

THE ANALYSIS OF DEATH THEME IN “THE FAULT IN OUR STAR” STORY BY JOHN GREEN

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to reveal the phenomenon of death in literary work. The theme of death is sometimes ignored by literary critics because it is often seen as a spice in the story. In fact, the narrative of death has a very significant that determines the plot in the story. Ross (2009) a French psychologist put forward the theoretical concept of this phenomenon with the theory of death and dying. Psychologically, there are several stages that are experienced by people who are facing terminal illness or people who are left behind in the face of death. Departing from several conceptual deaths, the researchers determined the research data source in the form of a story by John Green entitled "The Fault in Our Stars". This phenomenal story is very well known among teenagers and has even been encrypted in the form of a movie. This story received various awards both in the form of a printed narrative and after being filmed. The story of this story is dominated by teenage romance and the struggle with cancer. However, it is interesting to study how the attitude of the people around them, including the main characters in dealing with death. By using Kubler Ross theory, there are two variables that would be found. First, the phenomenon of death and dying as the general perception in dealing with death and dying reflected in the story The Fault in Our Stars . Second, the psychological stages experienced by the character in facing death in the story.

Keywords: Death and dying, Terminal Illness, Phenomena, Psychological Approach.

1. INTRODUCTION

Death is a phenomenon that could not be separated from human life. Every life will be faced with death. The mystery of how existence and life after death make people do a lot of speculation so that various perspectives appear in various theories about death. Karl, M. (1989) in his book "The end of a sociological death and dying" mentions that death is the muse of our religions, philosophies, political ideologies, art and medical technologies. In this case, various human efforts in dealing with death give rise to various perspectives in religion, philosophy, ideology and even medicine. These various perspectives will certainly present different perspectives on how social concepts criticize the way humans deal with death.

Multiple perspectives of death make the difficulties defining the death. Gire, J. (2014) said Recognizing about death to be difficult to describe what it means by death, it may comprehend how difficult it is to have a unitary picture of death or the death experience. For more than a century, the clinical definition of death, which included the absence of a heartbeat and respiration, was used to determine whether or not someone was alive. This means that so far humans have only defined death as a condition in which a person's heart is no longer working. For the dying person, Kastenbaum, R. (2009) saw that the death as the most avoided thing because of the mystery that can never be solved.

In various theoretical concepts, death could be viewed from various scientific perspectives. Death in the concept of religion views that humans

have been called by God and are prepared to face the God (Houlbrooke, R. A. 2000). Someone whose heartbeat is still functioning in a state of sleep and for a moment meets God, then that person is defined as dead in the concept of religion. In a social perspective, death can be defined as a relationship between life that has ended and the end of life. Various problems related to death also disturb humans. Various efforts have been made by humans to avoid the name of death.

The issue of the cause of death becomes a dilemma and frightening because the mystery regarding the definition of death could never be solved. In the world of health, for example, disease is the main trigger that can cause death. Health technologies exist to deny death. In religion, the mystery of death is also present as preparations to face God. A person increases his worship and kindness to get a good death when facing God. In a social perspective, death becomes a means to avoid social interaction. Someone tries to maintain relations and image so that death is considered socially appropriate. In a psychological perspective, death is prepared psychologically and the attitude when death is near. These various perspectives certainly do not answer various mysteries about life. Everything is done by humans by speculating and preparing an unanswered definition of death (Palgi, P., & Abramovitch, H. 1984).

This research focused on the death analytical phenomena based on psychological perspective, especially by using the Kubler Ross approach in his

book "Death and Dying". Ross (2009) conducted a study on how the attitude of the patients to face death. She also examines how the family or people closest to the patient when the patient is dealing with death. In line with the statement Aries (1982) stated that in the current era where technology is increasingly advanced, humans are increasingly avoiding death. Denial is done to not accept the coming of death. Ross (2009) viewed that there are natural psychological stages carried out by humans when death approaches. Ross in Goleman (1999) suggested that the emotion of sadness arises in individuals caused by a sad, gloomy, poignant, gloomy, melancholic mood, self-pity, loneliness, rejection, despair, and severe depression.

