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Master Dissertation

The Existentialism and The Commit Suicide in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You*: A Psychological Analysis

**A Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Arts and Foreign Languages as Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Master Degree in English Language**

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Dedication

Praise to God who honored me with A humble achievement and which I dedicate to
For the person in this world to embrace me to the one who took me rough paths with pride
and pride

To the big heart that included me in my name, verses of love and tenderness
To the one who has been Stingy on herself to rest to be gracious and to lead me on the path
of success with her supplication

To whom I will not fulfill her right no matter what I say and whatever I do

To my beloved soul my mother

To those who left the world without farewell

To those who covered his body with dust and the time-deprived me of his voice

To those who are absent from my eyes and present in my heart

To the dear to my heart may God have mercy on him, and I dwell in his spaciousness

To my dear my moon my father

To my support in a time of weakness to whom to resort when the chest narrows

To my twin my sister AHLEM

To my friends with whom this college brought me together in particular my soulmate, my
dearest friend ROUFAIDA

To the bloody bond that all my aunts, uncles, aunts, and uncles bring me together I am
one of you and I thank you for your patience with me and your constant support

Declaration

I, undersigned, do hereby declare that this dissertation has been carried out by me as a partial fulfillment for the Master's degree in English literature and civilization under the guidance and supervision of Ms. Herzallah .O.Selma, Faculty of Letters and Languages, English Language and Literature Department, Mohamed KHIDER University of BISKRA, ALGERIA.

I further declare that the interpretations put forth in this thesis are based on my own readings, understanding and examination of the original texts. The reported findings that I have made use of are duly acknowledged at the respective place. Also, I declare that this work is not published anywhere in any form.

ALLALI Imene

Date: 21/ 06/ 2022

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Abstract

This dissertation examines the theme of the existence and the commit suicide in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You* (2012). Many people all over the world have their own opinions about suicide and reasons to commit it, but could an author create a story to induce readers that self-murder is acceptable? Even though suicide becomes a taboo to be discussed in everyday life, is also an interesting topic to be discussed in stories in several novels. Through Jojo Moyes' *Me before You* (2012), The focus will be on the literary representation of the existence and the commit suicide through fictional characters. The raised questions are: Why did Will Traynor kill himself? Was Will Traynor's decision right in *Me Before You*? Numerous ideas were concentrated on in the novel, for example, the contentions the hero is managing, and the psychosocial development issues he has after the mishap for the subject to be dissected. Emphasis will be laid on the theories of character and characterization, existentialism, and psychoanalysis to discuss the conflict, the motivation, and the commit suicide of the main character. The result of *Me Before You*'s analysis indicates that the main character decided to commit suicide to protect his love from his actual reliance and mental issues.

Keywords : Love, Suicide, Existence, Psychosocial development.

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General Introduction

Literature offers insights into death, failure, and mortality in different ways. Many critics argue that death become prominent feature in literature to create emotional effects, plot twists, suspense, and mysteries. However, others, as Jojo Moyes in her masterpiece *Me Before You* (2012), the author offer a genuine story as a motivation for uncovering the contentions of the individuals who petitioned for the method to occur. Will Traynor became the voice that she decided to communicate their convictions. Then again, she featured the counterarguments of the people who deny the possibility of suicide. Besides, the thoughts about assisted suicide as a criminal act. Also, she focused on the morality of assisted suicide, the value of life is a matter of perspective, and love and sacrifice.

Me Before You is a story that revolves around a young woman who works in a cafe living her life as she knows. The family is scarcely scratching by, so when Lou loses her position at a bread shop, frantic conditions direct that she take some work as a parental figure to a quadriplegic man, despite the fact that she has zero insight. On the other hand, a motorcycle accident occurs to the young man Will Traynor comes from an elegant family and used to have an enchanted existence in London, with extraordinary work and a lovely sweetheart. However, since getting hit by a motorbike, he is been deadened starting from the neck. This incident prevents him from doing everything he used to do in the past, suffering from quadriplegia so Louisa works for him as he used to call her, and she makes it her mysterious mission to persuade Will that life merits living. In the end, their worlds come closer together to increase the joy and happiness of each one of them unexpectedly, but their survival Together is impossible. Love is doomed to pain, and its ends by death because of Will's willingness to commit suicide.

As the most famous scholarly kind; the novel is generally used as an object of investigation. Accordingly, the author is intrigued to break down a novel as the object of this

examination entitled *Me Before You* are composed by Jojo Moyes and was initially distributed in 2012.

The novel is fascinating for the essayist to be investigated is because as indicated by some overviews found on the web that there are advantages and disadvantages connected with the storyline of the original which the male person ends it all by helping suicide the focal point of the upsides and downsides is the presence of helped suicide. For this situation, this original presents a view about assisted suicide picked by the primary person to take his life this choice, which is likewise endorsed by the family, turns into the start of the upsides and downsides the author investigates the justifications for why the vitally male person in the novel chooses to take his life through helped suicide seen from how the person is depicted in the novel and the inspiration that makes the person chooses to end it all.

For the most part, suicide is a natural peculiarity, it can happen all over and without fail. Individuals who choose to end it all have their reasons. Individuals who choose to end it all generally feel that suicide is the last thing to do to tackle their concerns which should be visible from certain cases announced around us. Normal individuals, as well as celebrities, prefer creators, craftsmen, or even legislators to end their lives in shocking ways. It implies that anybody can end it all as they need. *Me Before You* is picked as an examination object due to its fascinating tale about the existence of an all-out incapacitated man who chooses to end it all. Even though individuals around him attempt to show that everyday routine is as yet worth experiencing, he would rather not alter his perspective. There are purposes for the person's choice to end it all and this story causes the author to acknowledge the amount we ought to be appreciative forever and we likewise need to regard others' positions.

Will's character in this novel is very strong in choosing the way of his own life. The main reason is that he chooses to end his life because that is how he defines himself. No matter the people around him trying to change his mind, no matter true love full of acceptance trying to make him stronger and keep him alive, he still insists on his decisions about his plan

to suicide. Someone will never know about how Will Traynor through his life in a wheelchair until he decided to suicide, even though he has found someone who loves him deeply. Because they never know how it does feel. Everyone has their sense of experience in life, and it has differences. Everything that Will chooses for his own life is entirely his choice. Therefore, this research seeks to define Will Traynor's existence and to examine the reason of commit suicide. Therefore, the main question to be investigated is as follows: How the existence of Will Traynor is displayed in Moyes' *Me Before You*? What are the reasons that propel Will Traynor to suicide?

In order to answer the main question of this study, the researcher intends to divide it into four sub-questions and attempts to answer them in the two practical chapters. They are as follows:

1. How was Traynor's choice to kill himself?
2. Is his reason to commit suicide acceptable?
3. How did Will's affection for Louisa support his choice to end it all?

As the issue referenced in the problem formulation above, there are a few targets to be accomplished. First and foremost, the reason for this examination is to know how the attributes of Will Traynor are depicted in the book. Besides, this examination is directed to comprehend the reasons that persuade Will Traynor to end it all, despite the fact that he adores Louisa at the end of the story in the novel.

Therefore, the hypothesis suggests that Will Traynor's decision to assist suicide is influenced by his characteristic, conflict, and psychological effects. Will feels hopeless with his condition, he also feels guilty as he cannot fulfill his psychological needs.

This research intends to follow a descriptive, analytical, and qualitative research methods. The researcher uses library research by using some books and other references like articles, journals, and websites related to the subject that will be analyzed. This research will

be descriptive qualitative methods because it is conducted to describe the elements that become the objects of the research. Data is an important part of the research. There are two sources of data, the first data is from the novel itself written by Jojo Moyes entitled *Me Before You*, which contained words or sentences cited in this study. The secondary data are taken from some books, thesis, journals, and online resources that relate to the novel.

To avoid broad discussion, the study is limited to the novel written by Jojo Moyes entitled *Me Before You*. This study focuses on the reasons that the main character Will Traynor decides to commit suicide based on the story of the novel. The writer focuses more on the motivations that motivate Wil Traynor which may cause him to decide to commit suicide with the help of an organization known as assisted suicide. The main limitations of this research are expressed as follows:

- This study does not provide an analysis of the novel or the intention of the writer.
- This research talks only about the main character Will Traynor and his personality.

The first chapter provides the literature review and theoretical background upon which Will's characterization and motivation shall be analyzed. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is about the theories that relate to this study itself. The theories that we want to dwell upon are existentialism theory, motive theory, depiction theory, mental progress theory, struggle theory, and self-destruction theory. The second part is about the previous studies conducting this research which presents Will's character portrayal throughout *Ancient* Murphy, Thomas Damian, Rosemary Ferdinand, *McCandless*, and Sartre.

The second chapter attempts to analyze Will Traynor as the main character in *Me Before You* novel by utilizing the existentialism hypothesis. It makes sense to add profoundly the stages looked at by Will Traynor to show his reality until, in the end, he chooses to take up his life as a primary concern of his essence. The researcher separates the section into two parts.

The first part examines Will's existence in quite a while life in light of certain focuses that have been made sense of in the first chapter and afterward the second part examines how might Traynor characterizes his life seen from Sartre's existentialism.

The third chapter is concerned with the various struggles looked at by Will Traynor. In addition, it featured the various changes his personality went through. These progressions raised negative contemplations and ways of behaving; suicidal considerations were the most adverse consequence of these changes. Consequently, chapter three will examine the uses of the theory of motivation, theory of suicide, and theory of conflict to track down the reasons for Will's motivation to commit suicide and investigate the kind of suicide committed by Will Traynor. Thus, it will answer the reason Will commits suicide and how Might Traynor's adoration for Louisa Clark supported his choice to take his life by assisted suicide.

Chapter One: Theoretical framework and Review of Literature

1.0 Introduction

This chapter is dedicated to the theoretical framework and literature review. In the first chapter, emphasis will be laid on the theories that will be used as a guide for analyzing this study and the past review related to this research. The main purpose of the literature review is to make the viewpoint more grounded. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is about the theories that relate to this study itself, and the second is about the previous studies conducting this research.

