DETERMINISM AND FREEDOM REFLECTED IN DAVID NICHOLLS’S *ONE DAY* NOVEL (2009): A PHILOSOPHY OF DETERMINISM

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ABSTRACT

LINDA ARI WIJAYANTI. A320090293, DETERMINISM AND FREEDOM
REFLECTED IN DAVID NICHOLLS’S ONE DAY NOVEL (2009), A
PHILOSOPHY OF DETERMINISM, RESEARCH PAPER.
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This study is about determinism and freedom in One Day novel. The
objective of this study are to analyze the novel based on its structural elements
and apply the determinism approach to analyze the determinism and freedom in
One Day novel.

The data source come from primary data source that is the novel and the
secondary data source are references and data or materials related to the research
picking up from the books and the internet related with the novel. The method of
the data collection is descriptive analysis. The researcher uses Barret’s major point
of determinism and freedom to answer the problem of the study. The study is
descriptive qualitative research whose data are taken from novel. The technique of
the collecting data is library research, while the technique of analyzing data is
descriptive.

The study comes to the following conclusions. Firstly, based on the
structural analysis of each elements, it shows that character and characterization,
setting, plot, point of view, and theme are related to each other and form the unity.
Secondly, based on the determinism analysis the writer wants to say that humans
only have the freedom to choose and do all they want, and they can only hope and
strive in order that their desires could be achieved and their hopes come true,
sometimes what they choose and what they do give a major influence on their
future or the rest of their lives but on the other hand everything is determined by
God, including, life and death, fate and destiny, fortune and mate.

Key word: Determinism and Freedom, One Day, Philosophy of determinism.
A. Introduction

1. Background of the Study

*One Day* is an interesting novel for many readers written by David Nicholls in 2009. Encompassing the relationship between Emma Morley and Dexter Mayhem, their friendship, love and life story from time to time. This novel talks about Dexter’s and Emma’s life and love story that complicated, begins from friendship until lose contact, marriage and death of Emma. Which was all that closely related to determinism and freedom.

David Nicholls is a writer of *One Day* novel, he was born in 1966 in Eastleigh, Hampshire. David Nicholls attended Toynbee Comprehensive School and Barton Peveril Sixth Form College, before going to the University of Briscol in 1983 to study English Literature and Drama. Before he become a famous writer or novettist, he is an actor and scenarist. David Nicholls trained as an actor before making the switch to writing. His TV credits include the third series of Cold Feet, Rescue Me, and I Saw You, as well as a much-praised modern version of Much Ado About Nothing and an adaptation of Tess of the D’Urbervilles, both for BBC TV. David has continued to write for film and TV as well as writing novels, and he has twice been nominated for BAFTA awards. David’s best selling first novel, Starter For Teen, was selected for the Richard and Judy Book Club in 2004, and David wrote the screenplay for the film version, which was released in 2006 and starred James McAvoy. *One Day* novel published in Great Britain in 2009 by Hodder and Stoughton, an Hachette UK company.

There are four reasons that make this novel is interesting. Firstly, this study is very important to be conducted because of the determinism and freedom of the novel, this novel have implication for the readers about how important about a destiny or fate that they certainly did not know before, that they could only hope, pray and strive to reach their desires. but they also need to know that this way of life determined by Allah, so that they must prepare their self for all possibilities that occur because sometimes life is not always like what we want. Secondly, find out the meaning of the
determinism and freedom in this novel. In this study which is the main point is try to describe the determinism and freedom in this novel. Thirdly, the present writer will be a teacher and this study is so needed to be done to widen, enlarge, increase and insert more understanding insight of knowledge as a professional teacher. Finally, the reason is to provide theoretical framework in the study of literature in English Department.

Determinism approach shows that humans only have the freedom to choose and do all they want, and they can only hope and strive in order to their desires could be achieved and their hopes come true, sometimes what they choose and what they do give a major influence on their future or the rest of their lives but on the other hand everything is determined by God, including, life and death, fate and destiny, fortune and mate.

Based on the previous reasons, the writer will observe One Day novel by using Determinism Approach. So, the writer constructs the title Determinism and Freedom Reflected In David Nicholls’s One Day Novel (2009): A Philosophy of Determinism.

2. Literature Review

There is no previous study on One Day novel, at least in university in Central Java. So the writer cannot compare this research with other research because this is the first study of One Day novel. The writer uses Philosophy of Determinism approach to analyzes the novel. The research will be entitled DETERMINISM AND FREEDOM REFLECTED IN DAVID NICHOLLS’S ONE DAY NOVEL (2009): A PHILOSOPHY OF DETERMINISM.

3. Problem Statement

Based on the title and the background of the study, the writer proposes the problem statements of the research as follow “How is determinism and freedom reflected in David Nicholls’s One Day Novel (2009)?”

