

**HEDONISM PORTRAYED IN TONY KUSHNER'S PLAY SCRIPT  
"ANGELS IN AMERICA"**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH  
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THESIS  
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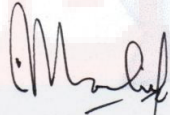
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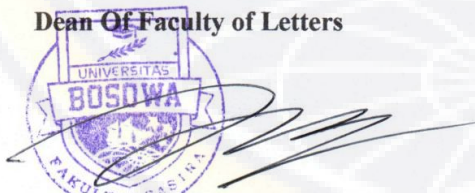
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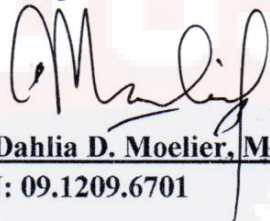
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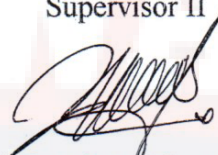
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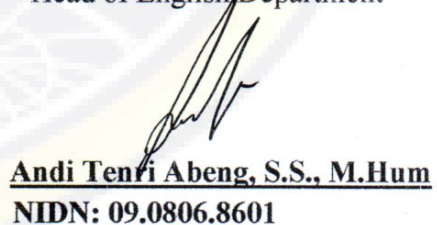
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## STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer here by declares that the content in this thesis **HEDONISM PORTRAYED IN TONY KUSHNER'S PLAY SCRIPT "ANGELS IN AMERICA"** is the absolute work of the writer and has never been used in any institution or for any purpose before. The writer guarantees that the content of this thesis is the result of the writer's own thoughts. The guidance received in the preparation of writing this thesis and the resources used really exist and are recognized.

Makassar, August 30<sup>th</sup> 2021



The Writer  
Aurelies R. Mangetan

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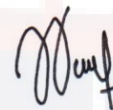
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The writer realized that this thesis is far from perfections and there still some points to be revised. The writer is pleased and open to receive any critics, and advices from the other people in order to make a better writing in future.

Makassar, August 30<sup>th</sup> 2021



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## ABSTRACT

**Aurelies R. Mangetan.** 2021. *Hedonism Portrayed in Tony Kushner's Play Script "Angels in America.* (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa)

This study aimed to discover and explained the hedonism of the main characters in Tony Kushner's play script entitled ' *Angels in America*'. The data sources used in this study was the play script of " *Angels in America*".

The writer used descriptive qualitative research method through Sociological approach. Data were obtained by using the techniques of reading, noting, and analyzing. While in classifying and analyzing the data, the writer used Weijer's theory of Hedonism.

The writer found 20 data of hedonism which were devided into 2 types of hedonism. The first type was hedonistic egoism with 10 data and the second type was value hedonism with also 10 data. The findings also included the factors that cause hedonism such like life style, personal problems, medicine, ego, and homosexuality then the impacts which were medicine addicted, aggression, being out of control,egoism and illness.

**Keywords:** Hedonism, Sociology, Play Script.

## ABSTRAK

**Aurelies R. Mangetan.** 2021. *Hedonism Portrayed in Tony Kushner's Play Script "Angels in America"*. (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrafunnisa)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan dan menjelaskan tentang hedonisme pada tokoh utama dari naskah drama "*Angels in Amerika*" oleh Tony Kushner. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah naskah drama Tony Kushner yang berjudul "*Angels in Amerika*".

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan sosiologi. Data diperoleh dengan cara membaca, mengutip dan menganalisa. Sementara dalam mengklasifikasi dan menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori hedonisme milik Weijers.

Peneliti menemukan 20 data hedonisme yang kemudian data tersebut dibagi menjadi 2 bagian. Bagian pertama adalah hedonistic egoism dengan 10 data dan yang kedua adalah value hedonism dengan 10 data. Maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa kedua jenis hedonisme tersebut merupakan jenis yang dominan karena seluruh data dibagi rata untuk kedua jenis hedonisme tersebut. Hasil penelitian ini juga mencakup faktor penyebab dan akibat dari hedonism. Beberapa faktor penyebabnya seperti gaya hidup, masalah pribadi, obat-obatan dan homoseksualitas kemudian akibatnya yaitu kecanduan obat-obatan, agresi, lepas kendali, egoisme dan penyakit.