In the first part, the first theory that we want to dwell upon is existentialism theory, it makes sense of additional profoundly the stages looked at by Will Traynor to show his reality until, in the end, he chooses to take up his life as a primary concern of his essence. The second part focuses on motive theory. it investigates the classifications of requirements. The third part is based on characterization theory where it makes sense of how a person is made in a novel, the distinction between a person and a portrayal, and the various habits to know a person in a story. The fourth part focuses on psychosocial development theory which is centers on the advancement of people during each progressive phase as it makes sense of the benefits that an individual would acquire in the event that the stage is finished effectively, and what are the outcomes on his character and conduct in the event that the stage was a disappointment. five, conflict theory as it comprises the classes of contentions an individual would confront and the results of each battle on individuals' way of behaving. At last, self-destruction as it rotates around the kinds of suicide and makes sense of what pushes an individual to commit suicide as indicated by each sort. The Second part presents Will's character portrayal by Murphy, Thomas Damian, Rosemary Ferdinand, McCandless, and Sartre.

1.1 Theoretical framework

There are six useful theories to answer the main question in this research. The existentialism, characterization, and psychosocial development theories are used to understand Will Traynor's life and mind. The conflict, suicide, and motive theories are used to find out the reasons behind Will's assisted suicide.

To begin with, existentialism is the way of thinking that makes legitimately human existence conceivable in a trivial and ludicrous world (Panza 28). At the end of the day, existentialism is a philosophical idea that arrangements with the states of presence of the individual and their feelings, activities, obligations, and considerations. Opportunity makes individuals unique in relation to different animals. A large portion of the normal existentialist's worried about the obligation to opportunity humankind and dismissal of all determinism structures. As indicated by Warnock, opportunity is definitely not something theoretical, yet practice. The fundamental object is not just to concentrate on opportunity attributes however to feel it and to show others that they are allowed to pick (Warnock 109). The characteristic component of existentialism as indicated by Heidegger is opportunity. One of the human qualities which tried writers, lawmakers, otherworldly pioneers, and logicians is opportunity. Opportunity is something outright. People are mindful to fabricate their own encounters and reality, decisions and activities since life is a game absent of any guidelines. Everyone can act as they like in their lives and are answerable for what they did.

Secondly, motivation will impact people to act in a specific way. "Motivation is an internal process that influences the direction, persistence, and vigor of goal-directed behavior. Human beings achieve their goals because they are motivated by something as their internal factor in moving to achieve it"(Smith 282).

As Drever mentioned, there will continuously be a thought process and need in doing an activity. Thought process and need are connected with one another and they invigorate an

individual to accomplish something that we called inspiration. Rationale is a full of feeling factor that embraces in deciding the heading of a singular's way of behaving towards the point or objective. In the interim, need is a condition depicted by the sensation of lacking something and it requires the presentation of some activity (Derver102).

Inspiration impacts human existence distinctively regardless of whether it is great. Abraham Maslow states that inspiration has a connection to human requirements. He characterizes human necessities into five requirements in an ordered progression running from fundamental mental requirements to self-completion needs (Maslow112). Since there are a few human requirements of Will Traynor that are not satisfied, the hypothesis of inspiration of human necessities is utilized to assist the essayist with breaking down the justification behind Will Traynor's choice to end it all. Human necessities, the powerlessness to satisfy different requirements influences Will Traynor's way of behaving. His conduct changes since his necessities are unsatisfied. The essayist will zero in on the security needs and regard needs since those requirements show the primary elements of Will Traynor's inspiration to end it all.

Furthermore, literature is considered the mirror that reflects people's life. In it, authors need to give a depiction that is as near to reality as could be expected. Meanwhile, characterization is the creation of an imaginary person so that the reader can feel that the character exists as lifelike (Holman & Harmon 81).

As Murphy contends that there are nine ways of appreciating characterization. In the first place, the essential portrayal is worried about actual appearances, like hair, face, and apparel. The second is the strategy for a reflected picture where the person is portrayed through other characters' eyes and assessments. The third one is the discourse strategy which is used to uncover a portion of the attributes and portrayals about themselves through the person's discourse. The fourth strategy is the previous existence of the person that should be possible by a direct remark or memory reflection by the person himself or some other

medium, for example, pictures, notes, or other characters uncovering it. The fifth strategy is worried about the discussion of different characters where they talk about the person to give signs about their character, previous existence, or evolving ways of behaving. The sixth technique is the response of the person towards occasions or circumstances which give a few insights about the person. The seventh strategy is the simplest approach for the readers to understand the character where the author gives an immediate remark and portrayal of the person. The eighth strategy spins around the person's considerations, by knowing what they are pondering, the readers see a portion of their qualities. The final method is about mannerism, where the author delivers some descriptions through the projection of habits and idiosyncrasies; allowing readers to understand characteristics. (Murphy 161-173).

Erik Erikson was an ego psychologist who developed one of the most popular and influential theories of human development, even though his speculations were impacted by Sigmund Freud's work, his methodology was unique; he centered around psychosocial development since he accepted that society as an organization contributes firmly to the mental development of people. His hypothesis was separated into eight phases as per individuals' age and need. Kendra cherry in her article "Erik Erikson's Stages Psychosocial Improvement (2019)" explained that each stage in Erikson's hypothesis expands on the former stages also, prepares for following times of advancement. In each stage, Erikson trusted individuals experience a contention that fills in as a defining moment being developed" (Erikson 45). Contingent upon how well the social collaboration is and its result, each stage's contention will decide how solid an individual's mental improvement will be.

The stages are trust and mistrust that happens during the initial year and a half of a human's existence, where the individual in question is subject to guardians for food, love, warmth, and all the other things. Second, autonomy versus shame and doubt. In this stage, kids foster pretty much nothing individual control and opportunity of decision after their year

and a half dependent stage. Furthermore, Initiative versus Guilt that occurs during preschool years, kids who effectively affirm their power and control around their friends while playing or collaborating with them, foster a solid feeling of drive. Moreover, Industry versus Inferiority is happening between five to eleven years. Early school years where youngsters have a bigger extent of social association by which, they foster a deep satisfaction in their abilities and achievements. The fifth stage is Identity versus Confusion, which is distinguished by Cherry in her article "Erik Erikson's Stages of Psychosocial Development" delineated that Erikson focused on this stage since it is the time of creating cognizant. During this stage the character is reliably under a specific impact, with the goal that inner self-sense will go from devotion to disarray, in this matter. (Cherry 2019)

In addition, Intimacy versus Isolation is the phase of Erikson's hypothesis. As his review proposes, any achievement or disappointment met in any of the stages is unequivocally connected with the one going before it and, since the fifth stage is significant in building character, on the off chance that it is effective, the singular won't confront any trouble in making secure adjusted connections. On the off chance that this early adulthood stage isn't upheld by a well feeling of individual personality, security seeing someone will decline. Studies have exhibited that "those with a poor sense of self do tend to have less committed relationships and are more likely to suffer emotional isolation, loneliness, and depression " (Cherry 2019).

Generatively versus Stagnation is the next psychosocial advancement stage; it happens during adulthood when the sensation of efficiency for your local area is solid, and taking consideration of your family is prudence. The last stage is integrity versus despair which is primarily centered around considering back on life and feeling fulfilled and pleased with the things you did or didn't. It happens at sixty years old when the individuals who are content

with their lives will acquire insight and a capacity to tackle issues, on the other hand. (Cherry2019).

Stanton Robert, in his book 'An Introduction to Fiction (1965) recognizes two kinds of contention. The inward clash that happens when a person is having to pick between two restricting activities, between what is good and bad between wants or blended sentiments, and outside struggle; this class is worried about the contention between characters in a story or a person and what encompasses them in the rest of the world, for example, climate, workplace or at home. (Stanton 18)

As Coleman (1976) states, there are three classes of contention. The first is the methodology avoidant struggle which happens when one option includes both charming and upsetting elements. In this classification, there are solid propensities both to approach and to keep away from similar purposes. The second is the twofold methodology struggle which happens when there is a rivalry between at least two beneficial purposes. The third is the twofold avoidant struggle which happens when there are at least two upsetting or negative purposes. (Coleman 22)

Suicide defined as " the activity or an occasion of ending one's own life deliberately and purposefully, particularly by an individual of long periods of caution and of sound brain " (Merriam Webster 2017). Second, the Oxford dictionary defines it as "the action of killing oneself intentionally" (2017).

Before Durkheim, it was generally accepted that suicide is a mental issue, yet he saw it as a humanistic issue, where suicide is brought about by friendly factors. " In light of his gleanings from the information, Durkheim contended that self-destruction can be an outcome of mental or profound elements as well as of social variables too. Durkheim contemplated that social reconciliation, specifically, is a variable" (Ashly Crossman,2020). The more the individual is associated with society, the less the gamble of him ending it all. As Durkheim

pointed "self-destruction Is not a singular demonstration but rather it is brought about by some power" (La suicide, 1897).

1.2 Review of Literature

The second part of this chapter is dedicated to a literature review which provides a previous related study of this research like the case in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*.

1.2.1 Okonkwo's Suicide

The main related study is research that has been led before by the English language instruction concentrate on program understudy to be specific Bonaventura Jiwantara Adhi Nugraha named "The explanation of Okonkwo in Committing Suicide" as seen in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*. In this exploration, the author centers around how Okonkwo is described, the essayist uses the hypothesis of portrayal and the hypothesis of characters. He figures out that Okonkwo is depicted as a bed unpredictable individual. This study upholds this examination since it has a similar subject about ending it all. By using a similar hypothesis of portrayal by Murphy to investigate how Might Traynor is described in the book. The hypothesis of inspiration and the hypothesis of suicide are utilized to investigate the justification for what reason Will Traynor chooses to end it all.

The main related concentrate on upholding this exploration since it has a similar subject about ending it all. The author uses this initially related study to help the examination by using a similar hypothesis of portrayal by Murphy to investigate how Might Traynor is described in the book. The hypothesis of Motivation and the hypothesis of suicide are used to dissect the motivation behind what reason Will Traynor chooses to end it all.

1.2.2 Hanna's Suicide

The subsequent review is research named 'The importance of Hanna's choice to Commit a Suicide as Reflected in Bernard Schlink's *The peruser*' by Thomas Damian Wali, in this exploration, he centers on how the personality of Hanna is portrayed in the novel and the

significance of Hanna's choice to end it all. The author utilizes the hypothesis of character and portrayal to break down how the personality of Hanna is depicted in the book. He figures out that Hanna's characters depict a self-arranged life and penance for affection which makes an individual generally think superiorly to others. In breaking down the significance of Hanna's choice to end it all, the author utilizes the hypothesis of inspiration and the hypothesis of mental brain research. In his decision, he expresses that Hanna's choice to end it all is the consequence of being distant from everyone else, disliked, uninformed, and childish. He likewise expresses that Hanna's portrayals and her excursions in life are coordinated to an official conclusion to end it all as her predetermination.