4. Limitation of the Study

The research focuses on analyzing the Determinism and Freedom Reflected In David Nicholls’s One Day Novel (2009), by using Philosophy of

5. Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to apply the determinism approach to analyze the determinism and freedom in One Day novel.

6. Benefit of the Study

After doing this research, the researcher hopes that this research can gives some benefits. Those benefits include theoretical and practical benefits.

7. Underlying Theory

a. Notion of Determinism

According to Barrett in his book Determinism and Freedom (1958: 47), determinism seems to me to make very good sense, for it isolates the central issue: namely, the question of the predictability of phenomena, and moreover predictability in detail. Determinism cannot afford to leave any loose ends lying around. Small and great are inextricably linked in the happenings of nature and history and unpredictable detail might trigger an enormous explosion, and empires and battles do sometimes hang on a straw.

The theological determinism (soft determinism) or predestination belief that events are determined or necessitated by God. One form of the traditional belief insists that owing to his omnipotence, God controls the occurrence of things. Another form asserts that his omniscience, making possible his foreknowledge of future events, affects the occurrence of such events. There are also nontraditional forms. Throughout the history of Islamic and Jewish philosophy, the debate over predestination was centra according to Smedes in Huyssteen’s book (Encyclopedia of Science and Religion, 2003: 217)
b. Types of Determinism

Determinism comes in different forms. According to James in Barrett (Determinism and Freedom, 1958: 117), types of determinism, as follows:

1) Soft Determinism

According to Mill in Barrett (Determinism and Freedom, 1958: 119), determinism is compatible not only with judgments of moral responsibility about this or that particular action flowing from an unimpeded desire, but also, within limits, with moral judgments about the character of human beings. According to Edwards in Barret (Determinism and Freedom, 1958: 119), in Hume-Mill-Schlick theory, there is no antithesis between determinism and moral responsibility. When we judge a person morally responsible for a certain action, we do indeed presuppose that he was a free agent at the time of the action. But the freedom presupposed is not the contracausal freedom about which indeterminists go into such ecstatic raptures. It is nothing more than the freedom already mentioned the ability to act according to one’s choices or desires. Since determinism is compatible with freedom in this sense, it is also compatible with moral responsibility. In other words, the world is after all wonderful: we can be determinists and yet go on punishing our enemies and owe children, and we can go on blaming ourselves, all without a bad intellectual conscience.

2) Hard Determinism

According to Edwards in Barrett (Determinism and Freedom, 1958: 120), Holbach writes “You will say that I feel free. This is an illusion, which may be compared to that of the fly in the fable, which, lighting upon the pole of a heavy carriage, applauded himself for directing its course. Man, who thinks himself free, is a fly who imagines he has power to move the universe, while he is himself unknowingly carried along by it.” Hard determinists admit that our
desires and choices do on occasion influence the course of our lives, according to Edwards in Barrett (Determinism and Freedom, 1958: 121). Every man, being what he is and placed in the circumstances which for the moment obtain, but which on their part also arise by strict necessity, can absolutely never do anything else than just what at that moment he does do. Accordingly, the whole course of a man's life, in all its incidents great and small, is as necessarily predetermined as the course of a clock, according to Schopenhauer in Barrett (Determinism and Freedom, 1958: 120).

c. Notion of Freedom

There is genuine freedom in the world. When we observe it from the outside, it takes the form of quantum-mechanical unpredictability; when we observe it from within, we call it our free will. We know that the reason why our behavior is unpredictable from the outside is that we have ultimate freedom of choice. This freedom is the very essence of our personalities, the treasure of our lives. It is given us as the first element of the world we come into, according to Turchin (1991). According to Ballard (1911: 214), the real freedom of true determinism bids him like what he likes, and choose what he himself prefers. According to Edwards in Barrett (Determinism and Freedom, 1958: 119), in Hume-Mill-Schlick theory, freedom is the ability to act according to one's choices or desires.

d. Structural Elements of the Novel

The novel have two structural elements are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

1) Character and Characterization

Character is the element of fiction that focuses on the individuals involved in the plot, these are usually human but could animals or even forces of nature (Taormina, 2005).

2) Setting
Setting is where and when the story takes place (Taormina, 2005). Setting includes all of the physical aspects of the story, they are the time of day, the time of year, the geographical location of the story, the climate and weather at the time of the story, the historical period of the action, and the immediate surroundings of the characters, according to Taormina, 2005).

3) Plot

Plot is narrative of events which is emphasized on causality (Taormina, 2005). Plot is a series of events selected and arranged by the author of a work fiction (Taormina, 2005).

4) Point of View

Point of view is how the story is told, according to Taormina, 2005). According to Taormina (2005), in A Handbook to Literature, point of view is described as the vantage point from which an author presents a story.

5) Theme

Theme is what the point of the story is (Taormina, 2005). Theme primary subject of fiction is human emotion, values, and beliefs. The characters in the story change as result of the events of the story (Taormina, 2005).