**Kata Kunci:** Hedonisme, Sosiologi, Naskah Drama.



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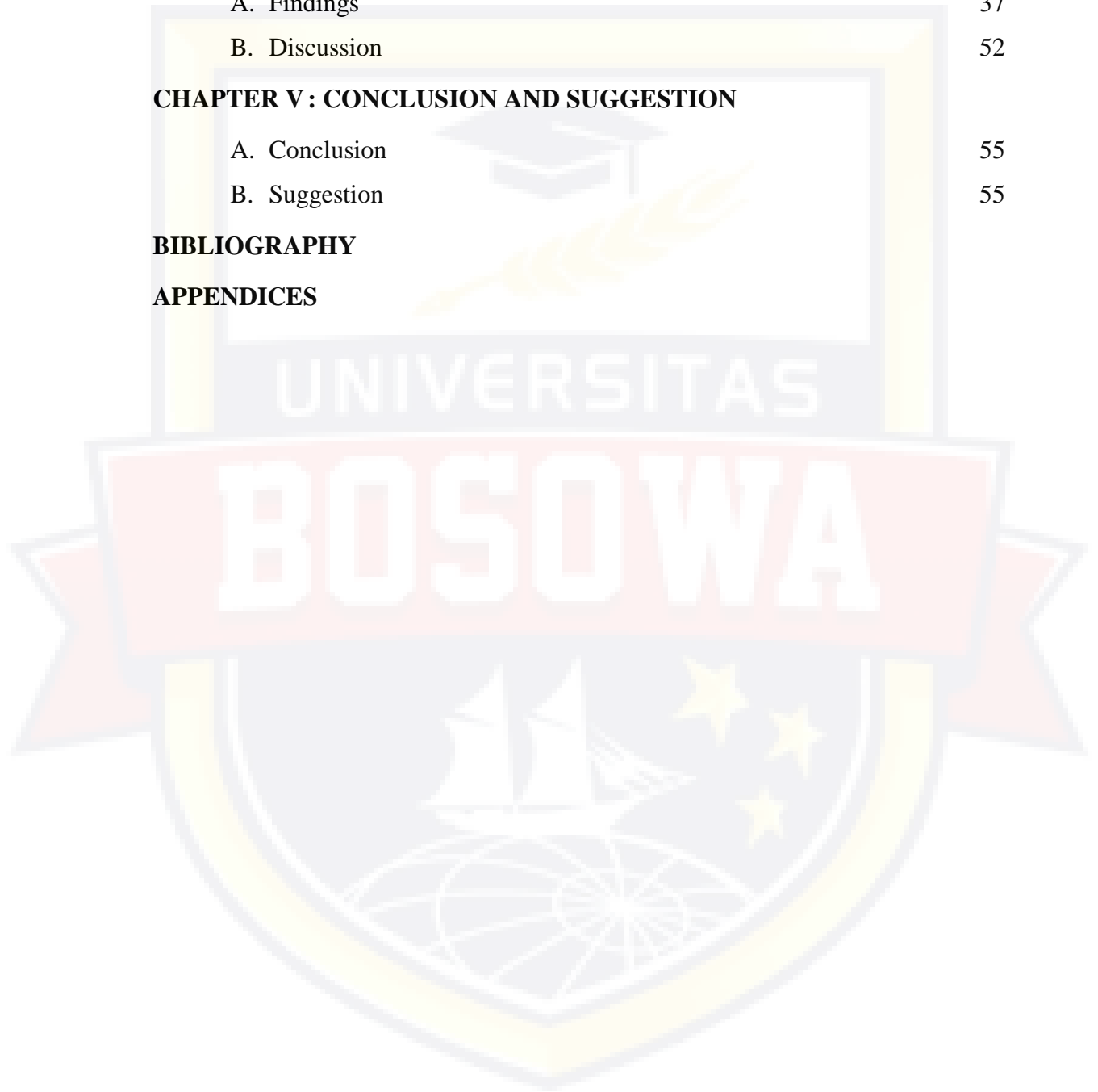
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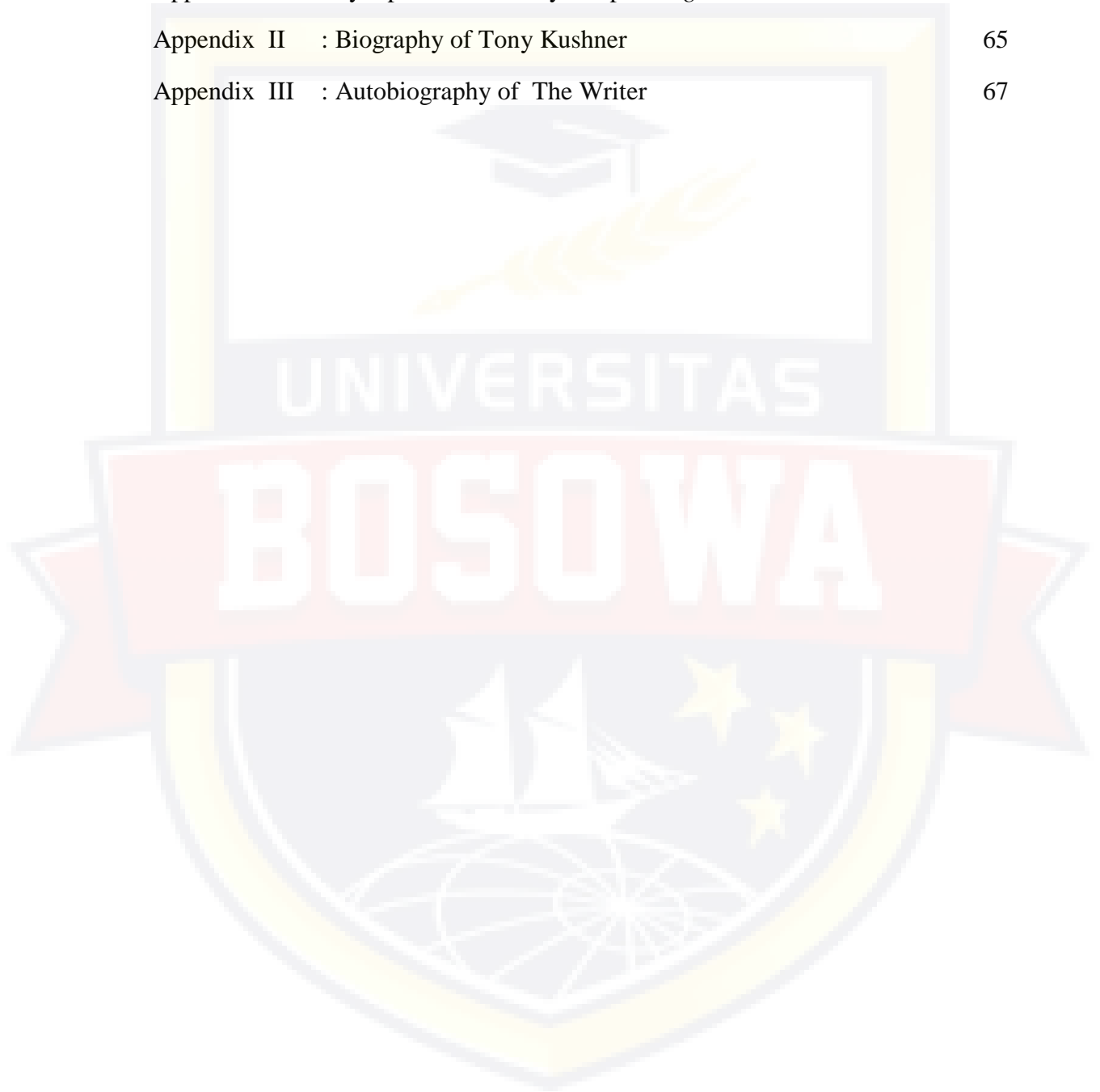
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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter the writer provided some sub chapters that were related to the topic of this study namely background, reason for choosing the title, questions of the research, research scope and significance of the research.