The second related study is useful for this examination because, in this exploration, the author likewise centers around the portrayal of a person, Will Traynor, depicted in the book. The essayist utilizes a similar hypothesis of examining the portrayal of Will Traynor. There is a distinction in dissecting the choice to end it all between this examination and Thomas Damian's exploration. In this examination, the author figures out the purposes behind Will Traynor's choice that persuade him to end it all. (Thomas Damian)

1.2.3 Jean Lincoln's Suicide

An article named "I'd Rather Die than Live This Way" composed by Rosemary Ferdinand in a diary entitled "The American Journal of Nursing". In this article, the author examines a lady named Jean Lincoln who has AIDS. She centers around how to deal with an in-critical condition patient who communicates self-destructive ideation. In the article, the author likewise gives a few potential justifications for why an at death's door patient frequently remembers to end their life and how-to guide and help the person in question to conquer sentiments that lead to suicide, for example, being disengaged from the social climate that causes an apprehension about living 'withdrawn', actual failure to perform everyday exercises as in the past, unrelieved agony, sadness, and the deficiency of trust because intermittently, individuals in serious sickness feel that their life isn't worth any longer and

they won't ever be recuperated. The essayist additionally discusses how to confront a patient who straightforwardly or in a roundabout way intends to end it all. From the parental figure side, the author makes sense of how a guardian persuades the patient to favor getting life as opposed to finishing their life. Hardly any patients with terminal sickness or loss of their actual capacity ask guardians for help in ending it all. In the article, the author likewise clarifies the helped suicide discussion and how to answer it. This article is useful for this examination since it assists the author with having more understanding of the justification behind Will Traynor's choice to end it all as indicated by his perspective about existence because as referenced before behind the scenes of the review. There are upsides and downsides to helping suicide and the essayist needs to comprehend the choice as indicated by Will Traynor's perspective.

1.2.4 McCandless Reality

The undergraduate thesis UIN Sun an Ampel Surabaya written by Munir (2016), entitled "A study of McCandless" Existence: freedom and falsehood life in Jon Krakauer's Into The Wild Novel. This thesis tries to examine an effective novel written by an American author, John Krakauer, under the title Into the Wild.

The novel tells approximately a young guy from America, Christopher Johnson McCandless. He is from a rich family and he is an informed man. He has a fantasy in his life to meander in nature. It is superior to the lives comfortably in the city.

The point of this proposition is to know the attribute of McCandless, to perceive how McCandless shows his reality to make his fantasy and tracks down his character, and chooses the completion of his life. The distinction between this proposal and the researcher's postulation is the concentration. This proposition is centered around the opportunity that shows human presence throughout everyday life, except the researcher's proposition is centered around how lifestyles define human existence.

1.2.5 Joker's Retributions

The undergraduate thesis from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Jogja that was written by Hassan (2014), entitled *An Existentialism Analysis, The Solitaire Mystery* is a clever one that shows Joker's retributions to Frode with his obstruction. It happens because Joker needs to recover his reality and opportunity. Something is intriguing to be talked about. It is about existentialism. On Joker's obstruction, he shows his existentialism through his action. The aftereffect of Joker's obstruction is Frode's demise. It implies Joker kills his maker with his explanations that show his existentialism. Here, the essayist breaks down two significant issues in the Joker's opposition. They are the explanation and the course of Joker's opposition. The reason for Joker's obstruction happens in light of the fact that Joker understands his existentialism. It implies with his existentialism Joker attempts to uncover a reality that disturbing about his inference and his maker. At last, Joker observes Frode is his maker. The cycle of Joker's opposition occurs in the Joker's meal where every one of the smaller people. furthermore, Frode accumulates to observe Joker Day. There, Joker declares his existentialism before every one of the smaller people. At last, Joker triumphs to influence every one of the midgets to kill Frode.

The methodology utilized in this exploration is Sartre's existentialism hypothesis. The author dissects the joker's existentialism in light of Sartre's viewpoint. It worried with agnostic existentialists' hypothesis that shows they don't have confidence in God's presence and they consider that humans only just exist in this world without God's idea. The consequence of this study shows that Joker gets his existentialism through any cycles to be specific: Joker's perception, Joker's questions, and Joker's forswearing to his maker. Joker relies upon his capacity and trusts it as the essence of his existentialism. At last, Joker gets out of the dream world. It implies Frode's creative mind and appears to this present reality. That is to say, Joker crosses the existence, from the card in the enchanted island turns into the genuine bantam who

meets Hans Thomas in this world. It implies the genuine world. This proposal utilizes Sartre's existentialism hypothesis about unbelief in God, as the researcher's postulation, scientists likewise utilized Sartre's existentialism hypothesis, however, they did not include something that has a connection about unbelief in God.

1.2.6 Scarano and Krause

The journal was written by Scarano and Krause, entitled Reality and Existentialism in House of Leaves. House of Leaves, by Mark Z. Danielewski, is an original previously published in 2000 that has since created a reputation in artistic circles for its seemingly novel trial and error with a complex plot, shifted visual typography, and multi-media design. Regardless of being generally perused and persuasive throughout the most recent ten years, the minimal academic examination has been done on House of Leaves. As House of Leaves could address a whole new sort of writing, we must comprehend its subjects and the manners by which different writerly procedures work inside the book.

In this diary, Scarano and Krause break down House of Leaves through an existential focal point, explicitly using the thoughts of Jean-Paul Sartre and Albert Camus to look at the mind of one of the novel's principal characters, Johnny No-show. Notwithstanding essential sources by Danielewski, Sartre, and Camus, they use utilize a 2002 examination of House of Leaves by Katherine N. Hayles to help their research. Scarano and Krause presume that Johnny's story, and House of Leaves overall, separate customary ideas of the real world, however, hold an existential expectation for people who can track down a reason throughout everyday life, regardless of whether that "intention" is fundamentally emotional. Scarano and Krause's examination presents a unique interpretation of House of Leaves, and also, contains more extensive ramifications for future books that imitate its trial style. Past examinations have zeroed in on post-current parts of House of Leaves, yet they dissect it through an existential focal point. Past adding to the collection of work on Place of Leaves, their existential

interpretation of a generally post-present-day message may demonstrate persuasive to investigations of other "post-current" books from now on.

The contrast between this diary and the researcher's postulation is the concentration. This diary center around the mental part of the person, yet the researcher's examination includes nothing about the mental condition; however, centers around how someone's presence characterizes his life through his decisions and obligation, opportunity, and human instinct that doesn't fix.

1.2.7 Sartre and Heidegger's

A journal is written by Ismaeel Najar Daronkolaee and Mehdi Bakhtiari Hojjat, entitled A Survey of Man's Alienation in Modern World: Existential Reading of Sam Shepard Buried Child and True West. This diary targets reviewing various methods of estrangement in the current world and takes a gander at the present-day distances of characters in Sam Shepard's covered kid and genuine west.

The analysts attempt to dissect the referenced works by applying Sartre's moral distance and Heidegger's ontological estrangement to these works. It is attempted to make it exactly that in Sartre's way of thinking distance happens when individuals decline to accept responsibility for their own opportunities. Furthermore, Heidegger's idea of 'legitimacy' is talked about as inconsistent with this Sartre an estrangement and fallen understanding. This diary has the same subject to be examined, existentialism in human existence in Sartre's focal point. In any case, this diary dissects being rejected the obligation. It hushes up various with researcher's investigation, analyst breaks down about decisions and obligation that in human's battle for his reality.

1.3 Conclusion

Taking everything into account, part one effectively makes sense of the various speculations that could be used while dissecting the novel, explicitly, to comprehend Will Traynor's personality and the reasons for it to change. It includes six hypotheses which are; first, existentialism theory makes sense of additional profoundly the stages looked at by Will Traynor to show his reality until, in the end, he chooses to take up his life as a primary concern of his essence. The second is motive theory. It handles the various ideas of inspiration. The third is characterization theory which makes sense of how a person is made in a novel, the distinction between a person and a portrayal, and the various habits to know a person in a story. The fourth is psychosocial development theory which centers around the advancement of people during each progressive phase as it makes sense of the benefits that an individual would acquire in the event that the stage is finished effectively. Furthermore, conflict theory, as it comprises the classes of contentions an individual would confront and the results of each battle on individuals' way of behaving. At last, suicide theory as it rotates around the kinds of suicide and makes sense of what pushes an individual to commit suicide. The Second part presents Will's character portrayal throughout ancient Murphy, Thomas Damian, Rosemary Ferdinand, McCandless, and Sartre.

Despite the fact that the hypotheses referenced are valuable; the author tried to choose three speculations to apply to the investigation of the topic and the person picked on, with embedding a few experiences of different hypotheses when required. Thus, the three hypotheses picked are "The Theory of Existentialism", "The Theory of Struggle" and "The Theory of Self- destruction.

Chapter Two: The Existence of Will Traynor in Jojo Moyes' *Me Before You*

2.0 Introduction

This chapter examines the personality of Will Traynor by utilizing existentialism theory. Man is nothing else but what he purposes. He exists only in so far as he realizes himself, he is, therefore, nothing else but the sum of his actions, nothing else but what his life is (Sartre 12). It makes sense to additionally profoundly the stages looked at by Will Traynor to show his reality until, in the end, he chooses to take up his life as a primary concern of his essence. The researcher separates the section into two parts. The first part examines Will's existence in quite a while life in light of certain focuses that have been made sense of in the first chapter and afterward the second part examines how might Traynor characterizes his life from Sartre's existentialism.

2.1 Will Traynor's Way of Existence

At this point, the analyst dissects Will's battle to show his reality through Sartre's existentialism in the ideas of freedom of choice and responsibility. Sartre says "I am obliged to choose my attitude to it, and in every respect, I bear the responsibility of the choice which, in committing myself, also commits the whole of humanity" (Sartre 16). That means human pursues a choice in light of free control. The guideline to pick is representatives of humanity as a singular dream. Will choice to isolate himself from people, the sacrifice of his love for Louisa's sake, and the decision to commit suicide.