In his book on "the Death and Dying", Ross (2009) described five stages of grief, namely Denial; Anger; Bargaining; depression; Acceptance or commonly called the Kuber-Ross Model. In the denial stage, the individual does not deny that bad things have happened. Individuals pretend that nothing happened, so individuals at this stage will reject sadness. After rejecting sadness, the individual will vent his sadness in the form of anger. When angry, individuals tend to blame other people or inanimate objects around them. Individuals will feel pain when ignored when showing anger. Furthermore, the individual will make an offer to the sadness he experiences. Individuals assume the possibility of what should have been done before the bad thing happened or what he would do if the bad thing stopped happening.

The fourth stage in the concept of a person's psychological attitude

towards death is Depression. Ross (2009) stated that depression in this stage is not depression in the sense of a mental disorder, but rather an individual's return to reality. Individuals feel very unlucky for the calamity they experience. The final stage is the acceptance stage where the individual realizes that what is lost cannot be returned. The individual is aware that he has to go through it and learn from the calamity that befell him and he still has to continue his life well.

The story *The Fault in Our Stars* is the source of this research data because it indicates how humans behave in dealing with death. This story was written by John Green, an American writer who has created many popular teenlits storys today. He received many prestigious awards from his writings such as The New York Times Best Seller, Michael L. Printz Award, Edgar Allan Poe Award, Children's Choice Book Awards, etc. *The Fault In Our Stars* is a story that catapulted his name in the world of literature. This story has been adapted into a film and won Teen Book of the Year (Bob.2014). Green became a writer to be reckoned with and his story *The Fault In Our Stars* has been studied by various international writers.

Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* (2012) told the story of the lives of teenagers who are experiencing terminal illness caused by Cancer. The main characters of this story are Hazel Leinchester and Augustus Waters. Both of them are cancer sufferers who are brought together in a sharing place with cancer sufferers. Hazel throughout her life has been very gloomy, aloof, and more aloof. Meanwhile, Waters is a sociable, optimistic teenager, even

though he had to lose a leg when it was amputated due to blood cancer. This tragic romance story is certainly interesting to study, especially about how a person's attitude in dealing with death using the perspective of Kubler Ross.

Death as an unsolvable mystery makes humans instinctively face various psychological conditions in dealing with it. Some are in denial, accepting, angry or hateful. Ross (2009) breaks it down into five stages before death, namely Denial; angry; bargaining; depression; acceptance. From this background, there are two variables that will be explored in this study. First, how is the theme of death raised in the story *The Fault in our Stars*. Every literary work, even though it uses a narrative about death, of course the issues raised are different and unique. Researchers try to uncover this which is then followed by the second research variable. The next variable is to reveal how the stages of dealing with death according to Ross' view by the characters in the story.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Psychological Approach in Literature

Literary psychological approach conducts literary studies by looking at literary works as psychological activities both from the author and the readers (Endaswara, 2011). Literary works, especially those in the form of prose such as short stories, and stories, always show the stories of the characters in their lives. In writing their works, the author must present characters with unique characters and behaviors to add interest to the stories they write.

Psychology and Literature are of course two different domains, but the application of literary psychology certainly has a bridge that can connect the two concepts. According to Ratna (2004) literary psychology is an analysis of a literary work using the considerations and relevance of psychology. This means the use of psychology in analyzing literary works from the psychological side of the authors, characters and readers. From this explanation, the most appropriate analysis with the study conducted by the researcher in this study is to analyze the characters in literary works as a reflection of human behavior by using a psychological approach.

2.2. Death and Dying Theory

After exploring how the development of the human view of death, researchers agree on the conception that modern humans are currently in the Forbidden Death stage where humans are trying to stay away from death. Ross (2009) also asserts that psychologically humans will deny the reality of death. Humans unconsciously acknowledge death and on the other hand seek to gain immortality. Science and Technology are exploited by humans to fulfill these ambitions. Even though death is so close, death is still a frightening specter.

The fact is that sometimes death is really so close to humans. Various problems that may be present to invite the arrival of human death such as accidents, serious illness, or conditions that are already aging. Of course these factors increasingly give a signal to humans that his death is getting closer. Ross (2009) conceptualizes various human attitudes in the face of death

which is called human attitude toward the death. The attitude is then formulated into five, namely; denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance as will be explained in the next paragraph.

a. Denial and Isolation

In dealing with the phenomenon of death, it is in line with Aries' claim about the views of modern society which tend to reject the arrival of death. Ross (2009) places this psychological attitude as the first attitude for humans when they hear news of claims about death. Ross researched several patients and then most of his denial was feeling that the death was not his.