#### **A. Background**

Literary works is the result of author's imagination whether it come from true events and fictional thoughts. Moody (1962: 809) states that literature is something come from human feelings, of arranging words in pleasing pattern of expressing in words some special aspect of human experience. It usually set down in printed characters in paper for the reader to read, though some forms of it performed on certain public occasions. Moreover, Wellek and Warren (1963: 22) states that a good literature is the one with limitation, that is to imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature is able to created its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination". Literary works is portrayal of human life it consisted of many aspects one of them is life style.

Hedonism is a life style where people live by maximize pleasure and minimize pain. All hedonistic theories identify pleasure and pain as the only important elements of whatever phenomena they are designed to describe. Edwards (1967: 34) explains that hedonism make pleasure as the goal of life

and only pain is the thing to avoid. Hedonists define pleasure and pain generally, such as physical and mental aspects are involved. In other words, pleasure is understood broadly below, as including or as included in all pleasant feeling or experience: contentment, delight, ecstasy, elation, enjoyment, euphoria, exhilaration, exultation, gladness, gratification, gratitude, joy, liking, love, relief, satisfaction, Schadenfreude, tranquility, and so on. Pain or displeasure too is understood broadly below, as including or as included in all unpleasant experience or feeling.

Hedonism is a life style that becomes one of the idea depict in literature. Literature performed a picture of life and reality in social. It means, the social reality iss also including the relation intersociety. Intersociety and individual, including author which occured in author's mind. Sociology of literature is a branch study of literary works, which is looking at literary work as its relation to the social reality, author, and literary creating process and also the reader of its work. Therefore In this research the writer applied sociological approach. Kennedy (1995: 1790) states, Sociological approach is criticism of literature in the cultural, economic, and political context in which it is written and used.

The writer chose Tony Kushner's play "*Angels in America*" as the object of the research. *Angels in America* is a gay fantasia on national themes is a play in two parts by American playwright Tony Kushner. The work won numerous awards, including the Pulitzer prize for play script, the Tony award for best play, and the play script desk award for outstanding play.

The writer identify the hedonism aspects in this play. Hedonism has become a complex issue in modern era.

### **B. Reason for Choosing the Title**

The writer chooses this title due to several reasons. Firstly, hedonism was a complex issue in modern era that can lead people to self-destruction. The second reason was to give an understanding about hedonism from the script of "*Angels in America*"

### **C. Questions of the Research**

The writer formulates some questions from the problem that occurs in this study, they were as follows:

1. What are the types of hedonisms and how hedonisms were portrayed found in Tony Kushner's play "*Angels in America*"?
2. What are the factors and the impact of hedonism to the main characters in Tony Kushner's play "*Angels in America*"?

### **D. Research Objectives**

The writer formulated two research objectives that used in this research they were:

1. To find out the types and portrayed of hedonisms in Tony Kushner's play "*Angels in America*"
2. To identify the factors and the impact of hedonism to the main characters in Tony Kushner's play "*Angels in America*"

### **E. Research Scope**

The limitation of this research was the hedonisms and its type found in Tony Kushner's play "*Angels in America*". The writer would analyzed what the hedonisms, then classify the types ,causal factors and portrayal of hedonism by using play script, and to identify how hedonisms portrayed in Tony Kushner's play "*Angels in America*".

### **F. Significance of the Research**

The result of this hedonism research was expected to provide valuable contribution theoretically and practically they were as follows:

1. Theoretically, this study was expected to provide some preference on the literature research, in educational institutions and the result of this research would give a big contribution in sociology especially hedonism theory and analysis.
2. Practically, this research was expected to be utilized by other scholars with the same intentions. Firstly, this research could improve the writer's and the reader's interpretation ability. Secondly, this research could provided inputs or suggestions for the writer in order to conducted a better research. Thirdly, this research would be used for further study as an additional source or reference for those who were interested in the same field. Fourth, this research could attract the reader's attention in understanding hedonism and through this research, the writer would be able to apply the knowledge of this research in society and this research could provided useful information for the reader to understand what hedonisms, what were the



cause and the impact of hedonism so people would be able to pick what was the right kind of life style for them.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERARY REVIEW

#### A. Previous Studies

The writer used some previous studies that were related to the topic of this research which was hedonism analysis as reference and in order to support this research.

First, Setyaningrum (2018) who studied *Hedonism as Reflected in Hemingway's Snow of Kilimanjaro*. The research deals with the hedonism in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* short story by Ernest Hemingway. The writer used hedonism as the main theory. The objectives to find the hedonism values and the influence of hedonism from the main character of the short story. The study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative research. The result of the analysis to answer the research question showed that from seven kinds of hedonism, there were five kinds that were found in the short story.

The second was Valufi (2020) who studied *Types of Hedonism on the Main Character Sir Walter Elliot in the Novel Persuasion by Jane Austen*. Hedonism was a view of life in philosophy that seeks to avoid pain and make pleasure as the main goal in life. People who embrace hedonism tend to over-pursue pleasure. The purpose of this study was to find out the types of hedonism done by Sir Walter Elliot in *Persuasion*. This research used descriptive qualitative method because all data were in the form of sentences. The writer used a philosophical approach and analyzes data using Weijer's theory as the main theory. The results of this study found that Sir Walter Elliot

performed two types of hedonism, namely aesthetic hedonism and selfish hedonism.