2.1.1 Will's Freedom of Choice

Me Before You is a novel that depicts a work of Will to deny assurance in his life through his decisions. After getting motorcycle accident, Will's life goes hopeless and brimming with distress. His failure of doing nothing makes him cannot stand himself. He thought that being quadriplegic is not his fate, he attempts to out of control of the truth by

changing his behavior. He decides to segregate himself. He would rather not manage individuals around him, even the collaborator employed by his mom, named Lou. Will rejects Lou and attempts to make Lou feel awkward, simply equivalent to different collaborators previously, who quit this work.

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

Will continuously has pessimistic reasoning toward individuals who are being great to him. He declines all that Lou offers to him inconsiderately, on the off chance that to make Lou quit being caring to him. This shows the franticness that Will endures, he figures nothing can improve him. Not so much as some tea, espresso, or even little consideration from others. Won't ever ask for a lot of help from his collaborator. He generally behaves like he feels awkward with the presence of Lou in his regular daily existence. He generally talks sharply to make Lou avoid him. Notwithstanding, Lou is continuously attempting to draw nearer to Will even though it is verifications to be unpleasant and harmful. It seems like each and everything she does is never right for Will and he generally has a sharp solution to make her surrender.

So, would you like to go somewhere this afternoon? We could drive somewhere if you like.” He turned his head towards me. “Where did you have in mind?” “I don’t know. Just a drive in the country?” “The country,” he said,

as if considering it. “And what we will see. Some trees? Some sky?” “I don’t know. What do you normally do?” “I don’t do anything, Miss Clark. I can’t do anything anymore. I sit. I just about exist.” (Moyes 88)

Will does not need better circumstances. The typical individuals continuously searching for entertainment only exercises when they get issues, yet not to Will. Will would rather not go outside since the mishap. He picks to stay in his room, as opposed to recuperating his inclination by going to some places that likely can make him run away from his trouble. Will push feeling that along outside won't make any improvement for his condition, all things considered, it simply aggravates him since he will see such countless ordinary individuals strolling with their bustling things. Something that he could possibly do before, something that he won't get it back.

Will constantly drives Lou away with his words which resemble a sword that continuously harms Lou. For so often Lou attempts to have a decent discussion with Will and attempts to create a theme that can be examined together. In any case, all that Lou doing is never right from Will’s perspective. Will would show his appearance of urgency by continuously expressing that what Lou is talking about is useless and won't make him in a better condition.

Will decides to separate himself; he loves being distant from everyone else as opposed to having organization alongside him. He invests the majority of his energy by watching films or perhaps listening to music alone. He could do without organization. He has fun with his depression. When an individual arrangement with forlornness, it will be hazardous because he will comfort with himself and doesn't have any desire to manage others. “So...” Will said finally.

To what do I owe this pleasure? It’s been eight months?” “Oh, I know. I’m sorry. It’s been... I’ve been awfully busy. I have a new job over in Chelsea.

Managing Sasha Goldstein's boutique. Do you remember Sasha? I've been doing a lot of weekend work too. It gets terribly busy on Saturdays. Very hard to get time off." Alicia's voice had become brittle. "I did ring a couple of times. Did your mother tell you?" "Things have been pretty manic at Lewins. (Moyes 110)

From the citation above, Rupert and Alicia are attempting to have a fair discussion after quite a while of not seeing, they never expect that Will's response would show that he couldn't care less about what seems like forever and business any longer. Will shows his indifference to cheer them up with his life, he simply needn't bother with individuals to feel frustrated about his condition. He needs to be heard and seen as Will Traynor before he became quadriplegic. Not just he decides to detach himself by dismissing every individual to take off from his world, but Will likewise chooses to end it all through Dignitas, a Swiss-based assisted suicide association. For Will, living as a quadriplegic make no sense to him. Since he realizes his condition won't beat that, even though he has been doing costly clinical treatment and treatment for quite some time, he chooses to take his life as opposed to continue to be alive in a day-to-day existence he doesn't need.

Will decides to commit suicide as a result of his battle to be liberated from his aggravation. Nobody will know impeccably what Will feels regardless of the amount one individual in his life is familiar with Will's life. Will carried on with his life without anyone else, nobody can comprehend how hard losing an actual opportunity or how hard individuals see him as a pitiable individual who in every case needs assistance. When he was a functioning man, diligent employee, cherished voyaging, game, experience, and afterward mishap diverts everything a long way from how it is.

Suicide turns into the most ideal decision for Will after he realizes that his condition won't beat that. He is insufferable to carry on with the existence he doesn't need, the existence

that is loaded with torment, the existence that in every case needs assistance and care from others.

The decision to commit suicide for Will depends on a contemplated choice. He was spurred by the presence of his excruciating terminal ailment from which practically zero expectation of relieving his wellbeing exists. He is attempting to assume command over his predetermination and reduce his anguish, which must be done in his demise. Will takes a gander at his decision to end it all as a method for shortening a perishing that will happen unavoidably.

2.1.2 Will's Responsibility for his Choice

Turning into a quadriplegic makes it horrendous for Will to confront the truth. His life before the mishap was great yet everything turns hopeless and miserable, given that mishap, which prompted Will to change his demeanor. He decides to detach himself, attempting to drive individuals from his life. Will's decision to separate himself makes Will should assume the liability for it.

Will constantly attempts to drive people away, including his companion, Rupert, and his sweetheart, Alicia. Since the second Will turns himself become an individual who prefers being distant from everyone else, Rupert and Alicia are as yet pursuing for a long time to draw nearer to Will. Be that as it may, Will decides to confine himself and he would rather not manage them. For quite a long time Alicia attempts to be close to Will in his difficult time, yet Will constantly pushes her away. (Moyes 115)

She looked at me hard then, and I realized that what I felt probably showed on my face. I have never been much good at hiding my feelings. "I know what you're thinking," she said, after a pause. "But I did try. I really tried. For months. And he just pushed me away." Her jaw was rigid, her expression oddly

furious. “He actually didn’t want me here. He made that very clear.” She seemed to be waiting for me to say something. “It’s really none of my business,” I said, eventually. We both stood facing each other. “You know, you can only help someone who wants to be helped,” she said. (Moyes 115)

This discussion between Lou and Alicia demonstrates how frantic Alicia attempts to be close to Will when he really needs to be distant from everyone else. Will continuously demands to be distant from everyone else, regardless of how enthusiastically Alicia attempts to draw nearer to him. For quite a long time Alicia attempted to help him, basically to motivate him to remain solid to confront his existence, yet everything he did is driving her away.

Will’s choice to disconnect himself makes Alicia miserable, then Rupert, Will’s the closest companion who was dealt with practically the same way as Alicia, comes and supports Alicia. As the time advanced, Alicia and Rupert turned out to be close and begin neglecting Will. For instance, they feel association among them and choose to get married.

Actually, Will, there is another reason for us coming here,” she was saying “We... have some news.” I hesitated by the door, the log basket braced between my hands. “I thought – well, we thought – that it would only be right to let you know... but, well, here’s the thing. Rupert and I are getting married.” I stood very still, calculating whether I could turn round without being heard. The woman continued, lamely. “Look, I know this is probably a bit shock to you. Actually, it was rather a shock to me. We – it – well, it only really started a long time after...” (Moyes 112)

Whenever Alicia and Rupert are attempting to let Will know that they are getting hitched. Will just stays quiet, while they are making a respectable attempt to make Will comprehend. It is by no means something simple to tell, Will is concealing his messed-up

heart by grinning and expressing congrats for them. In any case, Alicia and Rupert are both caring for Will, so they feel that they need to tell this without anyone else as opposed to Will knowing it from the other one.

It is an exceptionally hard thing for Will to acknowledge that the young lady he cherished is getting hitched to his dearest companion. Yet, what else he can do except tolerating. They are drawing near a direct result of Will's decision to drive them away. Also, Will should assume the liability for what he chose; in any case, it is so difficult and harmful.

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

Will's choice in the acknowledgment is entirely flighty. He gets a sense of ownership with his decision courageously. Going to his ex-wedding would never be less difficult than pulling waterway medical procedures for such countless individuals. However, that is the thing Will needs to get a sense of ownership with his decision. He drives Alicia away and he can't fault what is happening that makes Rupert feels frustrated about her and afterward upholds her. What's more, they will definitely experience passionate feelings for one another after quite a while they are supporting and persuading one another. It should be a terrible thing for Will or anybody in Will's situation besides. The decisions that Will picks carry with an obligation. Will decides to take his life and he should acknowledge that he should forfeit

his affection to Lou. The young lady who has transformed him has turned into the main motivation behind why he is getting up each day.

“you’re not giving me a chance.” “It’s not a matter of giving you a chance. I’ve watched you these six months becoming a whole different person, someone who is only just beginning to see her possibilities. You have no idea how happy that has made me. I don’t want you to be tied to me, to my hospital appointments, to the restrictions on my life. I don’t want you to miss out on all the things someone else could give you. And, selfishly, I don’t want you to look at me one day and feel even the tiniest bit of regret or pity that ”. (Moyes 746)

Will cares a lot about Louis because his life turns out to be better since she stepped in. However, that's what will understands assuming he remains alive, Lou will generally be attached to him, with his clinical arrangement and about him. Will understands that he will be such a deterrent for Lou to realize her fantasies. On the opposite side, Will continuously believes that Lou should carry on with a better life, and it won't work out as expected as he is still alive and consistently puts each of his childhoods on her. Will forfeits his inclination. He doesn't need one day Lou would be lamenting assuming he remains with a quadriplegic. In addition, while Will is a quadriplegic, he was as yet a man. An ordinary man who gets drawn to a young lady yet can do nothing to communicate his inclination. Also, it is truly making Will frantic.

2.2 Will Traynor’s Way of Essence

Will Traynor has a dynamic or creating character. Will goes through a difference in portrayal when he got a cruiser mishap that made him deadened on just about the vast majority of his body. His powerlessness to do anything every time he needs without helps from other, makes him transform into another person.

The investigation of how Might characterizes his essence is seen in Will's personality before and after the mishap. How Might goes through change and how Might in any case demands focus on suicide.

2.2.1 Before Incident

Before he got cruiser mishap Will Traynor was known as an adventurous man, in the original, he is depicted as a beautiful man, who loves nature experience. It shows when Louisa as the storyteller, was vacuuming Will's room and find the photos of Will.