B. Research Method

In this research, the writer analyzes the Determinism and Freedom in *One Day* novel by using qualitative method. The study of determinism and freedom in this research paper will cover:

1. Type of the Study

The type of this study is qualitative research in the form of library.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is *One Day* novel by David Nicholls was published in 2009 by Hodder and Stoughton.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source
There are two types of data sources namely primary data and secondary data source.

a. Primary Data Source
   The primary data source is the *One Day* novel written by David Nicholls.

b. Secondary Data Source
   The secondary data source includes references and data or materials related to the research picking up from the books and the internet.

4. **Technique of the Data Collection**
   a. Reading the novel
   b. Taking notes of the important parts in both primary and secondary data.
   c. Arranging the data into several groups based on its theoretical category.
   d. Selecting particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis.
   e. Drawing conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion.

5. **Techniques of the Data Analysis**
   The data are analyzed by using descriptive analysis. The steps taken by the writer in analyzing the data are as follows, the first is analyzing the data based on its structural elements. Focus will be paid on the structural analysis of the novel. The second step is analyzing the data based on Philosophy of Determinism approach. Focus will be paid on the meaning of determinism and freedom.

**C. Research Finding and Discussion**

This analysis is presented directly through two points of Barrett’s theory, which are determinism and freedom.

1. **Determinism**
   Determinism is believed that human beings could plan and have the freedom to choose what they want but in the end it is God who determines. Having elaborated the concept of determinism as a belief that human beings could plan and have the freedom to choose what they want but in the end it is God who determines is also well reflected in the story of Dexter and Emma in *One Day* novel.
Determinism and freedom can be seen from the story of Dexter and Emma in *One Day* novel from their first meeting until the end of their story, where everything happens sequentially in the same day and date is July 15.

It can be seen in the beginning of the meeting of Dexter and Emma and then they become a close friend. Dexter and Emma encounter in their graduation party, they meet in a drunken state and they do not know each other, but they sleep together in Emma’s flat. After the meeting they spent the remaining time of the day at the top of the hill of Arthur's Seat, they talking offering up information about themselves, after that they split up, Emma walks back to her flat then suddenly Dexter pursues Emma to the street, they exchange phone numbers and kissing in the street near the hill. That occurred on July 15 in 1988. The stories above are not coincidence and it started the story of Dexter and Emma, which refers to determinism.

“15 July 1988.” (OD. 2009: 3)
“Here she was, after four romantically barren years, finally, finally in bed with someone she really liked, had liked since she’d first seen him at a party in 1984, and in just few hours he’d be gone. Forever probably.” (One Day. 2009: 10)
“Emma & Dexter spent the rest of that afternoon on the hillside laughing and talking, offering up information about themselves...” (OD. 2009: 428)
“As they approached the park exit, Emma became aware that they would soon be saying goodbye, and that there was every chance that they would never see each other again.” (OD. 2009: 428)
“She rooted in her wallet for a scrap of paper, found a supermarket receipt, and handed it over, then dictated her number, her parent’s number in Leeds, their address and her own address in Edinburgh with special emphasis on the correct postcode, and in return he wrote down his.” (OD. 2009: 434)
“..... they kissed in the street as all around them people hurried home in the summer light, and it was the sweetest kiss that either of them would ever know. This is where it all begins. Everything starts here, today. And then it was over.” (OD. 2009: 435)

Then, when the relationship of Dexter and Emma become tenuous, at first they are close friends but because they rarely meet, their relationship becomes tenuous. They feel that their relationship is increasingly trouble followed by a change of attitude from them respectively. When Dexter dating with Emma for dinner at a restaurant, namely Poseidon Restaurant, in
the beginning they are in the restaurant, their relationship is still fine but the longer they grow chaotic mood, they are arguing followed by Dexter attitude that has no regard Emma as his friend again, over time they quarrel and Emma run out of the restaurant and cries because she feels hurt by the words and attitudes of Dexter that seems to not care about Emma. Then Dexter chases Emma to the edge of the road, they quarrel again and Emma finally breaks their friendship and she tells Dexter that she loves him so much it's just that she does not like him anymore. Emmagoes back to her home and leaves Dexter alone on the road. From this, their friendships eventually breaks up. That also happens on July 15.