The third was Ridho (2020) who studied *Hedonism practices as reflected through main character of wolf of the wallstreet movie*. The objective of this research was to find out the hedonism practices through main character dialogues in *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie based on Weijers's theory of hedonism and happiness which consist of six types of hedonism, they were folk hedonism, value and prudential hedonism, motivational hedonism, normative hedonism, hedonistic egoism, and hedonistic utilitarianism. This research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The data were taken from the main character dialogues in *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie. The result of the research showed that there were five types of hedonism practices found in the main character dialogues of *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie, they were folk hedonism, value and prudential hedonism, motivational hedonism, hedonistic egoism, and hedonistic utilitarianism.

The fourth was Desriyani (2015) who studied "*The Relationship Between Self Esteem-and Hedonism Lifestyle and Body Image*". This study aimed to determine whether there was a relationship between Self-Esteem and Lifestyle hedonism with Body Image. Objectives, namely: 1) Knowing the relationship between Self-Esteem and Body Image; 2) Knowing the relationship between The Lifestyle of Hedonism and Body Image; 3) Knowing the relationship between Self-Esteem and The Lifestyle of Hedonsime with Body Image. Subjects in this study were 80 female employees who work in the

company of coal. Sampling using purposive sampling technique with specific criteria. The results showed there was a positive and significant relationship between body image and self-esteem with a significant value was  $0.000 < 0.05$ , which means there was a significant correlation. The correlation coefficient body image and self esteem of  $0.601$  strong.  $n = 0.015 < 0.05$ , which means there was a significant correlation. Significant value between body image and lifestyle of hedonism, a significant value significantly between self-esteem with a lifestyle of hedonism was  $0.025 < 0.05$ , which means there was a significant correlation.

The last, Korry and Suartini (2019) with a title “Hedonism and culture toward impact of shopping behavior: Case study in small medium enterprises in Bali”. The research aimed at finding out how the influence of hedonism behavior on Balinese culture and buying interest through Balinese culture. The data used in this study were primary data by distributing questionnaires to 100 MSME consumers in Bali. The data analysis technique used is path analysis (path analysis) with SmartPLS software version 3.0.m3. The results of the t-test in this study indicate that the hedonism behavior variable has a significant effect on Balinese cultural culture with t-statistic of  $0.809 > t\text{-table } 1.97$  and the value of p-values was  $0.000 > 0.05$ . The effect of hedonism behavior on buying interest was positive and significant with statistic value of  $1.037$  t-value of table  $1.97$  and p-value of values of  $0.000 < 0.05$ . While the influence of Balinese cultural variables on buying interest was not significant it was so that true Balinese cultural variables as full mediating variables. The adjusted R-

Square value for Balinese cultural variables only explained 74.2% of the hedonism behavior variable. The construct of buying interest was only explained at 69.7% of the Balinese cultural construct. The calculation results Q Square can be seen that the value of 0.798 was higher than 0 which means that the model has a good predictive value of relevance

After studying all the previous studies above, there were some similarities such as approach and theory. The writer concluded that there were still many aspects that have not been discussed, such as the factors for the occurrence of hedonism, how hedonism was described and its types. The writer wants to conduct a research by examining the types, causal factors and portrayal of hedonism by using play script by Tony Kushner entitled *Angel in America*. The object of the research is what made this research different from other studies of hedonism.

## **B. Definitions**

### **1. Hedonism**

The word “hedonism”, known as (*hēdonē*) came from Greek word means pleasure, refers to some related theories about what is good for humans, the right behaviour for humans, and what motivates humans to behave in the way that according to who they are. All hedonism theories identify pain and pleasure as two important elements of whatever phenomena they are designed to explain. If hedonistic theories identified pleasure and pain as two important elements, instead of the important elements of what they are describing, then they would not be as unpopular as they all are. According to

Veenhoven (2003: 87) said that hedonism refers to the way of life, characterized by how people seek pleasure. Hedonism is also a kind of moral values that appreciated enjoyment. As stated by Schwartz (2006: 13), human wants what is important for them in their lives and it can be said as pleasure. Value is a motivational construct which made human tries to get the desirable goal in their life.

Hedonism is a lifestyle that places personal pleasure above all else. A hedonist made all his life a place for the pursuit of pleasure. This personal pleasure is usually achieved with luxury and leaves aside important things that do not bring pleasure to him. This lifestyle cannot be belittled since it can lead people to the abyss of life and leaves people chasing tails. Some hedonism impacts which are quite familiar nowadays are online debt and corruption. Only to fulfill fancy satisfaction in life people were chased by online debt collector and some are in jail due to corruption. Although hedonism aims to have the greatest pleasure in life, ironically Steve Taylor claims hedonism does not bring people happiness in his article published in [psychologytoday.com](http://psychologytoday.com). This fact is quite interesting to be learned more. Valufi (2020:31)

This research used Weijers theory of hedonism. Weijers (2012: 16) said that every hedonistic theories identify pleasure and pain as two main elements of hedonism. Moreover, Weijers divided hedonism into several types they are as follows:

a. Folk Hedonism

This type of hedonism argues that people have to pursue their own happiness with considering what will happen in other people's future. Weijers (2012: 16) states that if the word "hedonism" is utilized in modern literature, or by non-philosophers in daily communication, its meaning is quite different from the real meaning when used in the discussions of philosophers. Non-philosophers tend to think of a hedonist as a person who look out for pleasure for themselves without any particular consideration for their own future well-being or for the well-being of others. Non-philosophers think of a pleasure seeker as an individual who looked for out delight for themselves without any specific respect for their claim future well-being or for the well-being of others. Concurring to non-philosophers, at that point, a cliché epicurean is somebody who never misses an opportunity to enjoy of the joys of sex, drugs, and shake 'n' roll, indeed in the event that the liberalities are likely to lead to relationship issues, wellbeing issues, laments, or pity for themselves or others. Rationalists commonly allude to this regular understanding of gratification as the term called Folk Hedonism. Social Gratification may be a harsh combination of motivational gratification, epicurean selfishness or ego and also a careless need of for knowledge.