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

This shows the edge of old Will before he got a mishap that transforms him into a quadriplegic. The photo talks that Will's life before is most certainly has a colossal contrast with the daily routine that Will is experiencing now. Will truly loves testing himself from what may be perilous, such as traveling up mountains, looming over gorges, and jumping the seas. It shows when Louisa gets some information about the best spot, he has at any point visited. Will Traynor truly prefers nature voyaging such as in the wild wilderness. For in evident experience Will sees as considerably more than the quick fix of adrenaline, he tracks down himself.

I like more metropolitan places too. Sydney, I loved. The Northern Territories. Iceland. There's a place not far from the airport where you can bathe in the volcanic springs. It's like a strange, nuclear landscape. Oh, riding across

central China. I went to this place about two days' ride from Capital of Sichuan province, and the locals spat at me because they hadn't seen a white person before. (Moyes 438)

Will is a dynamic person. There are countless spots that he had visited in metropolitan as well. Not just mountaineering. For Will, experience is the component of a full life that is maybe most ignored in current culture, and it is one of the most significant. To have great experiences and have the option to tell stories of them is fundamental to manliness.

Will is otherwise called an alluring man because he has an attractive face and strong shoulders that are noticeable even through his sky coat which is so hot. Adjacent to that, Will Traynor is an extremely rich finance manager. He looks so gorgeous when he was riding his costly vehicle, in a formal suit and keeping occupied on his phone. Certainly, feasible Will would be effectively causing ladies to get drawn to him.

Will is ordinarily an ambitious man. He turned into an effective man as a result of his persistent effort in arriving at his objectives. He has enormous desires that generally work on his imagination and advancement to constantly remain one stride ahead and to appreciate the life that led him into progress.

Will stares at his bike, then peels himself out of his leathers. No matter what Lissa thinks, he is not a man who believes in taking unnecessary risks. He unlocks the top box of his bike and places the leathers inside, locking it and throwing the keys at Mick, who catches them neatly with one hand. (Moyes 6). Will is the sort of person who will face challenges. His desire moves into dread and nervousness. He decides to drive Lissa mad at him instead of arriving behind schedule for the gathering, so presumably, he can lose the opportunity of the arrangement with his client. He deals with the main one first.

2.2.2 After Incident

After he got in the bike mishap, Will became hopeless. He can't stand his life. He enjoys being separated from everyone else as opposed to managing individuals. He does not blabbers, much further than he never snickers at something interesting. He lost the significance, bearing, imperativeness, mission, reason, personality, and certifiable association of his previous life.

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

He feels like he carries on within the existence that doesn't have a place with him. Nathan proposes to Louisa to encourage him a bit, to go with him, and to converse with him. The spirit is the wellspring of outright uniqueness, a spot inside that associate not just the worth and essence of an individual himself, yet with the worth and quintessence of every other living being. Will needs to carry on with the existence of his fantasies brimming with opportunity, stream, and all-out happiness, however sooner or later he chooses to agree to the consistent and reasonable life. He lost the punch and fervor that accompanies carrying on with the existence his spirit expected. Will endures with his condition. He cannot acknowledge being quadriplegic, trapped in a wheelchair, can do nothing without assistance, ceaseless torment and prescriptions, and all the other things that accompany it. Will's life ends up being hopeless and miserable. Will feels detached from his life, enthusiasm, and energy that others feel about their work and life overall.

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

Will gives a terrible impression when whenever he first met Lou. He makes Lou get truly frightened of him. This is showing that Will would rather not manage others, in addition to new individuals. He attempts to make Lou feel awkward. He attempts to drive individuals away with his sharp words that continuously sting. He gripes anything just to make Lou upset and surrender from being his partner. This is showing Will's terrible mentality to another.

2.2.3 After Cognizance Louisa

Will Traynor goes through changing person after knowing further about Louisa. Will understood that only one out of every odd human is generally the same in his perspective. Will continuously believes that every individual who is attempting to draw nearer to him just feels sorry for his condition, however, Louisa shows Will that she stays since she wants the money. She doesn’t especially care about him or needs to change his life somehow. Will starts to change his demeanor when Louisa enlightens him on what she feels concerning him. Will understood that Louisa is unique. She is a somewhat young lady that acquires euphoria in his hopeless life, she is the main explanation of Will would awaken ordinary.

Nathan walked in as I was finishing the dishes. “He’s in a good mood,” he said, as I handed him a mug. “Is he?” I was eating my sandwiches in the kitchen. It was bitterly cold outside, and somehow the house didn’t feel quite as

unfriendly lately. “He says you’re trying to poison him. But he said it – you know – in a good way.” I felt weirdly pleased by this information. (Moyes 143)

Will begins to have something to snicker at after quite a long time he lost his disposition to chuckle at something amusing. Since he realizes Louisa's opinion of him, it turns out to be not difficult to chuckle at something that is truly not exactly interesting. He turns somewhat garrulous than previously.

Will is a sort of man who is unclever in secluding his feelings. He generally communicates his emotion when he is miserable or happy. However, after the mishap, he becomes a contemplative person. He doesn't express his feeling. He simply sits and says nothing. He talks just when he wants assistance or help in changing his position. Yet when Will knows further about Lou's character, he began to open up himself.

The other big change, apart from atmospheric conditions inside the house, was that Will didn't ask me to leave him alone quite as often, and a couple of afternoons had even asked me if I wanted to stay and watch a film with him (Moyes 145). Will continuously drives people far from him, yet after he knows further about Lou's viewpoint, he changes his way of behaving. Won't ever request that Lou leave him any longer, even he requests that Lou go with him to watch a film together. Since the mishap, Will constantly watches films alone and without any organization. Since the mishap Will just spotlights the best way to take his life. He generally faults that the daily routine that he is experiencing now isn't his desired life. He generally drives individuals away, in light of the fact that he detests individuals who truly regret his condition. Be that as it may, since he knows better about Lou, he begins to mind with others. Besides, he begins to think often about Lou, the young lady that continuously being harmed in light of his words.

Will begins to find out about somebody's life. He wants to find out about Louisa Clark, the young lady that continuously being driven away by him. He needs to know her regular

daily life, her leisure activity, her adage throughout everyday life, and some more. This is a large change for Will. Shockingly, Will could not care less about any other individual's life previously, and afterward, all unexpected Will began to be interested in Lou's life. Will lets Lou know that she should accomplish something definitely more beneficial as opposed to sitting in front of the TV or perusing ridiculous tattle magazines. Will constantly propels Lou to accomplish something in her life. From how he attempts to push Lou to move out of her exhausting life and comfort zone, he is such acknowledges something. Something in the past that won't ever be returned. In the past Will generally attempted to accomplish something different after work even though there was very little time left, such as stone moving at an indoor focus, squash, hitting up shows, attempting new cafés, running, and learning new dialects for places that he could visit one day. There are a ton of things that he attempted to accomplish after work. Furthermore, he urges Lou to encounter something that may be helpful for her after work. Will inspire Lou, he does not need time to elapse, and one day Lou understands that she failing to help her own life as opposed to searching for money.

The changing person of Will after the mishap and after knowing Lou more profoundly is significantly unique, however toward the finish of the story he actually demands to commit suicide. All the changing person isn't influencing his decision to end his life. Even though Lou makes a good attempt to change Will's choice by voyaging and showing Will that life isn't excessively short as he naturally suspects, however it was as yet insufficient for Will. Will has characterized his quintessence that assuming he remains alive, his life is just about to exist. He appeared to be fatigued from his ailment, yet depleted with life, burnt out on obstruction, individuals around him that endeavors at discussion, people's tireless assurance to attempt to improve things for him.

Will's personality before the mishap characterizes that Will is a sort of individual who can lead an extraordinary life. His advantage in experiences shows that Will is a difficult man.

His mental fortitude to face a challenge in each decision he makes is showing his dauntlessness character. He has the full right to drive everything in his life as he wishes. However, after the mishap that made him become quadriplegic, Will decides to end his life. He realizes that his life won't beat that and he is just about to exist. He feels that individuals would be in an ideal situation without him. Will's decision is showing that he is actually a courageous person. Not all individuals can choose this decision, the vast majority of people carry on with either in the existence they don't need or sitting tight to their demise until the end of their life. In any case, Will chooses to close the existence that is such a long way from what he had chosen. For Will, living as a quadriplegic isn't simply a question of sitting in a

seat, it is a steady fight against agony and contamination, as well as psychological difficulties. The changing pattern of Will's portrayals can be shown that Will somewhere inside himself has a solid and bold person to lead his own life that began before he got bike mishap. At the point when he goes to be quadriplegic, he dismisses all assurance to acknowledge what and was. He actually needs to control his own life and cannot acknowledge the daily routine he would rather not experience. That is the reason with his valiance character, he chooses to wind up in his undesirable life. What's more, he acknowledges all the obligations of his decision, emphatically. Will's decisions, characterizes his embodiment. That is to run away from undesirable life throughout demise in the manner he needs and get his opportunity.

2.3 Conclusion

This chapter is about the examination of Will Traynor's existentialism that shows his personality and his reality. The first is about Will's existentialism which is shown by his decisions and obligation. Will's decisions are segregation and suicide. Will decides to segregate himself from individuals, including Lou, his dearest companion Ruppert, and his ex-girlfriend Alicia. Will detaches himself since he would rather not be viewed as a

lamentable individual and makes individuals feel sorry for him. He needs to be considered equivalent to being an ordinary individual. His preferred obligation is Alicia and Ruppert are drawing nearer and letting them get hitched. And afterward, Will likewise decides to end his life since he can't tolerate carrying on within the existence he doesn't need. His preferred obligation is that he should forfeit his affection for Lou. Will's life turns out to be better since Lou come. Yet, that's what will understands assuming he remains alive, Lou will generally bond with him, with his clinical arrangement, and about him. Will understands that he will be a deterrent for Lou to realize her fantasies. On the opposite side, Will constantly needs Lou to carry on with a better life, and it won't work out on the off chance that he is still alive and generally put every one of his things on her. Will forfeits his inclination. He doesnot need one day Lou will lament assuming she remains with a quadriplegic person.

The second is about how the existence of Will characterizes his quintessence. The subsequent part is explained through Will's portrayal. Will Traynor has a dynamic or improved character. Will goes through a difference in portrayal when he got a bike mishap that caused him to be paralyzed just about a lot of his body.