“‘The fact was Em and Dex didn’t get on that well these days. More often than not he would cancel their meetings at the last minute, and when they did see each other he seemed distracted, uncomfortable. They spoke to each other in strange, strangulated voices, and had lost the knack of making each other laugh, jeering at each other instead in a spiteful, mocking tone. Their friendship was like a wilted bunch of flowers that she insisted on topping up with water.” (OD. 2009: 192)
“Dexter laughed and took her hand and soon they were at the restaurant. Poseidon was a huge bunker excavated from the remains of an underground car park.” (OD. 2009: 194-195)
“They stood on the edge of a long pointless argument that she felt she would win, but which would leave the evening in tatters.” (OD. 2009: 198)
“‘He loved Emma Morley, supposed he did, but more and more resented that air of self-righteousness….. And the jokes; why was she always getting at him, reminding him of his fallings?’” (OD. 2009: 200)
“‘There was a kind of vanity and self-regard in that working-class-hero act that sent him crazy.’” (OD. 2009: 201)
“‘……but either way it’s fucking rude and most of all it’s boring. Even when you talk to me you’re always looking over my shoulder in case there’s some better option…..’” (OD. 2009: 207)
“‘May be….may be this is it…. May be it’s just over…. Us. You and me. Friendship.’” (OD. 2009: 209)
“‘Dexter, I love you so much. So, so much, and I probably always will……I just don’t like you anymore. I’m sorry.’” (OD. 2009: 210)
“‘And then she was gone, and he found himself on the street, standing alone….’” (OD. 2009: 210)

Then, when Dexter and Emma meet again at a wedding of their old friend named Tilly Killick. They meet again after so long apart and lose contact. Through the crowd of people, Dexter and Emma sought each other out and suddenly they meet each other. After they meet, they take two drinks
and then head into a maze. In the maze they share stories about their news, shed longing that exists between them and they huge each other, kissing like a couple that has not been met. When they are cool to chat about their past, suddenly Dexter tells to Emma about her marriage with Sylvie who is conceived children from Dexter, he also give her wedding invitation to Emma. Dexter also says to Emma that she loves and adores Sylvie. After Emma hears these words of Dexter, she feels her heart is sad and disappointed, but he pretend to be happy before Dexter. after they are satisfied chatting then they walk out of the maze, but when they had reach the maze exit, suddenly Emma cries and Dexter embraces until they hug and kiss behind the exit of the maze, that's when Dexter and Emma realize their feelings of love, but it is too late. When hugging and kissing they do not know what they feel, affection between them like an overabundance after that they decide to be friends again. The memories occurred on July 15 in 1999.

“Mr and Mrs Anthony Killick invite Emma Morley and partner to the wedding of their daughter Tilly Killick and Malcolm Tidewell.” (OD. 2009: 264).
“On the other hand, old friends would be there…… Dexter and his girlfriend.” (OD. 2009: 266)
“Through the crowd of people…… Dexter and Emma sought each other out and suddenly there they were.” (OD. 2009: 270)
“They took two glasses and discreetly stepped out of the marquee and into the night……through the rose garden towards the maze.” (OD. 2009: 280)
“The champagne and the solitude had lifted their mood, and both were now feeling sentimental, nostalgic, exactly as they should feel at a wedding, and they smiled at each other through the smoke.” (OD. 2009: 284)
“For emphasis, Dexter leant against her arm, and she leant back against his…..” (OD. 2009: 284)
“I adore her.” (OD. 2009: 286)
“So true love found you in the end.” (OD. 2009: 286)
“I’m engaged…… To be married. To Sylvie.” (OD. 2009: 287)
“A moment passed, perhaps half a second when their faces said what they felt, and then Emma was smiling, laughing. Her arms around his neck. ‘Oh, Dexter. That’s amazing! Congratulations!’ and she went to kiss his cheek just as he turned his head, their mouths glancing for a moment so that they tasted the champagne on each other’s lips.” (OD. 2009: 288)
“I wanted to give you this in person….. ‘Now that…..’ Emma balanced it like a table on her upturned fingertips’… that is what I call wedding invitation.” (OD. 2009: 288)

“Mr and Mrs Lionel Cope invite you to the marriage of their daughter Sylvie to Mr Dexter Mayhew.” (OD. 2009: 288)

“Sylvie’s sort of pregnant. Well not sort of. She is pregnant. Actually pregnant. With a baby.” (OD. 2009: 289)

“She hugged him once again, her arms high round his neck. She felt drunk, full of affection and certain sadness to, as if something was coming to an end. She wanted to say something along these lines, but thought it best to do this through a joke. ‘Of course you’ve just destroyed any chance I had of future happiness, but I’m delighted for you, really.” (OD. 2009: 290)

“ She suddenly felt a startling sadness, so stopped for a moment, turned and took both of Dexter’s hands in her own.” (OD. 2009: 293)

“I missed you you know.” (OD. 2009: 293)

“I missed you too.” (OD. 2009: 293)

“To her embarrassment, she found that there were tears in her eyes.” (OD. 2009: 294)

“He put his arms around her, his face against the bare skin of her neck…. and they stood like this for a while until she caught her breath and spoke.” (OD. 2009: 294)

“……. and seeing you today, well, I thought I’d got you back – my best friend. And now all this, the wedding, the baby… I’m so, so happy for you Dex. But it feels like I’ve lost you again.” (OD. 2009: 294)

“He could feel laughter against his chest, and at the moment he thought that there was no better feeling than making Emma Morley laugh.” (OD. 2009: 295)

“Their lips touched now, mouths pursed tight, their eyes open, both of them stock still. The moment held, a kind of glorious confusion.” (OD. 2009: 295)

“Friends again?” (OD. 2009: 296)

“Friends again.” (OD. 2009: 296)

Then, when Dexter divorced with his wife Sylvie Cope, then he follows Emma to Paris and they met in Paris. Dexter intends to unite his love with Emma, but when Dexter express his feelings and kiss her, apparently Emma already has a boyfriend named Jean Pierre. Eventually Emma decides to leave her lover and pick Dexter, because Emma actually just loves Dexter and they also love each other. In the end, their love could unite and they can live together. The memories occur on 15 July in 2001.