b. Value Hedonism and Prudential Hedonism

This type of hedonism explain that all pleasure is valuable and should be pursue even if it do not lead to any benefit. Weijers (2012: 17) states that When philosophers talk about hedonism, they are usually talking about



hedonism about meaning, and particularly hedonism about well-being, which is a slightly more precise theory. Hedonism is a value theory (also known as Value Theory). Everything and only happiness is inherently valuable, whereas all and only suffering is intrinsically disvaluable, according to Hedonism. The term “intrinsically” is an important part of the definition and is best understood in contrast to the term “instrumentally.” Something is intrinsically valuable if it is valuable for its own sake. Pleasure was thought to be intrinsically valuable because, even if it did not lead to any other benefit, it would still be good to experience. Money was an example of an instrumental good; its value for us comes from what we could do with it (what we could buy with it). The fact that a copious amount of money has no value if no one ever sells anything reveals that money lacks intrinsic value. Value Hedonism reduces everything of value to pleasure. For example, a Value Hedonist would explain the instrumental value of money by describing how the things we could buy with money, such as food, shelter, and status-signifying goods, bring us pleasure or help us to avoid pain.

Hedonism as a theory about well-being (best referred to as Prudential Hedonism) was more specific than Value Hedonism because it stipulated what the value was for. Prudential Hedonism believe all and only happiness intrinsically improves people's lives, while all and the only suffering intrinsically made their lives even worse. To extend Prudential Hedonism more broadly, some philosophers substitute "humans" with "animals" or "sentient beings."

A good example of this comes from Peter Singer's work on animals and ethics. Singer questions why some humans could see the intrinsic disvalue in human pain, but do not also accepted that it was bad for sentient non-human animals to experienced pain. When Prudential Hedonists claim that happiness was what they value most, they intend happiness to be understood as a preponderance of pleasure over pain. An important distinction between Prudential Hedonism and Folk Hedonism was that Prudential Hedonists usually understand that pursuing pleasure and avoiding pain in the very short term is not always the best strategy for achieving the best long-term balance of pleasure over pain.

Prudential Hedonism is a component of a number of different forms of hedonistic theories, many of which have figured prominently in previous philosophical debates. Since Prudential Hedonism plays such a significant part, it receives the majority of the attention in this paper. However, the key hedonism derivative forms are briefly discussed first.

c. Motivational Hedonism

A behavior that is done continuously and created by desire to get happiness and avoid pain. Weijers (2012: 19) said that motivational hedonism (also known as "Psychological Hedonism") was the idea that all of our actions are driven by our impulses to experienced pleasure and relieve pain. Most definitions of Motivational Hedonism include both conscious and unconscious pleasure impulses, although the latter was emphasized.

One of the most known mentions of Motivational Hedonism was Plato's Ring of Gyges example in *The Republic*. Plato's theory was discussing with Glaucon about how men react if they possess a ring that gives its wearer immense powers, such as invisibility. Glaucon believes that a stronger version of Motivational Hedonism is true, but Socrates does not. Glaucon asserts that, emboldened with the power provided by the Ring of Gyges, everyone would succumb to the inherent and ubiquitous desire to pursue their own ends at the expense of others. Socrates disagrees, arguing that good people will be able to overcome this desire because of their strong love for justice, fostered through philosophy.

For similar reasons, strong accounts of Motivational Hedonism currently receive a lack of support. Many examples of pain-seeking actions committed out of a sense of duty were well known from the soldier who jumps on a grenade to save his comrades to the time you saved a trapped dog only to be (predictably) bitten. Introspective research often contradicts clear accounts of Motivational Hedonism. Many of the actions seem to be motivated by factors other than finding satisfaction and avoiding pain. Because of these factors, anyone attempting to contend for a strong account of Motivational Hedonism was assumed to bear the burden of evidence.

#### d. Normative Hedonism

Normative hedonism explained how a pleasure should be pursued and the pain should be avoided. Weijers (2012: 21) stated that Value hedonism has been used to support particular ideas of right behavior, often with the help of

Motivational Hedonism (theories that explains which actions are morally permissible or impermissible and the reason why). Normative Hedonism, or Ethical Hedonism, is the theory that happiness should be sought (that pleasure should be pursued and suffering should be avoided). There were two major types of Normative Hedonism, Hedonistic Egoism and Hedonistic Utilitarianism. Happiness (defines as satisfaction minus pain) is often used by both forms as the sole criterion for deciding whether an action is morally right or wrong. Within each of these two key categories, significant differences define the moral criteria as either the real resulting happiness (after the act) or the expected resulting happiness (before the act). Despite the fact that all major forms of Normative Hedonism exist, have been accused of being repugnant, Hedonistic Egoism was considered the most offensive.

e. Hedonistic Egoism

Hedonistic egoism explains that a person is willing to do everything to get their happiness even if they have to sacrifice others happiness. Weijers (2012: 21) said that Hedonistic Egoism is a hedonistic form of egoism, which holds that we could do whatever was most in our own interests morally. Hedonistic Egoism was the belief that, psychologically speaking, we should do whatever made us the happiest – that was, whatever gives us the most net satisfaction after suffering was factored out. The most repulsive aspect of this philosophy was that it never requires you to assign any importance to the consequences for someone other than yourself. A Hedonistic Egoist, for example, who was unaffected by theft, would be religiously obligated to steal,

even from poor orphans (if he thought he could get away with it). Would-be defenders of Hedonistic Egoism often point out that performing acts of theft, murder, treachery and the like would not make them happier overall because of the guilt, the fear of being caught, and the chance of being caught and punished. When it was pointed out that a Hedonistic Egoist was morally obligated by their own philosophy to seek an odd kind of realistic education, a brief and perhaps unpleasant training that decreases their moral emotions of sympathy and remorse, the would be defenders attempt to surrender. Overexposure to, and performance of, torture on innocent people could be used to obtain such an education. If Hedonistic Egoists underwent such an education, their reduced capacity for sympathy and guilt would allow them to take advantage of any opportunities to perform pleasurable, but normally guilt inducing, actions, such as stealing from the poor.