Before the mishap, Will depicts as an adventurous, appealing, and ambitious man. However, after he got a cruiser mishap that transforms him into a quadriplegic, he turns into a miserable soul, an awful demeanor man, frantic and uncared for himself and his public activity. Up to that point, he knows Louisa and began to change. He becomes more encouraged than previously and began to open up himself and care for others. Will likewise urged Louisa to accomplish something other than what's expected in her life. Will constantly rouses and motivates Lou to move out from her usual range of familiarity. In the changing pattern of Will's portrayals, it characterizes that Will somewhere inside himself has a solid and valiant person to lead his own life that began before he got cruiser mishap. At the point when he goes to be quadriplegic, he dismissed all assurance to acknowledge what and was.

He actually needs to control his own life and cannot acknowledge the daily routine he would rather not experience. That is the reason for his valiant person, he chooses to wind up his undesirable life. Also, he acknowledges all the obligations of his decision, unequivocally. His quintessence is to be dead in the manner his presences lead him into.

Chapter Three: Will Traynor's Struggle and Death in Me Before You

3.0 Introduction

This chapter managed the various struggles looked at by Will Traynor. In addition, it featured the various changes his personality went through. These progressions raised negative contemplations and ways of behaving; suicidal considerations were the most adverse consequence of these changes. Consequently, chapter three will examine the uses of the theory of motivation, theory of suicide, and theory of conflict to track down the reasons for Will's motivation to commit suicide and investigate the kind of suicide committed by Will Traynor. Thus, it will answer the reason Will commits suicide and how Will Traynor's adoration for Louisa Clark supported his choice to take his life by "assisted suicide".

3.1 Will Traynor's Death

Will Traynor's personality plays a significant role in his suicide. He is cynical after he understands that he won't recuperate by any means. It turns into the reason that makes him sub-par and deterred simultaneously. These characteristics are likewise the instances of the absence of his human necessities which are regarded as needs. In examining the reasons that spur Will Traynor's choice to end it all, the researcher uses the theory of motivation, theory of suicide, and theory of conflict to track down the reasons for Will's motivation to commit suicide.

3.1.1 Will Traynor vs. Human Needs

As referenced in the theory of motivation, one might say that inspiration is the procedure that impacts individuals to act or behave with a certain way in mind to accomplish a specific objective. Will Traynor's motivation to commit suicide is impacted by certain factors that will be examined beneath. These factors lead him to choose to end his own life through assisted suicide. He wants to act naturally as in his previous lifestyle. Whenever he

cannot be the individual he needs to be, he decides to end his enduring by ending his own life and it turns into his primary objective, which is to be liberated from his misery.

As indicated by Abraham Maslow, inspiration has a relationship with human necessities which are separated into five requirements; mental requirements, security needs, needs for belongingness and love, regard requirements, and self-realization needs. (McClelland41-42). A few one can be motivated to do something to effectively satisfy it and if they are not satisfied, usually individuals will be depressed, and it can prompt suicide. Maslow likewise expresses that needs influence behavior only when they are unsatisfied. Since human needs are innate in everyone, Will Traynor's needs are satisfied by just psychological needs. His different needs are not satisfied, which makes him depressed and drives him to commit suicide.

Will's psychological needs are satisfied because he can in any case eat and drink. The most essential necessities are satisfied; however, Will Traynor's safety needs cannot be satisfied because he feels that he is unprotected or risky. He cannot shield himself from agony and anxiety toward his failure to manage his condition. Safety needs consist of the need for security and protection from pain, anxiety, fear, and disorder, the need for order, lawfulness, and discipline (Maslow112).

Will Traynor needs security from the torment that he feels. The mishap caused a spinal injury that makes him deadened from his chest down and his digestion is awful. It makes him wiped out and helpless against infections effectively and at times he feels such a lot of agony in certain pieces of his body.

“do you need painkillers?”

“Yes... strong ones.” (Moyes85).

These solid words demonstrate that Will cannot bear his pain, so he needs strong painkillers.

There was stomach pain from digestive problems, shoulder pain, pain from bladder infections-an inevitability, apparently, despite everyone's best efforts. He stomachs ulcer from taking too many painkillers early on his recovery when he apparently popped them like Tic Tacs. (Moyes106)

Will has a few agonies that make him anxious and tormented. He has no security from torment due to his spinal physical issue which makes him unfit to move his body and he needs to remain in a situation for quite a while even if it is harmed him a ton for instance pressure sore since he sits similarly situated for a really long time until somebody moves his body. As referenced before in meaning of terms, quadriplegia can cause various confusion including torment. Since Will is a quadriplegic, he needs to go through the agony of the bladder, the aggravation of strain wounds, and the aggravation when he can't perspire as typical individuals sweat since his physical issue makes his body unfit to control his temperature, respiratory issues when he does. He cannot relax. Due to the security from the torment that he does not have, Will needs to end his misery.

"I need to end here. No more chairs. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over." ...

"I don't want to be in pain anymore, or trapped in this thing, or dependent on everyone, or afraid." (Moyes362)

Will states that he would rather not be in torment since he cannot beat it any longer and he needs to end all his enduring by ending his own life. He fears the way that he will be stuck in the condition for a lifetime. The aggravation that he feels truly unfavorably influences his psychology. He is really scared of being futile until the end of his life. Whenever his safety needs are not satisfied, the other necessities likewise cannot be satisfied.

The need for belongingness and love likewise can't be satisfied. He needs to adore and be adored as his old self, not his 'new' self. Louisa loves Will genuinely and he adores her back. Yet, he feels that it is as yet insufficient for him since he can't be the individual he needs to be. He cannot accept himself; it implies that he can't adore himself first.

Will Traynor's esteem needs are also not satisfied. "Clark, every single place I go to now people look at me like I don't belong." (Moyes176). He assumes that individuals misjudge him since he can do nothing without somebody's assistance and because sitting in a wheelchair causes him to embrace a new lease on life. Will had a decent life previously and individuals saw him as a man who merited regard from others yet after the mishap that made him deadened. He figures out that individuals currently see him another way. Not as a man with a charm but rather as a frail man in a wheelchair.

I want to be in Paris as me, the old me. I want to sit in a chair, leaning back, my favorite clothes on, with pretty French girls who pass by giving me the eye just as they would any other man sitting there. Not looking away hurriedly when they realize I'm a man in an overgrown bloody pram. (Moyes217)

After the accident, the author figures out that Will has no control of his life any longer. People around him, particularly his mother decide anything for him. His mom assumes that Will cannot deal with or do anything so she should deal with all that for Will. It tends to be seen from how he fights his mom ironically when his mom tells Louisa what Will needs. "I'm here, Mother. You don't have to talk across me. My brain isn't paralyzed. Yet" (Moyes36).

Louisa's treatment of Will likewise shows that she takes control to choose what Will should do when she asks him to go out. She doesn't get some information about what he believes should do yet straightforwardly chooses to take Will to a horse race without finding out if Will likes it or not. A horse race isn't Will's thing, yet he attempts to acknowledge it until certain things ruin the horse race day and it drives him mad.

If you'd bothered to ask me, Clark, if you'd bothered to consult me just once about this so-called fun outing of ours, I could have told you. I hate horses and horseracing. Always have. But you didn't bother to ask me. You decided what you thought you'd like me to do, and you went ahead and did it. You did what everyone else does. You decided for me. (Moyes171)

These words demonstrate that Will has no control over what he ought to choose. Individuals don't annoy what Will believes should do yet straightforwardly chooses what Will needs to do. It causes Will to feel he has zero power over his craving.

Due to all the treatment of other people who decide all that for Will without asking Will first, he chooses to end his life. He has attempted to end it all yet he can in any case be saved. He proceeds with his life yet without his heart going through it. At first, he requests that his mom take him to a suicide association and makes his mom at last consent to his choice. The choice to commit suicide is the main thing he has full control of himself. "if you're here, you accept it's my choice. This is the first thing I've been in control since the accident" (Moyes397).

Will's lack of competency also motivates him to commit suicide. "You have no idea, Clark, how frustrating it is to rely on someone else to put your words down for you. The phrase 'written on behalf of' is...humiliating" (Moyes189).

In any event, composing thanks to his companion for welcoming him to a companion's music show, Will needs to depend on others to address him. He is inept to compose a letter since he is paralyzed. Depending on others to address him is considered by Will an embarrassment and it annoys his pride, so he would rather not say thank you by any means.

Will Traynor's self-actualization needs are not satisfied because he feels that he is no more potential to assume command over his own life. He loses his capacity personally. He

feels that his failure makes him futile and it makes him believe that it will be better assuming he takes his life. This lack of needs likewise influences Will's character which was mentioned previously. Whenever somebody cannot satisfy all his needs, it results in more being a pessimistic character, not a solid character. That is the justification for what reason Will has a pugnacious character.

3.1.2 Will Traynor's Personality and Death

As Durkheim mentioned, self-destruction is arranged into four classifications in light of the strength and shortcoming still up in the air by the climate of outside causes. They are proud self-destruction, charitable self-destruction, anomic self-destruction, and fatalistic self-destruction (Smith129-130).

Since inspiration impacts individuals to act with a particular goal in mind, for this situation, the explanation that spurs Will to end it all is a result of some absence of Will's human requirements after the mishap that makes him deadened. Maslow states that needs affect behavior only when they are satisfied (Maslow197). As explained in the past point, Will's failure to satisfy his safety needs, needs for belongingness and love, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs, influence his suicidal way of behaving because he cannot manage it. The author figures out that Will Traynor's choice to commit suicide is anomic suicide. Anomic suicide means "deregulation", it is when a person suffers from a great change that this person is not ready to deal with it (Durkheim 130). Will's decision to commit suicide is anomic suicide since he experiences an incredible difference in his life after the mishap that makes him deadened and he cannot manage it. Will had encountered a decent life previously and he is not prepared to carry on with his 'new' life he would rather not live without having the option to do anything without anyone else any longer. It happens because he feels that he was a better person before.

Ending his life through helped suicide is Will Traynor's last decision to realize his choice to end it all after he is saved from attempting to commit suicide by squeezing his wrist against a corroded nail. Suicide is the act of intentionally destroying oneself, a violent self-inflicted destructive action resulting in death, and the act of killing oneself (Smith129).