“So there’s a bright side, is there? To your wife running off with your best mate.” (OD. 2009: 334)

“Oh fantastic. The divorce goes through in September, just before our anniversary. Almost two whole years of wedded bliss.” (OD. 2009: 332)


“He was due to arrive on 15th July on the 15.55 from Waterloo.” (OD. 2009: 325)
“The crowd was thinning out now and she was starting wonder if he had missed the train when she finally saw him.” (OD. 2009: 326)
“……he was surprised to notice how much she had changed in the eight weeks since he had last seen her, the two months since everything had happened…… Ten metres. What would he say, and how would he say it? Was it a yes or no?” (OD. 2009: 327)
“…when suddenly Dexter’s hand was on her shoulder, then he was in front of her somehow, and kissing her…… And he was kissing her again…..” (OD. 2009: 339, 340)
“Fine, but Dexter, I have to tell you…. I’ve sort of met someone… A man. A guy. I’m seeing this guy. He’s called Jean Pierre.” (OD. 2009: 340)
“My new boyfriend.” (OD. 2009: 345)
“Why do you think I came to see you, Em?….. I came to talk about what happened. You and me, finally getting together…… And I think you're worth more than that too. That's why I came here. You're wonder, Em.” (OD. 2009: 342, 345)
“He isn't coming round. I told him not to come round. I told him I had tonsillitis.” (OD. 2009: 348)
“They smiled at each other. Then, as if an idea had suddenly occurred to her, she quickly crossed the room in three long strides, took his face between her hands, and kissed him.” (OD. 2009: 348)
“They kissed like this for some time……then put her arms around him once more.” (OD. 2009: 348)
“I mean it, if you lead me on or let me down or go behind my back, I will murder you.” (OD. 2009: 348)

Then, when Emma and Dexter live together, open a café that finally becomes famous, and get married. The memories occurred and begin on 15 July 2002 and 2003.

“Emma, will you be my flat-mate?” (OD. 2009: 353)
“Dex, it’s all that I’ve lived for.” (OD. 2009: 353)
“Maybe we should think of buying somewhere together.” (OD. 2009: 355)
“But so much effort is required to pretend that they don’t want together that it has recently seemed inevitable that one of them will crack. She just hadn’t expected it to be Dexter.” (OD. 2009: 359)
“The café would be the kind of place where people came to ostentatiously write their novels……He formed a limited company, his second after Mayhem TV plc, with Emma as his company secretary and, in a small but significant way, his co-investor…..They opened in April.” (OD. 2009: 357, 358)
“And now the place has become fashionable, albeit in a more sedate, domesticated way than he is used to.” (OD. 2009: 358)
“They were getting married in November, a small, discreet winter wedding at a registry office.” (OD. 2009: 365)

Then, when Emma die from an accident when Emma and Dexter make a pact to look at houses they will buy in the afternoon. This memory occurred on the 15th of July in 2004.
“I’ve arranged for us to view this house at five o’clock. I’ll text you the address, so, who knows. We’ll see. Period property, good-sized rooms. It’s got a breakfast bar apparently. I know you always dreamt of one. That’s all. Except to say I love you and don’t worry. Whatever it is you’re worrying about, don’t. That’s everything. See you there at five. Love you. Bye.” (OD. 2009: 383)
“..... when she comes to rest on the roadside verge with her face against the wet pavement, her first instinct is to look for her bicycle, which has somehow disappeared from beneath her. She tries to move her head, but is unable to do so. She wants to take off her helmet, because people are looking at her now, faces craning over her and she looks ridiculous in a bicycle helmet, but the people crouching over her seem fearful and are asking her over and over again are you alright...Then Emma Mayhew dies, and everything that she thought or felt vanishes and is gone forever.” (OD. 2009: 384, 385)

2. Freedom

Freedom is the right to choose or act in accordance with what is desired by someone. Freedom is also commonly called as free will.

Freedom can be seen when Dexter and Emma choose to exchanging letters for exchanging news and devoting their longing for each other, they exchange letters for two years in 1989 and 1990. They choose to exchanging letters to keep their communication and in order that not lose the news between each other or in other words is a pen pals.