Hedonistic Egoism was very controversial among philosophers, not only because of this, but also because it suffers from all of the same criticisms as Prudential Hedonism.

f. Hedonistic Utilitarianism

Hedonistic utilitarianism explain about how a person getting their happiness not only for himself or herself, but also for everyone. Weijers (2012: 22) states that, the philosophy of hedonistic utilitarianism holds that the best behavior was the one that generates (or was most likely to produce) the greatest net happiness for all parties involved. Since the happiness of everyone concerned (everyone who was affected or likely to be affected) was taken into

account and given equal weight, Hedonistic Utilitarianism was often considered to be more rational than Hedonistic Egoism. Hedonistic utilitarians, on the other hand, prefer to oppose stealing from poor orphans because doing so leaves the orphan even less secure and the thief (usually better-off) only marginally happier (assuming he is not feeling guilty). Despite treating all people fairly, some people find Hedonistic Utilitarianism offensive because it signs no inherent moral significance to justice, friendship, truth, or any of the many other goods that were thought by some to be very valuable.

## **2. Sociological Approach**

Watt (2001: 102) states that the issues in sociology and literature are the same. Literature, like sociology, deals with human beings in society and how human want to fit in order to transform society. Thus, the literary work could be regarded as an attempt to recreate the social world of human relationships with family, environmental, political, state, economy, and so was also a matter of sociology. Swingwood and Laurenson (2003: 78) said that while there are some gaps between sociology and literature, it might be able to explain the essence of literary texts. As a result, the main focus of literary sociology is the literary work itself, as well as its relationship to the society in which it is created. Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that sociological approach is one type of literary criticism which examines literature in the cultural, economic and political context. And literature is the expression of human life is not separated from the roots of society.

Sociology of literature was a research study in the sociology of literature broad. Wellek and Warren (1963: 111) share the analysis sociological into three classifications. The first is the author's sociology, which was concerned with the author's social standing, political ideology, and other issues. Second, the sociology of literary works was concerned with what was implied in the literary work and what is the intention or mandate that he wishes to express and Third, Sociology of readers which concerned about readers and social influence on society. According to Ratna (2003: 2) states that Sociology of literature was the study of literary works through the lens of social issues. An appreciation of the totality of the work, as well as the social dimensions that it contains. Sociology of literature was inherently interdisciplinary, requiring that both sociologies and literature have the same object, humans in society. Ratna (2009: 3). Meanwhile, according to Damono (1979: 2) the following were some of the more popular approaches to studying sociology of literature: first, a viewpoint focused on the premise that literature was a reflection of the mechanism of sheer socioeconomic conditions. Outside factors literature was only valuable in relation to outside factors literature; literature was only valuable in relation to outside factors literature. The literary text was not considered the main object in this approach, but rather literature as a secondary phenomenon. Secondly, the approach prioritize literature as material for the review. This method was used in analysis of literary texts to find out their structure, for later used to understand more deeply the social phenomenon that was in literature. From the understanding according to the sociologists of



literature, it can be concluded that what is meant by the sociology of literature was an understanding against literary works by considering aspects society.

These social aspects were an indicator of the totality of the work contained in the story built by author

### **3. Elements of Play Script**

Play scripts is a composition of prose or poetry that was transformed into a performance on stage. The story progresses through interactions between its characters and ends with a message for the audience. The six Aristotelian elements of play were, plot, character, thought, diction, spectacle, and song. The primary two were the most vital aspects according to Aristotle.

Play can be characterized as an emotional work that performing artists show on organize. A story is dramatized, which implies the characters and occasions within the story were brought to life through a arrange performance by on screen characters who play parts of the characters within the story and act through its occasions, taking the story forward. In sanctioning the parts, on-screen characters depict the character's feelings and identities. The story advances through verbal and non-verbal intuitive between the characters, and the introduction was appropriately supplemented by sound and visual effects.

Through the characters who performed, the story delivers a message to the audience. It become the central subject of the play around which the plot was built. Whereas a few consider music and visuals as partitioned components, others lean toward to club them beneath organizing which can be respected as an free component of a play script. Lighting, sound impacts,

ensembles, cosmetics, signals or body dialect given to characters, the organize setup, and the props utilized can together be considered as images that were components of a play script. What directs most other sensational components was the setting that was the time period and area in which the story takes put. This Buzzle article presents you to the components of a play and their importance.

**a. Theme**

The theme of a play alludes to it is central thought. It may either be clearly expressed through exchange or activity, or can be induced after observing the complete performance. The topic is the reason that shapes the base of the story or an ethical lesson that the characters learn. It is the message that the play gives to the group of on lookers. For case, the theme of a play can be of how covetousness leads to one's destroyal, or how the off-base utilize of specialist eventually comes about within the conclusion of control. The theme of a play may well be daze cherish or the quality of caring adore and sacrifice, or genuine companionship. For illustration, the play Romeo and Juliet, was based on a brutal and overwhelming sentimental cherish between Romeo and Juliet that powers them to go to extremes, at long last driving them to self-destruction.

**b. Plot**

The arrangement of events that happening in a play make its plot. Basically, the plot is the story that the play describes. The amusement esteem of a play depends generally on the arrangement of occasions within the story.

The association between the occasions and the character, frames an indispensable portion of the plot. What the characters do, how they connected, the course of their lives as described by the story, and what happens to them within the conclusion, constitutes the plot. A battle between two people, the connection between them, a battle with self, a dilemma, or any frame of strife of one character with himself or another character within the play, goes into shaping the story's plot. The story unfurls through a arrangement of occurrences that share a cause and impact relationship. Generally, a story starts with uncovering the past or foundation of the most and other characters and the point of strife, at that point, continue to giving the central topic or climax. Then come the consequences of the climax and the play ends with a conclusion.