People who choose to commit suicide normally experience depression which makes them track down not an obvious explanation to proceed with their life or because there is an incredible change in their life and they cannot accept it. Will Traynor chooses to commit suicide since his life changes surprisingly from his life before the mishap. He had an incredible life before the mishap transforms him into a deadened man. He cannot accept his life which needs to depend on another person. He has no control over his own life and it makes him baffled and he needs to end it. The entirety of his downturn and his failure to satisfy his human necessities courage him to commit suicide, "I don't want to live like this, Mother. This is not the life I chose. There is no prospect of my recovery, hence it is a perfectly reasonable request to ask to end it in a manner I see fit" (Moyes123).

Will Traynor abandons his life since there is no possibility of his recuperation which implies that he will be deadened person until the end of his life and he can't acknowledge that so he chooses to end his enduring by committing suicide.

It makes sense for what reason Will struggles with adjusting to his new life, turning into a quadriplegic. As referenced previously, Will is the kind of individual who can't simply sit and sit idle. He needs to follow through with something. Yet, presently, he can do nothing by any means. He encountered a ton of strain between his fantasies, his will, and his current life. He expresses his feeling by saying: "I don't do anything, Miss Clark. I can't do anything anymore. I sit. I just about exist." (Moyes44). The emphasis on the word 'do' implies that it is all he needs, he believes should follow through with something, and needs to follow through with something.

Will's heart is still in his previous lifestyle. Sometimes he awakens from his rest around midnight shouting because of his fantasies, he is as yet strolling, skiing, doing stuff, and anything he used to do. It demonstrates the way that Will cannot continue. In this thought, his heart is just about his previous lifestyle which makes him at no point ever ready to do it in the future. He loses his meaning in life since there is nothing he wants to be. He loses his craving to proceed with his life and his perspective that life is as yet worth living.

Will Traynor's motivation to commit suicide is caused by his failure to acknowledge the way that he is deadened. He wants to take his life to release the entire burden. Whenever individuals believe should follow through with something, they generally have causes that spur them to get it done, so it does when individuals want to commit suicide. According to Coleman, there are four factors to categorize the cause of suicide; interpersonal crises, failure and self-devaluation, inner conflict, and loss of meaning and hope. These four factors cause Will to commit suicide.

To begin with, Will faces a few interpersonal crises. It is likewise called external conflict which shows that Will abhors his current existence with every one of his lacks. According to Stanton, external conflict is a conflict between characters in a story or between a character and the environment (Stanton16). In this situation, outer struggles occur between characters in the book. The main clash occurs between Will and Louisa after Will crashes the photos on the long retires (Moyes63-64). Louisa fixes the edges trusting that Will will be content with that. In actuality, Will would rather not see the photos any longer since he feels that each of the photos gazing at him brings recollections from his previous existence before the mishap and it drives him mad. Will is irate because he realizes that he cannot resemble the person in the photos any longer. How Will shows his outrage depicts his qualities which are wry and surly.

You thought you knew best. Everyone thinks they know what I need. Let's put the bloody photos back together. Give the poor invalid something to look at. I don't want to have those bloody pictures staring at me every time I'm stuck in my bed until someone comes and bloody well gets me out again. Okay? Do you think can get your head around that? (Moyes63-64)

It shows that how Will converses with Louisa wryly makes Louisa annoyed and it likewise causes contention between them. The photos address his previous lifestyle and it implies that he can't be his old self any longer. This contention shows that Louisa does not have any idea what Will needs which is not what Will truly cares about. Holman and Harmon state that the struggle against another person may come from moral, religious, or social differences and it may be emotional, verbal, or physical conflict. (94) The conflict between Will and Louisa is verbal because they argue about what they think is true.

Secondly, the external conflict happens when Will demand to remain on his choice to commit suicide after Louisa attempts to do anything to make Will change his mind and requests that he stay with her since she believes Will should keep alive (Moyes362-364). Will requests that Louisa go with him on the last day of his life to the organization's place for a helped suicide, Dignitas, while Louisa doesn't believe he should pass on. It is likewise verbal conflict because they quarreling over their thought process is the best thing to do. Louisa feels that Will is so childish by requesting that she go with him just before his demise while she doesn't believe he should be the piece of his passing. Louisa feels that suicide is an error. For her purposes, the best thing to accomplish for Will is to remain alive regardless. However, ending his own life is the best thing to accomplish for Will. He feels that is ideal and appropriate for him to end his enduring by ending it all. This external conflict shows that Will adheres to his choice and nobody can alter his perspective to end his own life. It upholds his qualities which expresses that Will is determined.

The subsequent class is disappointment and self-debasement. Coleman states that the sensation of having bombed in some significant business or movement can cause self-destructive way of behaving.

Will Traynor feels that he neglects to be the individual he needs to be. Will cannot acknowledge the state of his new life where he needs to rely upon others. He needs to be his old self when he can do anything he needs, anything he adores, anything that makes his life worth as he needs to be and it is an incredible disappointment for him. Will feels that he is not 'the genuine' Will, he isn't himself. He feels like he turns into an alien to himself since it is not his desired life. He devaluates himself as futile and can do nothing aside from sitting and pretty much exist. He can't find the worth himself any longer since he cannot acknowledge his condition after the mishap. These sentiments lead him to choose to end his own life through assisted suicide. It tends to be sorted in the case of suicidal behavior as disappointment and self-devaluation.

The third classification is inward clash. As per Coleman, internal clash is the pressure circumstance and the discussion in a human's psyche which can cause self-destructive way of behaving. There is an internal conflict confronted by Will Traynor. Internal conflict is a conflict between two desires within a character. A character's mind and feelings are involved in this conflict where a character has opposing desires and the character has to choose one of them (Stanton16). Will has wanted to do a few things he believes should do without anyone else, for example, eating food he made with his own hand, getting hitched, having a normal relationship, and having his own kid. He needs to improve and carry on with his life. In actuality, he needs to end his life since he realizes that he won't ever satisfy his cravings any longer. Will attempts to understand his cravings to accomplish something he needs as a typical individual by going through the treatment yet it does not work, it results in nothing. Since there is no possibility of his recuperation, Will chooses to commit suicide. He decides

to end it all since he cannot satisfy his cravings to be a typical individual. He likes to satisfy his longing to end his misery and his life instead of satisfying his cravings to improve and live typically. It shows that he loses his expectation and his motivation to live. This inner conflict is the case of the reason for suicide which is made sense of more in the third point.

Coleman states that in brain science, struggle happens when an individual faces or is roused by at least two requirements and esteemed objectives. He makes reference to that there are three sorts of struggles; approach-avoidant struggle twofold methodology struggle, and twofold avoidant clashes. The internal struggle made sense of beforehand is likewise a twofold methodology struggle. As per Coleman, twofold methodology struggle happens when there is a rivalry between at least two beneficial purposes (Coleman83-84). It is a twofold methodology struggle since Will has two purposes which are the desire to improve and to continue with his life routinely, and the yearning to end his own life. There is a contest between these two desires because at first, Will wants to get better by doing physiotherapy. Whenever he figures out that there is no possibility of his recuperation, his desire to commit suicide shows up. He fears demise brought by a disease that he considers a dumb method for die. He likes to end it all since it is saner for him.

The last class is loss of significance and trust. Will Traynor chooses to commit suicide since he likewise loses importance and trust. Will loses his expectation and importance of life which causes him to feel his life is futile. When he accepted that he will recuperate, yet following a time of physiotherapy which results in nothing apart from a little development of his finger, he loses his desire to recuperate. He quits any pretense of attempting to give his all to get by in his life and decides to end it. He cannot find any motivation to remain alive because he feels that he might not do anything at any point like his previous existence. The existence that he adores. He cannot see a better future for himself. Will even recruits an attorney to examine his confirmation, it implies that he organizes all that he needs to abandon,

and he designs his demise since he had endeavored suicide yet failed then he chooses to commit suicide through assisted suicide.

It is difficult for Will to watch others continue with their lives while he is caught in his wheelchair. He likewise informs Louisa regarding his struggle, his anxiety toward not having the option to inhale without anyone else or even talk, and his apprehension about being hospitalized over and over; he is anxious about the possibility that it tends to be more awful because a few evenings he lies in bed and he cannot breathe. He feels that he won't ever be well from now on.

Will's choice to end it all is strongly connected with his characteristics and his motivations. His qualities show how might acts toward his 'new' life which he would rather not be in. Will's qualities portray the way that he abhors his life of being a deadened man. The feeling and the things happening make him roused to come to his choice to commit suicide. He generally finds a bind to figure out the motivation to remain alive. He cannot track down any motivation to live. He wants to end every one of his struggles to improve or much more to remain alive because he is in gloom and he cannot find any single explanation any longer to live and it drives him to commit suicide.

3.2 Love and Suicide

Will's motivations for suicide are referenced in his struggles. Besides, they are clear when his inspirations and necessities are examined, yet his love for Louisa added to them and pursued his choice appear to be genuinely right to him. To begin with, he realizes she is honest and has no involvement with life so he is continually supporting her to encounter new things in life saying: "You're twenty-six years old, Clark. You should be out there, claiming the world as your own" (Moyes184). She cannot extend her mindset assuming she is with him, since he understands that she needs to deal with him consistently and she will be too centered around his necessities instead of encountering life. Hence, he accepts that his death

will permit her to do so saying: "I've watched you these six months becoming a whole different person, someone who is only just beginning to see her possibilities. You have no idea how happy that has made me. I don't want you to be tied to me." (Moyes631). Also, even though there is love, he knows that their sexual and intimacy necessities won't be satisfied and he cannot accept that he is incapable to satisfy the lady he adores, so all things considered he will allow her an opportunity to be involved with somebody who can say:

I don't want to look at you every day, to see you naked, to watch you wandering around the annex in your crazy dresses, and not ... not be able to do what I want with you. Oh, Clark, if you had any idea what I want to do to you right now. And I ... I can't live with that knowledge. I can't. It's not who I am. I can't be the kind of man who just ... accepts. (Moyes631)

In addition, he does not want Louisa Clark to be hauled into his dim universe of diseases, gloom, reliance, distress, and reliably feeling that any medical issue could destroy him. He needs to pass on unequivocally and save her from the results of living with a quadriplegic man. That's what he avows: "I need it to end here. No more chair. No more pneumonia. No more burning limbs. No more pain and tiredness and waking up every morning already wishing it was over" (Moyes362).