This phenomenon is exemplified by Ross with the following, for example someone who, after consulting a doctor, then the doctor diagnoses that he has terminal illness cancer and predicts that his life is only waiting for another day. At that time the response of every human being will deny the diagnosis of death. Ross (2009) also emphasized that patients will even try to find justification that the diagnosis made is wrong. The patient will even look for other alternatives to get a more reassuring answer. The patient's most desired hope is a wrong diagnosis.

b. Anger

The second stage experienced by humans when dealing with death is anger. Ross (2009) says that after humans are unbearable to maintain an imaginary world where they feel healthy and happy until they die, then humans will reach the stage of anger, anger, jealousy, and even hatred. Ross adds that the anger stage is much more difficult to overcome than the denial

stage. The reason is because this anger will penetrate human beings through various directions. Anger can be present through him even through his environment.

Various human behaviors is reflected after the stage of denial is not reached in humans. Ross studied an elderly patient who always rolled the question "Okay, why not just that person" when the diagnosis of death came to him. Another patient also complained of discomfort at the hospital by blaming bad pillows, untidy mattresses, unfriendly nurses, late doctors, overcrowded visitors and so on as a form of fatigue. Fatigue is nothing but a psychological factor for the outburst of anger against the non-acceptance of the coming of death.

c. Bargaining

The third stage is the bargaining stage, a stage that tends to be the shortest experienced by the patient but has a significant impact on calming the patient. Ross (2009) said that when a patient is unable to face a sad reality and then vents his anger by stomping his feet, locking himself in a room, sometimes also staying away from the environment, there is a stage where the patient will make an offer to reality. Patients will come out of the room to do work voluntarily, do good and hope that their lives will be longer.

d. Depression

When death is inevitable again, denial, anger and delay they have gone through. Patients will experience the most painful stages in themselves, namely the peak of depression. This attitude then reflects the behavior of patients who are in the depression

stage near death. Depression in this context is not a condition where a person experiences a mental disorder, but the individual's condition returns to reality. Individuals feel very unlucky for the calamity experienced. The sufferer will again feel that he is nothing, feel useless, and have no desire at all to see the light that he will see the next day.

e. Acceptance

Acceptance in this psychological context is different from the happy stage. Acceptance is more in the context of feeling emptiness. It's as if the pain goes away, the struggle ends and comes the time of long sleep to head to a new journey to be faced. Ross (2009) said that acceptance is at the psychological peak of patients and families in dealing with death. the acceptance stage where the individual realizes that what is lost cannot be returned. The individual is aware that he has to go through it and learn from the calamity that befell him and he still has to continue his life well.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Ratna (2009) there are several important categories in qualitative research including giving main attention to meaning such as cultural studies, prioritizing process over results, there is no distance between the process and research results, there is no distance between the research subject and the research object, the research subject as the main instrument, research is natural and scientifically interpretive. This is certainly in line with research where the main data used was obtained

through literature review. From this description, the researcher formulated data sources, data collection methods and techniques, and data analysis

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. The Forms of Death Phenomenon

Story TFIOS tells the story of some characters with Cancer. The main character of this story named Hazel Grace Linchaster. She has stage 4 thyroid cancer since childhood. When Hazel was thirteen, she could live for a long time tethered to an oxygen tank that had to carry everywhere because she kept the tumor tenuously. After a critical period, doctors predict he is depressed by a habit of not socializing, confining himself, and reading the same book over and over again. Another main character named Augustus Waters. He was an ex-Basketball athlete for *Osteosarcoma* Cancer and he had to lose one leg. Another character of cancer patients is August's friend Isaac. He is also an eye cancer who will experience blindness after surgery on his nerves. The climax of the story is Hazel's obsession to meet the author of his favorite book "The Imperial of Affliction by Peter Van Houten" in Amsterdam. He wanted to ask how the main character destiny in the story whose story is the same as himself a person with cancer.