“15 July 1990.” (OD. 2009: 36)
“So they were pen pals now, Emma composing long, intense letters crammed with jokes and underlining, forced banter and barely concealed longing: two-thousand-word acts of love on air-mail paper. Letters, like compilation tapes, were really vehicles for unexpressed emotions and she was clearly putting far too much time and energy into them. In return, Dexter sent her postcards with insufficient postage……., but still she would slip the postcards in the pocket of a heavy coat on long soulful walks on Ilkley Moor…..” (OD. 2009: 21-22)

Then, when Emma chose to go to the Poseidon restaurant and dating with Dexter, starting from choosing to go to the Poseidon restaurant for a date with Dexter finally emerged a quarrel between them, then it makes Emma choose to end their friendship which has existed long enough.

“……and for a moment Emma contemplated phoning Dexter, making up an excuse and going back to bed. Because, really what was the point?” (OD. 2009: 192)
“They began to walk through the crowds towards Wardour Street…..
Dexter laughed and took her hand and soon they were at the restaurant.”
(OD. 2009: 194)

“They stood on the edge of a long pointless argument that she felt she
would win, but which would leave the evening in tatters.” (OD. 2009:
198)

“……but either way it’s fucking rude and most of all it’s boring.
Even when you talk to me you’re always looking over my shoulder in
case there’s some better option.” (OD. 2009: 207)

“May be….may be this is it…. May be it’s just over…. Us. You and
me. Friendship.” (OD. 2009: 209)

Then, when Dexter and Emma choose to coming to the wedding
ceremony of their old friend so make them meet again after such a long
separation. Besides, freedom can be seen when Dexter and Emma choose to
go together and enter to a maze, share stories and devote their longing to
each other. Freedom also can be seen when Dexter chooses to tell her about
his marriage to Sylvie and gives his wedding invitations to Emma so that
makes Emma to be sad, disappointed and crying. Eventually, it all makes
them realize that they love each other. Then the last freedom can be seen
when they decide to be friends again, and from Dexter himself, freedom can
be seen when Dexter chooses to married with Sylvie.

“She raised her elbows to her head, and peered down at the patches
and wondered if she should turn around, go home and change? Or just
turn around. Go home, stay home, do some work on the book.” (OD.
2009: 266)

“Dexter would be there. Dexter and his girlfriend.” (OD. 2009: 266)

“Through the crowd of people, hugging, whooping and shaking hands,
Dexter and Emma sought each other out and suddenly there they
were.” (OD. 2009: 270)

“Let’s go somewhere. Just you and me.” (OD. 2009: 280)

“They took two glasses and discreetly stepped out of the marquee and
into the night……through the rose garden towards the maze.” (OD.
2009: 280)

“I adore her.” (OD. 2009: 286)

“So true love found you in the end.” (OD. 2009: 286)

“I’m engaged….. To be married. To Sylvie.” (OD. 2009: 287)

“I wanted to give you this in person….. ‘Now that….’ Emma balanced
it like a table on her upturned fingertips’ … that is what I call wedding
invitation.” (OD. 2009: 288)

“Mr and Mrs Lionel Cope invite you to the marriage of their daughter
Sylvie to Mr Dexter Mayhew.” (OD. 2009: 288)

“She hugged him once again, her arms high round his neck. She felt
drunk, full of affection and certain sadness to, as if something was
coming to an end. She wanted to say something along these lines, but
thought it best to do this through a joke. ‘Of course you’ve just
destroyed any chance I had of future happiness, but I’m delighted for you, really.” (OD. 2009: 290)
“She suddenly felt a startling sadness, so stopped for a moment, turned and took both of Dexter’s hands in her own.” (OD. 2009: 293)
“To her embarrassment, she found that there were tears in her eyes.” (OD. 2009: 294)
“He put his arms around her, his face against the bare skin of her neck…. and they stood like this for a while until she caught her breath and spoke.” (OD. 2009: 294)
“……, and seeing you today, well, I thought I’d got you back – my best friend. And now all this, the wedding, the baby… I’m so, so happy for you Dex. But it feels like I’ve lost you again.” (OD. 2009: 294)
“He could feel laughter against his chest, and at the moment he thought that there was no better feeling than making Emma Morley laugh.” (OD. 2009: 295)
“Their lips touched now, mouths pursed tight, their eyes open, both of them stock still. The moment held, a kind of glorious confusion.” (OD. 2009: 295)
“Friends again?” (OD. 2009: 296)
“Friends again.” (OD. 2009: 296)

Then, when Dexter chooses to follow Emma to Paris and declares his love for Emma through a kiss. Besides, freedom can also be seen when Emma prefers to leave her lover Jean Pierre and pick Dexter so they can be together and unite their love. Finally, it all makes them unite as lovers or even husbands and wives after so long they become friends.