Whether the story is about a quest, comedy, journey or tragedy there are five elements that help create a strong plot. Let's now look at the five stages of the plot:

1. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of the story and prepares the way for upcoming events to unfold. It is in this part of the plot, where major characters were introduced, the setting is established, and major conflicts of the story were revealed. This is also the part where the character's backstory was presented for viewers to gain insight into the reasons why the main characters think and behave in a certain way.

## 2. Rising Action

It is that point where the main problem or conflict was revealed.

During the point of rising action, the protagonist would struggle to face the conflict which could be internal (protagonist vs. self) or external (protagonist vs. antagonist, protagonist vs. nature/society) and chronicles how the main characters deal with the curveball that comes their way.

## 3. Climax

The climax is the turning point in the story, often centred around the protagonist's most difficult challenge or their bleakest moment. The climax was the most exciting part of the story and initiates a turning point in the characters' lives. The climax is where the protagonist receives new information, accepts the information – realizes it and may or may not necessarily agrees with it and then acts on that information.

## 4. Falling Action

It was the point that occurs immediately after the climax and reveals the details of the consequences good or bad, that the main characters must deal with after the turning point of events. It sets the stage for the resolution.

## 5. Resolution

Resolution was the part where the outcome of the event and the fate of the protagonist and antagonists were revealed. This part was where the protagonist resolves the conflicts and the loose ends of the

storyline were tied up unless, there was a sequel planned wherein there were cliff hanger scenes to enable further development in the plot line.

### **c. Characters**

The characters that shape a portion of the story are interlaced with the plot of the play. Each character in a play contains an identity of its own and a set of principles and convictions. Performing artists within the play have the obligation of bringing the characters to life. The most character within the play who the group of on lookers distinguishes with, was the hero. He/she represented to the subject of the play. The character that the hero clashes with, was the adversary or lowlife. Where a few characters play a dynamic part all through the story, a few were as it were implied to require the story forward and a few others show up as it were in certain parts of the story and may or may not have a noteworthy part in it. Now and then, these characters were of offer assistance in making the gatherings of people center on the play's topic or primary characters. The way in which the characters are depicted and created was known as characterization.

Characters in play are divided into various types. Bellow is the example of well known types of character:

1. The main character (Protagonist)

Every story has this type of character and evolved around it. It was the main character or the hero and was also called the protagonist. It appears in the story from the start to end. It is the one who fights with the situations and antagonist characters.

A hero is at the center of the story and keeps the perusers reader interested by appearing his courage and strength to stand by the truth and battling against the fiendish and opponent character. The hero frequently raises from nothing or comes out as a solid individual after being a casualty of a dangerous occasion. Note that a fiction story doesn't fundamentally got to center as it were on one legend character. Numerous stories have more than one hero or hero who offer assistance each other and plays break even with parts until the conclusion.

## 2. Character opposing the main character (Antagonist)

In a play, when there is a protagonist or a main character who plays a role of a hero who takes the stand for the good and truth, the antagonist plays against this heroic character and tries to stop him by posing threats to his and others lives. Note that an antagonist does not always need to be a person or a group of people working to ensure the misery of the protagonist. It can also be a difficult situation or accidental event that works against the main and positive character.

This skindy of character is the life of a plot beside the most character and keeps perusers interested by posturing the questions and making them curious what will happen later. We could possibly say that an antagonist, as negative individual or a circumstance was fundamental for the rise of a protagonist. In this way, this sort of character was exceptionally imperative whereas you arre composing a fiction.

### 3. Static or flat character

Flat characters were not an eye-catching in the story, but still play an vital part within the flow and offer assistance the most character in his or her deliberate. This character doesn't have solid characteristics or doesn't uncover much around the self. It too remains static throughout the story and feels the gap within the storyline. Such characters often have a really brief part within the story, but in some cases the author might make such character exceptionally curiously and vital by giving it an extraordinary fashion and way.

### 4. Changing or dynamic character

Inverse to the flat character, an energetic character plays a part that creates and changes the occasions within the story. This character may alter emphatically or adversely depending on the requirement of the story. It may well be anything from a supporter of the most character to an accomplice of the antagonist and may alter its course from positive to negative or negative to positive. This sort of character frequently rises from an ordinary non-important individual to a critical one and made a noteworthy impact on the story.

### 5. Confidante character

A protagonist character's excellency, regularly get highlighted the assistance of a confidante character. This type of character in whom the most character may believe on and it eventually makes a difference create his courageous characteristics. A story regularly must have this

character in arrange to back the development of the most character. This character does not have to be an individual and may well be a creature like a pat or any other protest.

#### 6. Foil character

This type of character plays a nasty and contrasting role that brings out the good qualities and highlights the caring nature of the other characters like a hero or the main character and other dynamic characters. It often plays a counterpart of the hero character and serves to add a dramatic effect to the story.

An antagonist's characteristics are inverses to those of the protagonist, but a foil character works in different way, comparing the personality of a legend with this character. Moreover it makes a difference a protagonist see the issues in a distinctive way by bringing out another side of him. A reader would discover this character supportive in understanding the most character.

#### 7. Stock character

Not at all like other characters, the characters of this kind, are not getting much of esteem in a story. They were more often than not cliché and were conventionally utilized over and over within the stories of a particular type. They were like all fellow found within the stories who fair take the space but does not have any affect on the plot. They fair come and go and were for the most part not recognized by the perusers.



This type of characters sometimes fits in the flat character definition that comes in during any stereotypical situations as part of the society in the plot. They do not develop and cannot get a special attention in the story, yet they could be easily identified. They were just the part of the culture like, for example, an unreliable servant in the Italian comedy that just made fun and comments on something.