Furthermore, Will was going to suicide regardless, he knows that remaining with her and tolerating her deal won't be sufficient, because he will ultimately suicide. Hence, as per him, he is saving her from building a stronger connection. His decision was chosen. Regardless of how long he lived, the outcome will be something similar. That's what he explains:

Louisa, nothing was ever going to change my mind. I promised my parents six months, and that's what I've given them. You have made that time more

precious than you can imagine. You stopped it being an endurance test. (Moyes634).

Finally, after the accident he lost the chance to live the life that he wanted, Louisa being his lover, he saw in her his motivation to live fearlessly, as well as the desire to succeed. Will told Louisa in his last letter that:

Your face when you came back from diving that time told me everything; there is a hunger in you, Clark. A fearlessness. You just buried it, like most people do. I'm not really telling you to jump off tall buildings, or swim with whales or anything (although I would secretly love to think you were), but to live boldly. Push yourself. Don't settle. (Moyes707)

Thus, he wanted her to live and lead the life he needed for the two of them. He confided in his attorney, an expert in wills, to change his money into her record; Moreover, Will pushed her to get an advanced degree clarifying that:

He will give you the relevant documents so you can access an account he has set up for me in your name. This account contains enough for you to buy somewhere nice to live and to pay for your degree course and your living expenses while you are in full-time education. (Moyes705).

Moreover, he convinced her to realize her true capacity and worth. Louisa told her mother: "Who do you think encouraged me to make something of myself, to travel places, to have ambitions? Who changed the way I think about everything? About myself even? Will did". (Moyes679).

3.3 Conclusion

In this chapter, the author presumes that Will Traynor's motivation to commit suicide is because he has no justifiable excuse to live any longer. He cannot accept the condition that he

is incapacitated in light of the fact that it is not his life, and he should depend on another person to do all his stuff. Will had a decent life previously and he cannot accept the way that he winds up in a wheelchair, it makes him lose his expectation and significance of his life since he can do nothing he cherishes any longer, he can do nothing he needs without anyone else any longer.

All of Will's characteristics influence the way that the motivation is structured. His condition turns into the most compelling motivation for why he chooses to commit suicide. Will Traynor is a C5-6 quadriplegic, it implies that he thoroughly loses the utilization of every one of his appendages and middle as a result of a physical issue. He cannot move his chest underneath. It implies that he can't move his hands and his legs. His digestion becomes feeble and it makes infections that can taint him without any problem. Will Traynor cannot satisfy his human requirements except for mental needs.

As a result of his condition, it makes him incapable to satisfy different necessities which are safety needs, needs for belongingness and love, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. He has no certainty and control over himself and his life since individuals take control over his life by treating him as an unfit individual who cannot be allowed to keep up with his own life, he has no opportunity to keep up with it. Will is likewise awkward doing anything he needs and anything he adores any longer due to his loss of motion.

The failure to satisfy different requirements propels Will Traynor to get on the choice to commit suicide. He cannot manage the extraordinary difference in his life due to the mishap. He loses his previous lifestyle, he has no more control over his life, and the way that he is trapped in a wheelchair makes him not certain. All his disappointment for everything that he cannot do any longer in his life after the mishap drives him to end it all since he would rather not be in torment any longer, he loses the significance of his life and he loses his desire to recuperate.

In addition, Will's love for Louisa reinforces his decision to commit suicide. To start with, he does not want Louisa to be his carer. A spinal rope injury implies that he can do nothing freely. What's more, she needs to watch his medical conditions with an expert eye; in this way, she will abandon a sweetheart to a medical caretaker. A change that Will cannot observe consistently. Furthermore, he sees the capability of Louisa Clark and what she is prepared to do; in this manner, he needs to offer her a chance to carry on with the existence she merits. That's what he understands assuming he remains alive, she will focus on him which will keep her from considering and working. Besides, the outing shows the long experience that Louisa has; nevertheless, she cannot travel and see the world assuming they are together. Third, Will's sexual necessities were satisfied before the mishap. At the point when he experiences passionate feelings for Louisa Clark, he realizes that he cannot fulfill his requirements. Also, it's not possible to satisfy her. Therefore, he won't feel like a man. A feeling that he cannot live with, so he wants to take his life for Louisa to find a man that can cause her to feel like a lady. At long last, he wishes that Louisa would carry on with his life rather than him. It is demonstrated when he passes on her a lot of cash to begin a life, and a letter loaded up with guidelines on how to arrive at his number one spot in Paris. From his perspective, Louisa Clark's affection for him permits him to be there with her.

General conclusion

In order to explore Will Traynor's characteristics and the reasons that propel Will to commit suicide in the Novel *Me Before you* are written by Jojo Moyes, a dissertation of three chapters was written. To answer the research question, different theories were taken into consideration, such as motive theory, self-destruction theory, and existentialism theory. The researcher concludes that the qualities of Will Traynor depict his dissent to the condition that completely changes him. He becomes delicate, grumpy, mocking, and negative since he has no certainty any longer to confront his current life. The inner and outer struggles additionally influence his choice to end it all. He loses control of his valuable life. He had a daring, a major existence before the mishap and it makes him disheartened in light of the fact that he cannot do the thing he cherishes any longer. He feels that he neglects to be the individual he needs to be. He cannot view himself as he needs in light of the fact that he realizes that he is not any more ready to satisfy all his cravings to be the old Will Traynor. He loses his desire to recuperate whenever he understands that there is no possibility to recuperate by any stretch of the imagination. He cannot find any single importance in keeping up with his life. He imagines that will be better to assume he vanishes in the light of the fact that for him, it won't hurt anybody, and it results in the choice to end it all.

To sum up, the first chapter offered a basis for the theoretical framework and literature review of this research. The researcher explained the six theories which are existentialism theory, motive theory, characterization theory, psychosocial progress theory, conflict theory, and self-destruction theory to answer the research question of Will characterization and motivation. After that, the researcher presented the reader with a literature review of suicide cases as "The explanation of Okonkwo in Committing Suicide" as seen in Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*.

In the second chapter, the study concluded that will before the accident depicts him as an adventurous, appealing, and ambitious man. However, after he got a cruiser mishap that transforms him into a quadriplegic, he turns into a miserable soul, an awful demeanor man, frantic and uncared for himself and his public activity. Up to that point, he knows Louisa and began to change. He becomes more encouraged than previously and began to open up himself and care for others. Will likewise urged Louisa to accomplish something other than what's expected in her life. Will constantly rouses and motivates Lou to move out from her usual range of familiarity. In the changing pattern of Will's portrayals, it characterizes that Will somewhere inside himself has a solid and valiant person to lead his own life that began before he got cruiser mishap. At the point when he goes to be quadriplegic, he dismissed all assurance to acknowledge what and was. He actually needs to control his own life and cannot acknowledge the daily routine he would rather not experience. That is the reason for his valiant person; he chooses to wind up his undesirable life. Also, he acknowledges all the obligations of his decision, unequivocally. His quintessence is to be dead in the manner his presences lead him into.

Finally, the third chapter attempted to investigate Will Traynor's motivation to commit suicide. Will Traynor's reason to commit suicide is that he does not have any reason to live anymore. He cannot accept the condition that he is paralyzed because it is not his life, and he must rely on someone else to do all his stuff. Will had a good life before and he cannot accept the fact that he ends up in a wheelchair and it makes him lose the hope and meaning of his life because he cannot do anything he loves anymore, he cannot do anything he wants by himself anymore. Also, Will's love for Louisa reinforces his decision to commit suicide because he does not want Louisa to be his career and he wishes for her better life rather than be with a quadriplegic person.

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ملخص

تبحث هذه الأطروحة في موضوع الوجود والانتحار في رواية جوجو موبس انا قبلك 2012. معظم الناس حول العالم يمتلكون آرائهم الخاصة حول الانتحار وأسباب ارتكابه، ولكن هل يستطيع المؤلف إنشاء قصة لحث القراء على أن يقتل الناس أمر مقبول؟ على الرغم من أن الموت أصبح من المحرمات التي لا تناقش في الحياة اليومية، إلا أنه موضوع مثير للاهتمام يجب مناقشته في قصص الشخصيات في العديد من الروايات. من خلال جوجو موبس انا قبلك 2012 سينصب التركيز على التمثيل الأدبي للوجود والانتحار من خلال شخصيات خيالية. الأسئلة المطروحة هي: لماذا اراد ترينور قتل نفسه؟ هل كان قرار ويل ترينور صائبا في رواية انا قبلك؟ تم التركيز على العديد من الأفكار في الرواية، على سبيل المثال، المزاعم التي يتعامل معها البطل، والعقد النفسية والاجتماعية التي لديه بعد الحادث المؤسف للموضوع المراد مناقشته. سيتم التركيز على نظريات الشخصية والتوصيف والوجود والتحليل النفسي لمناقشة الصراع والدافع لانتحار الشخصية الرئيسية. تشير نتيجة تحليل رواية انا قبلك الى أن الشخصية الرئيسية قرر الانتحار لحماية حبه من الاعتماد الفعلي عليه ومن مشاكله العقلية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحب، الانتحار، الوجود، التطور النفسي الاجتماعي.

Résumé

Cette thèse examine le thème de l'existence et du suicide dans *Moi Avant Toi* (2012) de Jojo Moyes. De nombreuses personnes dans le monde entier ont leur propre opinion sur le suicide et les raisons de le commettre, mais un auteur pourrait-il créer une histoire pour inciter les lecteurs à ce que l'auto-assassinat soit acceptable ? Même si la mort devient un tabou à aborder dans la vie de tous les jours, c'est aussi un sujet intéressant à aborder dans les histoires de plusieurs romans. À travers *Moi Avant Toi* (2012) de Jojo Moyes, l'accent sera mis sur la représentation littéraire de l'existence et du suicide à travers des personnages fictifs. Les questions soulevées sont : Pourquoi Will Traynor s'est-il suicidé ? La décision de Will Traynor était-elle juste dans *Moi Avant Toi* ? De nombreuses idées ont été concentrées dans le roman, par exemple, les conflits que le héros gère et les problèmes de développement psychosocial qu'il a après l'accident du sujet à disséquer. L'accent sera mis sur les théories du caractère et de la catégorisation, l'existentialisme et la psychanalyse pour discuter du conflit, de la motivation et du suicide du personnage principal. Le résultat de l'analyse de *Moi Avant Toi* indique que le personnage principal a décidé de se suicider pour protéger son amour de sa dépendance réelle et de ses problèmes mentaux.

Mots-clés : Amour, Suicide, Existence, Développement psychosocial.