Talking about Cancer is of course very vulnerable to the smell of death. The theme of Death is presented as a shadow that covers all the characters along the plot of the story. Unlike the Story Looking for Alaska, Green puts death in the TFIOS story present at the end of the story. Death is represented by the death of August's character when the cancer invades all the organs

of his body. The quotation about August Water's death is seen in the following quotation:

Augustus waters died eight days later in the trigger. When the cancer, which was made of him .. Stopped his heart, which was also made of him. It was unbearable. (Green, 2012)

From the quotation about if analyzed by using the Hagin's approach scheme is categorized as a story terminating death. Death has a significance where death is present at the end of the story and gives effect to the storyline. In his book Hagin says that "an intermediary death, which is both an effect and a cause within a storyline; and a story terminating death, which ends a storyline and is an effect of previous events (Hagin, 2010). Death makes the conclusion of the story of the outcome of a previous incident or event that can move the plot until the end of the story.

The August Waters death representation in the TFIOS story is the conclusion of the story journey that moves the path to the end of the story that Hagin categorized as a story terminating of death. The placement of death in this story is often seen in the romance storys in general. Starting from the approach of two prominent figures of Hazel and August, effort approached the heart of hazel, the obstacles encountered, and ended with death at the end of the story. Then what significance of death attending at the end of the story to the work can be seen from the following quotation:

In a romance story, the triumph of love and a struggle over all obstacles and difficulties for love is itself a moral fantasy of

this kind of work. Consequently the story of this model will be ended with a happy ending, such as marriage. However, for the sake of certain effects the story seeks to achieve, the conclusion of a romance story leads to the death of one or both of its characters at once. But what needs to be observed here, the death of the character (figure) shows the love story of both immortal. Such stories are categorized into the romance of tragedy. (Cawelty, 1976)

Similarly, in the story TFIOS the death effects presented by Green at the end of the story refer to the tragedy romance that leads the reader to deepen the love of Hazel and August. August struggles to change the character of Hazel to be open and accept to love him become the set up goal of love. However, for the sake of certain effects the story seeks to achieve, the conclusion of a romance story leads to the death of one or both of its characters at once. But what needs to be observed here, the death of the character shows the love story of both immortal. Such stories are categorized into the romance of tragedy.

1) The meaning of death representation in TFIOS

The representation of death in the TFIOS story which categorized as a story terminating of death is not as a complement to the story. The death narrative presented in this story has certain significance that can be analyzed. By using the study of Boaz Hagin the researchers will describe the

significance of death in the TFIOS story. It began from death as the manner of establishing the goal, death as the obstacle removal, and death as the forming of "a cult".

- a. The manner of establishing the goal and obstacle

John Green built a narrative with a very systematic representation of death. The establishing of goal and obstacle to be found in this analysis will of course focus on the character of August. Then, how August's death affects other characters in the story? Thus, the significance of death in the

desire before death becomes a satisfactory accomplishment and considered complete when the end of day comes. This is also in line with what is expressed by Hagin:

"death can also influence the storyline by setting up goals that is altering, or helping the characters to discover what they desire. Death could trigger an immediate and obvious emotional effect which sets up a new desired goal for one of the character" (Hagin, 2010)

The phrase "sets up a new desired goal" in Hagin's statement clearly describes death in a very important storyline. The significance of death moves the story line where the characters compose a narrative of life so that the desire for achievement to be built is realized before it comes. And that narrative is what the reader awaits as an attraction in the story.

In the TFIOS story, August desired has to be achieved before the author killed him. In the story, the character has given the signal of his death since the beginning of the story.

TFIOS story will become increasingly meaningful.

The established of goal in Hagin concept refers to the character achievements in a story that appeared in the beginning or in end of the story. If the representation of death appears in the end of the story, the significance related to the character's actions in building the goal of his death ending without hanging. In this case, a character could create positive images or sweet memories in order to be remembered after his death. In contrast, the character could create a negative impression so that the However, the author's shrewdness in twisting the story obscures the view of the reader as if it were not August who will face death but Hazel. The signal of death also proves to instruct the researchers to conclude that this is the goal to be achieved, in his words:

Almost everyone is obsessed with leaving a mark upon the world. Be queathing a legacy. Out-lasting death. We all want to be remembered. I do, too. That's what bothers me most, is being another unremembered casualty in the ancient and inglorious war against disease. I want to leave a mark. (Green, 2012)

The quotation was delivered by August Waters while attending a support groups of cancer charity. The group is a place for cancer survivors in the United States to share experiences and complaints with the goal of getting support. From the quotation above, the researchers can conclude that August's goal is how to make him meaningful and can be remembered after his death. August seemed to have thought that

gradually he would face his death. These words bring the story to the achievements of the goal until the end of the story.