“What would he say, and how would he say it? Was it a yes or no?” (OD. 2009: 327)
“…when suddenly Dexter’s hand was on her shoulder, then he was in front of her somehow, and kissing her…… And he was kissing her again…..” (OD. 2009: 339, 340)
“Why do you think I came to see you, Em?…… I came to talk about what happened. You and me, finally getting together…… And I think you’re worth more than that too. That’s why I came here. You’re wonder, Em.” (OD. 2009: 342, 345)
“They kissed like this for some time……then put her arms around him once more.” (OD. 2009: 348)

Then, when Dexter asks Emma to live together with him and Emma choose to agree to stay with Dexter. Besides, freedom can be seen when Emma proposes her idea to Dexter to open a cafe and Dexter also approves the proposal to open a cafe that eventually the cafe become very famous for their hard work. Freedom can also be seen when they choose to get married.

“‘Emma, will you be my flat-mate?’” (OD. 2009: 353)
“Dex, it’s all that I’ve lived for.” (OD. 2009: 353)
“Maybe we should think of buying somewhere together.” (OD. 2009: 355)

“The idea was hatched in Paris……. It had been Emma’s ideas, sitting outside a café near the Parc des Buttes Chaumont in the north-east.” (OD. 2009: 356)

“And now the place has become fashionable, albeit in a more sedate, domesticated way than he is used to.” (OD. 2009: 358)

“They were getting get married in November, a small, discreet winter wedding at a registry office.” (OD. 2009: 365)

“Acknowledge second wedding. Get right this time.” (OD. 2009: 369)

Then, when they choose to look at the house they will buy that afternoon, if only they do not go that afternoon Emma may not be die. Besides, freedom can be seen when they decide to get married and hope that they can live happily forever, but it turns out everything is not the way they want because Emma die and leaves Dexter forever.

“I’ve arranged for us to view this house at five o’clock. I’ll text you the address, so, who knows. We’ll see. Period property, good-sized rooms. It’s got a breakfast bar apparently. I know you always dreamt of one. That’s all. Except to say I love you and don’t worry. Whatever it is you’re worrying about, don’t. That’s everything. See you there at five. Love you. Bye.” (OD. 2009: 383)

“They were getting get married in November, a small, discreet winter wedding at a registry office.” (OD. 2009: 365)

“Happier than ever been. Pause wile guests vom in unison. Acknowledge second wedding. Get right this time.” (OD. 2009: 369)

“Then Emma Mayhew dies, and everything that she thought or felt vanishes and is gone forever.” (OD. 2009: 384, 385)

3. Discussion

In One Day novel, Nicholls tries to tell the determinism and freedom of love life story in his novel especially the determinism and freedom of Dexter’s and Emma’s love life story. In fact, there are many determinism and freedom of Emma’s and Dexter’s love life story. Human have the freedom or right to choose everything they want to do such as freedom to choose their love, freedom to choose get married with their loved ones, freedom to choose everything they want to do and they also have freedom to hope everything they want although in the end still God that determines whether their hopes become reality or not, they will live happily or otherwise. They also have their determinations or provisions, it usually called determinism that the outcome of their freedom had been determined by God. So humans can choose everything they want. Not only a person but
also for others, children or adults, and women or men. They all have freedom to do everything what they want. They can do everything, it's just that they have to remember that everything is determined by God.

In my analysis, there are some closely relations between determinism and freedom. Determinism, here means that everything about human life such as life, death, love or a soul mate, fortune, fate and destiny is determined by God. Then, freedom means free will or the right to choose or the desire to do something or choose all desires by someone and the freedom is very influence the determinism because freedom and determinism are closely related to each other. Determinism and freedom in *One Day* novel impress in the love life story of Emma and Dexter. There are facts in *One Day* novel that can support of determinism and freedom such as the first determinism, when Dexter and Emma encounter in their graduation party and then they become close friends. They sleep together in Emma’s flat after that they spent the remaining time of the day at the top of the hill of Arthur’s Seat, they talking offering up information about themselves, after that they split up, Emma walks back to her flat then suddenly Dexter pursues Emma to the street, they exchange phone numbers and kissing in the street near the hill. The freedom of the first determinism is when Dexter and Emma chose to exchanging letters for exchanging news and devoting their longing for each other, they exchange letters for two years in 1989 and 1990. They choose to exchanging letters to keep their communication and in order that not lose the news between each other. In this memory, they show their wants so they can exist in a closely friendship. In this memory, their freedom influence their determinism that is about their love life story that begin from their encounter, exchange their phone numbers, exchange letters to each other then they become pen pals then their friendship become closer.

