternity with him. In her pregnancy, Bella also prefers to sacrifice her life rather than to kill the baby.

In addition, Bella and Edward experience anxiety when being separated. They also may experience it which means a vague concern that something unpleasant will soon occur or even a feeling of impending danger. Edward is anxious and thinks that his decision to make love with Bella causes Bella's pregnancy which can endanger Bella's life. At that time, Edward looks very miserable. There is sorrow in his face. The anxiety also appears when the Volturi misidentifies Renesmee as an "immortal child" In an attempt to survive, the Cullens gather other vampire clans from around the world to stand as witnesses and prove to the Volturi that

Renesmee is not an immortal child. In the situation, Bella and Edward feel anxious to the threat of Volturi.

## GRATITUTION

May Allah be honored for His love and mercy, this journal can be complete. His deepest and most frankly gratitude is conveyed to: Drs. Much. Khoiri, M.Si., for the attention and advice for this journal.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the recent analysis of the data, the result can be concluded that the three basic components of love: intimacy, passion, and commitment based on the triangular theory of love by Robert Sternberg are depicted by Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen's love in their loving relationship. Therefore, their love is called consummate love.

The first conclusion is concerning Isabella Swan's consummate love. In *Breaking Dawn*, intimacy is depicted by Isabella Swan by giving emotional support to Edward, intimate communication with Edward, experiencing happiness with Edward, high regard to Edward, and promoting Edward's welfare. Furthermore, passion depicted by Isabella relates to her physical attraction to Edward and the sexual consummation with Edward. A big part of Bella's attraction for Edward is due to his looks. According to Bella, a man like Edward achieves and maintains the standard of perfect body. After her transformation, her physical attraction for Edward actually increases, because her senses are now able to fully appreciate his body and his mind. To satisfy her desire as the result of the attraction to Edward physics, she let herself doing sexual consummation expressed in actions such as kissing, touching, and making love with Edward. Moreover, Isabella Swan also holds the commitment in her relationship with Edward by loving Edward throughout her life, maintaining the relationship and feeling of being one with Edward. Bella has decided to maintain the relationship through marriage and she commits her self in it. Bella *loves Edward* so much that she is willing to give up *her life* for him. Bella also makes a commitment as an on-going effort in which she and Edward come to think of one another as us, rather than simply you and me to face the obstacles in their relationship.

Then, the second conclusion is relating to Edward Cullen's consummate love. Intimacy is depicted by Edward Cullen in his relationship with Isabella Swan by having desire to promote Bella's welfare, high regard for Bella, intimate communication with Bella, and valuing Bella in Edward's life. Like Bella, Edward depicts his passion by having physical attraction and sexual consummation with Bella. Such as the other men, Edward admires Bella's physical appearance. While Bella is still human, Edward has to control his passion to Bella swan. Although the temptation of Bella's blood has already gone for him, he has to restrain his passion that

leads him to have sexual consummation with Bella, especially before they get married, because Bella places her life at risk every time she physically expresses her love for Edward. After Bella becomes a vampire, he can satisfy his passion to Bella without worrying about hurting her. Edward also have proved their commitment to maintain their love by loving Bella throughout his life, maintaining the relationship and feeling of being one with Bella. According to him, the right way to love someone is through a marriage. Moreover, Edward's love is so intense he is willing to die rather than live without Bella. In the end of the story, Bella and Edward can begin their new life with their daughter happily ever after.

Lastly, consummate love which is depicted by Isabella Swan and Edward Cullen, brings some impacts on their lives. They experience emotions, not only happiness but also sadness. They also experience anxiety when apart from each other and they would sacrifice themselves or die for their beloved. Furthermore, their consummate love which contains of intimacy, passion, and commitment brings satisfaction in their relationship.

## SUGGESTION

As the reflection of this thesis, hopefully, to whom it goes to utilize Sternberg's triangular theory of love, the reader still have to read more in case of understanding about the theory deeper and deeply. The triangular theory of love actually represents the current state of love in the actual relationship. In addition, it helps the individuals to better understand love and achieve their ideal kind of love, consummate love in their romantic relationships. In analyzing the consummate love itself, this study depicts the analysis of the three components of love: intimacy, passion, and commitment. Sternberg acknowledges that these components of love are intricately connected to each other and that they interact with each other. Therefore, future research in the area of Sternberg's triangular theory of love is suggested to analysis more about the interaction that exists between those three components of love itself. Furthermore, the degree or intensity of intimacy, passion, and commitment change during the development and maintenance of a successful relationship. Therefore, it is suggested to the next researchers, to notice the changes of the degree of the components love, because it results in the types of love.

## REFERENCES

- Berscheid, E., & Reis, H. T. 1998. Interpersonal Attraction and Close Relationships. In D. T. Gilbert, S. T. Fiske, & G. Lindzey (Eds.). *Handbook of Social Psychology, Vol. 2*. New York: Random House., 193–281.
- Endraswara. 2008. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra, Epistemologi, Model, Teori dan Aplikasi*. Yogyakarta: Medpress.
- Hatfield, E., & Rapson, R. L. 1993. *Love, Sex, and Intimacy: Their Psychology, Biology, and History*. New York: HarperCollins.

- Jones, Jr Edward H. 1968. *Outlines of Literature (Short Stories, Novels and Poems)*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Lee, J. A. 1973. *Colours of love: An Exploration of the Ways of Loving*. Toronto: New Press.
- Lee, J. A. 1988. Love-Styles. In R. J. Sternberg & M. L. Barnes (Eds.). *The psychology of love*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press., 38–67.
- Lewis, C. S. 1988. *The four loves*. New York: Harcourt Brace. (Original work published 1960).
- Meyer, Stephenie. *Breaking Dawn*. New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2008. pdf.
- Regan, Pamela. 2011. *Close Relationships*. New York: Routledge
- Sternberg, R. J. 1986. *A Triangular Theory of Love*. *Psychological Review*, 93, 119–135.
- Sternberg, R.J. 1987. Liking versus loving: A Comparative Evaluation of Theories. *Psychological Bulletin*, 102, 331-345.
- Sternberg, R. J. 1997. Construct Validation of a Triangular Love Scale. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 27, 313–335.
- Sternberg, R.J. 1998. *The Nature of Love*. New York: Oxford University Press
- <http://enjoyment.askdefine.com/>, retrieved on March 18, 2013, at 08.11 p.m.
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sadness>, retrieved on March 6, 2013, at 12.11 p.m.
- <http://quote.robertgenn.com>, retrieved on October 3, 2012, at 10.11 p.m.
- <http://www.imdb.com/name/nm2769412/>, retrieved on October 20, 2012, at 10.11 p.m.
- [http://homepage.mac.com/helenfisher/archives\\_of\\_sex\\_beh.pdf](http://homepage.mac.com/helenfisher/archives_of_sex_beh.pdf), retrieved on October 20, 2012, at 08.19 p.m.
- <http://homepages.rpi.edu/~verwyc/defmech.htm>, retrieved on June 13, 2012, at 09.23 p.m.
- <http://psych.athabascau.ca/html/Glossary/>, retrieved on June 13, 2012, at 09.25 p.m.