The first desire he wants to achieve is related to the main character who became his girl, Hazel Grace leinchester. As a romance story the achievement of the goal in the story wrapped romance between August waters and Hazel Grace. The achievements that August wants to reach against Hazel are to get her heart or in other words August wants to love her with full sincerity and never hesitate with his love. Furthermore August other achievement is to change the character of Hazel who previously introverted, pessimistic, and useless. Also find the author of *The Imperial of Affliction*, Van Houten, Hazel's favorite book that he always read over and over again. All actions done by Agus in the narrative of the story is a form of his establishing of goal so that he can always be remembered after his death.

The first action toward Hazel is giving her a positive energy to face the world. This can be seen from the quotation when the first time he introduced himself in cancer group charity and instantly he fell in love with a glance to her:

My name is Augustus Waters," he said. "I'm seventeen. I had a little touch of osteosarcoma a year and a half ago, but I'm just here today at Isaac's request." "And how are you feeling?" asked Patrick. "Oh, I'm grand." Augustus Waters smiled with a corner of his mouth. "I'm on a roller coaster that only goes up, my friend.

(Green, 2012)

The word of roller coaster in the quotation above reveals his body's condition. Although he has lost one leg after amputation for a cancer attack he remains positive. Walking like a roller coaster in a joke means he is not a weak character and still running though not perfect.

The act of giving other positive energy made by Agus to Hazel with the term "okay" It can be found from the quotation: The moment "Okay" officially becomes a thing: "Maybe okay will be our always." "Okay," I said." (Green, 2012). These words can also drain positive energy on self and others. In the story *Never let me go* by Ishiguro (2005) he used the term "never say goodbye" as a living motivation, story 5 tower (2009) by A. Fuadi uses the term "man jadda wa jadda" as a motivation. In Story *TFIOS*, Agus uses the term "Okay" as a positive energy that they will always use and be his every day actions.

Hazel Grace is a woman who is introverted, pessimistic and not confident. Every day he has to carry a tube containing tenuously fluid oxygen tumor that helps her breathing and anti biotic against tumor attacks on her lungs. She always felt inferior to her appearance even before she hesitated to join cancer group charity. Instead, August even praised Hazel not because of how it looks but the other side that makes her unnerved. This can be seen from the quotation below:

"Why are you looking at me like that?"

Augustus half smiled. "Because you're beautiful. I enjoy looking at beautiful people, and I decided a while ago not to deny

myself the simpler pleasures of existence" (Green, 2012).

Getting Hazel Grace's heart was one of the achievements that August had gained before death. The above quote is a form of sincerity given by August to fall in love at first sight against Hazel Grace. Achievement if he managed to win Hazel's heart means that Hazel is not a useless person. She has her own beauty that deserves to be loved. However, getting Hazel's heart is not an easy thing. August had to fight to convince her that he loved Hazel with sincerity.

From this beginning of Plot has been shown an obstacle of goal faced by August. Obstacle to get her heart because Hazel considers herself like a grenade who will someday disappoint others with love. Obstacle is a shadow of death. This is evident from her statement: "I'm a grenade and at some point I'm going to blow up and I would like to minimize the casualties, okay?" (Green, 2012). This quote reveals an obstacle that will be faced on how to change the pessimistic outlook of Hazel on life. She thinks of herself as a grenade that will one day explode or face death so that it will leave only a scar on someone else who loves her. Hazel is not an easy character to fall in love with. August must get his heart in an unusual way and prove that he really loves him. One of the acts committed to establishing the goal August is to fulfill Hazel's wish to meet the author of "The Imperial of Affliction":

My favorite book, by a wide margin, was *An Imperial Affliction*, but I didn't like to tell people about it. Sometimes, you read a book and it fills you with

this weird evangelical zeal, and you become convinced that the shattered world will never be put back together unless and until all living humans read the book. (Green, 2012)

Meeting with Peter Van Houten is something unexpected for Hazel. August has its own formula to start the adventure by sending an email to his assistant Lidewij Vliegenthart. He introduced Hazel to Lidewij as a fan of Van Houten's story and always took his book wherever she went. unexpectedly, the effort turned out to be true. Lidewij responded to the email by inviting Hazel to meet directly with the Peter in Amsterdam. She order to ask the questions and discussions directly related to the story that kept him always curious. This is evident can be seen from Lidewij's email response to Hazel:

Should you find yourself in Amsterdam, however, please do pay a visit at your leisure. I am usually home. I would even allow you a peek at my grocery lists.