The second determinism, when the relationship of Dexter and Emma become tenuous, because they rarely meet. From this, their friendship eventually break up and Emma who break their friendship. The
freedom of the second determinism is when Emmachoosestogoto
thePoseidonrestaurantanddatingwithDexter, startingfromchoosing
to goto
thePoseidonrestaurantfora
datewithDexterfinallyemergedquarrelbetweenthem,thenitmakesEmmachoos
eto endtheir friendshipwhichhas existed long enough. In this case, the
freedom is also influence to their story, which is thebreakupof their
friendshipthat has existedfor so long. The third determinism, when Dexter
and Emma meet again at a wedding of their old friend after so long apart and
lose contact. In there, Dexter and Emmarealizetheirfeelings of love, but it is
too late because Dexter will get married to Sylvie and eventually they
become friends again. The freedom of the third determinism is when Dexter
and Emma choose to coming to the wedding ceremony of their old friend so
make them meet again after such a long separation. Besides, freedom can be
seen when Dexter and Emma choose to go together and enter to a maze,
share stories and devote their longing to each other then they decide to be
friends again. In here, thefreedom can bring them back and able to
restoretheir friendshipwhich had long disconnectedand also makes them aware
of their feelings of lovethat has been growing sincelong. The fourth
determinism, when Dexter divorced with his wife Sylvie Cope, then he
follows Emma to Paris and they meet in Paris. In the end in Paris, their love
can unite and they can live together. The freedom of the fourth determinism
is when Dexter chooses to follows Emma to Paris and declares his love for
Emma through a kiss. Besides, freedom also can be seen when Emma
prefers to leave her lover Jean Pierre and pick Dexter so they can be together
and unite their love. In this memory, the freedom is very influence to their
determinism that is uniting them and their love in Paris.

The fifth determinism, when Emma and Dexter lived together,
openacafethat finally famous, and get married. The freedom of the fifth
determinism is when Dexter asks Emma to live together with him and
Emma choose to agree to stay with Dexter and when they choose to get
married. In here, the freedom can be able to makes them happy because
marriage with their loved ones and with the marriage makes them united and indivisible anymore. The last determinism, when Emma die from an accident when Emma and Dexter make a pact to look at houses they would buy in the afternoon. In here, can be seen clearly on the determinism of their love lifestory, which is when Emma dies from an accident. Emma's death cannot be unpredictable and unexpected by anyone, it happens suddenly and it proves that humans can only plan and choose everything what they want to do but God disposes everything (determinism). The freedom of the last determinism is when they choose to look at the house they would buy that afternoon, that it eventually make Emma die. If only they do not go that afternoon Emma may not be dying. In this memory, the freedom makes Emma die and their love life story end forever.

The determinism and freedom in this novel are closely interrelated to each other. It can be seen from the issue, which is determinism and freedom.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Conclusion

After analyzing David Nicholls’s *One Day* novel using determinism and freedom analysis, the researcher then comes to the following conclusion. The first, from the structural analysis in *One Day* novel, the story shows that life is a choice but humans can only choose or plan everything what they want but not to determine the outcome of any plan or their desires. Humans are free to choose what they want to do but they also have to remember that everything in this world belongs to God and humans can only plan because in the end everything is determined by God, they must prepare themselves spiritually to face everything that does not fit with the plans and what they want. The human life that has been determined, humans can only try to change these provisions in the future because of what people did in the past was very influential to the future life, although sometimes there is something in human life that cannot be changed because it has become absolute provision of God that can be changed such as a person’s life and death. The determinism of the story
of Dexter and Emma is strongly influenced by the freedom that is inherent in their actions, but in the end of the story, it remains God's disposition because they do not have the power to determine their wishes in the end. The elaboration above shows that the structure elements in *One Day* novel are in a solid unity.

The second, based on Determinism Approach, the determinism analysis in *One Day* novel namely soft determinism and freedom are interrelated to each other, which are the main point that closely related to the story. It can be seen from the issue, which is determinism and freedom. The soft determinism can support the issue because there are facts in this novel that proves this issue and this approach. The elaboration above show that the determinism and freedom analysis in *One Day* novel are in solid unity. It is that made the writer interested to analyze this novel. The writer found many thing in this novel that suitable with this title, so the writer choice this title.

The conclusion is that the story of Emma and Dexter in the *One Day* novel is a reflection of the soft determinism and freedom, the story shows that humans only have the freedom to choose and do all they want, and they can only hope and strive in order to their desires could be achieved and their hopes come true, sometimes what they choose and what they do give a major influence on their future or the rest of their lives but on the other hand everything is determined by God, including, life and death, fate and destiny, fortune and mate.

2. **Suggestion**

After analyzing *One Day* novel, the researcher suggests that it is an interesting literary work written by David Nicholls. The content of this story focuses on love and friendship that closely related to determinism and freedom. This story is suitable to be analyzed from other perspective, such as psychological or sociological perspectives with issue “Openness in Friendship” and psychoanalysis perspective with issue “Dexter’s Repentance”. This story gives useful lesson and worth to the reader such as spiritual, maturity, independence, and responsibility.
Finally, the researcher would like to suggest the other researcher to be better in understanding and analyzing the content of this story from the structural elements or from the other perspectives.

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