Yours most sincerely,
Peter Van Houten
c/o Lidewij Vliegenthart
(Green, 2012)

The quotation above gives a clue to the researchers that his establishing of goal nearly achieved. However, the researchers does not provide that goal achievement easily. Green again triggers august with many complicated obstacles in it. meeting Peter Van Houten is not easy. Although he has received funding support from obstacle writers faced by the first August related to Hazel Grace's own health conditions. Ahead of his long-hidden desire to

meet the author of "the imperial of affliction", he must accept the situation when his cancer returns to recurrence and coma. This can be seen from the following quote:

I screamed to wake up my parents, and they burst into the room, but there was nothing they could do to dim the supernovae exploding inside my brain, an endless chain of intracranial firecrackers that made me think that I was once and for all going, and I told myself—as I've told myself before—that the body shuts down when the pain gets too bad, that consciousness is temporary, that this will pass. But just like always, I didn't slip away. I was left on the shore with the waves washing over me, unable to drown.

Dad drove, talking on the phone with the hospital, while I lay in the back with my head in Mom's lap. (Green, 2012).

The quote featured an obstacle that they had to face "death threats". Hazel returns into a coma where fluid has entered her lungs. This is very dangerous to his condition. This condition will trigger tumor cells into the lungs. If this happens, Hazel's life will not be saved. The climax of the up and down story was later resolved by Green by saving Hazel's life. It is also related to the establishing of the goal of August has not been achieved if he had to kill character of Hazel. Hazel could again be rescued by the medical and undergoing treatment for one week. On the other hand, the space activity Hazel increasingly limited. After her cancer recurrence, Hazel should

consult to the doctor regularly and cannot over activate because of recovery. She also can not release the oxygen hose that containing antibiotics and have be controlled all the times.

Hazel's desire to meet Peter Van Houten once before death remained raging. The bright spot of goal achievement is also evident from the narrative of the story that Hazel was allowed to Amsterdam on a condition. Hazel had consulted with doctor, Dr. Maria. Doctor said that she could go to Amsterdam if she is accompanied by someone who understands her condition. Person who can take care of Hazel during the trip and understand about cancer thyroid carcinoma is none other than her own mother. Hazel could not leave for Amsterdam unless accompanied by her mother. This can be seen from the following quotation:

Dr. Maria said I couldn't go to Amsterdam without an adult intimately familiar with my case, which more or less meant either Mom or Dr. Maria herself. (My dad understood my cancer the way I did: in the vague and incomplete way people understand electrical circuits and ocean tides. But my mom knew more about differentiated thyroid carcinoma in adolescents than most oncologists. (Green, 2012)

The quotation above gives new hopes that the achievement to meet with Van Houten will succeed. In the story is also told that Hazel left for Amsterdam accompanied by his mother and Augustus Waters. The romance of these two characters is back flowering because step by step their goal will be realized. August's hope to get Hazel's

heart closer to having brought him to Amsterdam to see the author of "The Imperial of Affliction"

5. CONCLUSION

This research is still very rare in various literary criticisms. The phenomenon of death is sometimes only used as a seasoning in research but does not become the main object of research. The innovation of research renewal makes a criticism that is not seen by one eye. The researcher uses relevant theoretical concepts to uncover that the phenomenon of death is not just a complementary spice to the story. This research aimed to reveal the phenomenon of death in literary work. The theme of death is sometimes ignored by literary critics because it is often seen as a spice in the story. In fact, the narrative of death has a very significant that determines the plot in the story. One of the problems that could be raised related to death as a psychological phenomenon for both people who will face the death and those who are left behind. In his research, Kubler Ross a French psychologist put forward the theoretical concept of this phenomenon with the theory of death and dying. Psychologically, there are several stages that are experienced by people who are facing terminal illness or people who are left behind in the face of death. Ross (2009) said that there are natural psychological stages carried out by humans when approaching death. Ross suggested that the emotion of sadness arises in individuals caused by a sad, gloomy, poignant, gloomy, melancholic mood, self-pity, loneliness, rejection, despair, and severe depression. Departing from

several conceptual deaths, the researchers determined the research data source in the form of a story by John Green entitled "The Fault in Our Stars".

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