#### 8. Round character

This is the character which contributes the foremost in making the story curiously and keeps the peruser befuddled approximately the person's real nature. Harry Potter himself within the Harry Potter arrangement would assist you know what was a circular character. This sort of character acts unobtrusively and changes within the confront of struggle. This character creates itself and or maybe become complex as the story advances as he or she does not adhere to the constrained qualities. This way, the character made it troublesome for the perusers to completely get it and identify how the individual would act within the story until the conclusion of the story. You'll call this character a fundamental or major character or moreover a energetic character due to the changes and improvement within the identity.

Another characteristic of the person with this type of character was that he or she seems more realistic by becoming inconsistent in his or her role throughout the story. It was even expected by the readers as

they see realistic characters like those around in the real world more connecting with normal human like characteristics.

#### 9. Evil character or villain

An evil character may have comparative characteristics to those of an adversary, but he or she acts effectively with more concentrated to hurt the protagonist or the most character and others. This character does everything to made life undermining situations for the legend within the story. Note that a fiendish disapproved character does not continuously work against the saint but regularly makes a destructive circumstance for the society, nation or indeed for the world.

This type of character can be considered as a major character along with the main character as it takes the major portion of the story and drives the plot. An intense evil or villain character made a hero or the main character more important and ideal that made the story stronger and more interesting.

#### 10. Archetypal characters

Archetype characters have the first characters based on which other characters create inside the story. This word has its origin within the word “archein” within the old Greek writing and it implies “original”. So the meaning of original implies unique sort or demonstrate or design. These are the types which offer assistance make diverse characters with subtypes and distinctive combinations of characteristics.

#### **d. Utterances**

Sociology and literature is the connection between real life thinking and culture in which they become the determinants of literary works. The story of a play was taken forward by implies of dialogs. The story was described to the gatherings of people through the interaction between the play's characters, which is within the frame of dialogs. The substance of the dialogs and the quality of their conveyance have a major role to play within the affect that the play has on the gatherings of people. It is through the dialogs between characters that the story can be caught on. They are vital in uncovering the identities of the characters. The words utilized, the complement, tone, design of discourse, and indeed the stops in discourse, say a parcel around the character and offer assistance uncover not fair his identity, but too his social status, past, and family foundation as given by the play. Monologs and soliloquies that are talks given to oneself or to other characters offer assistance put forward focuses that would have been troublesome to precise through dialogs. "What's in a title? That which we call a rose By any other title would scent as sweet" from Romeo and Juliet in which Juliet tells Romeo of the inconsequentiality of names or "To be, or not to be", a soliloquy from Village are a few of the most noteworthy lines in writing.

#### **e. Type of Stage**

The time and place where a story is set, is one of its imperative parts. The era or time in which the occurrences within the play take put, impact the characters in their appearance and identities. The time setting may influence

the central subject of the play, the issues raised (if any), the strife, and the interactions between the characters. The chronicled and social setting of the play is moreover characterized by the time and put where it is set. The time period and the location in which the story is set, influence the play's arranging. Costumes and cosmetics, the foundations and the furniture utilized, the visuals (colors and kind of lighting), and the sound were among the critical components of a play that manage how the story was deciphered into a organize execution. The Shipper of Venice has been set within the 16th century Venice. Romeo and Juliet have been set within the period between 1300 and 1600, maybe the Renaissance period which is the 14th and 15th centuries.

#### **f. Information Flow**

The knowledge between the audience and characters of certain information in the play lead to dramatic irony. This leads to an understanding of puns because they possessed necessary background knowledge of events. Narrators use irony to comment on characters and they can do this because the possessed information outside of the story world.

Introductory information provided by a figure outside the actual play. The character talks about what happens next and what their next move is and that showed its in that persons perspective. The amount or detail of information given in a play is particularly important at the beginning of plays where the audience expects to learn something about the problem or conflict of the story, the main characters and also the time and place of the scene. It is another important element of play, as the impact that a story has on the audiences was

largely affected by the performances of the actors. When a composed play was changed into a arranged execution, the performing artists cast for distinctive parts, the way they depict the characters allotted to them, and the way their exhibitions were coordinated were a few critical components that determine the play's affect. Whether an actor's appearance (incorporates what he wears and how he carries himself on arrange) suits the part he is playing, and how well he depicts the character's identity were determinants of how well the play would be taken by the gatherings of people. Diverse onscreen characters may play the same parts completely different interpretations of a play. A specific actor/actress in a certain part may be more or less accepted and acknowledged than another performing artist within the same part. As distinctive performing artists were cast for diverse parts, their parts were more or less acknowledged depending on their exhibitions. The organize exhibitions of a play's characters, particularly those in lead parts, straightforwardly influence the victory and ubiquity of a play.

Although considered as a part of the staging, factors such as music and visuals can be discussed separately as the elements of play.

#### **g. Music**

This part includes the utilization of sounds and cadence in dialogs as well as music compositions that were utilized within the plays. The foundation score, the tunes, and the sound impacts utilized ought to complement the circumstance and the characters in it. The correct kind of sound effects or music, in case set at the proper focuses within the story, act as an awesome

supplement to the tall and moo focuses within the play. The music and the verses ought to go well with the play's subject. In the event that the scenes are going with by pieces of music, they ended up more successful on the groups of onlookers.

#### **h. Visual Element**

While the exchange and music are capable of being heard viewpoints of a play, the visual element bargains with the scenes, ensembles, and uncommon impacts utilized in it. The visual component of a play, moreover known as the exhibition, renders a visual offer to the arrange setup. The outfits and cosmetics must suit the characters. Other than, it is critical for the scenes to be emotional sufficient to hold the groups of onlookers to their seats. The uncommon impacts utilized in a play ought to emphasize the parcel or character of the story that was being highlighted.

Separated from these components, the structure of the story, an intelligent utilize of imagery and differentiate, and the by and large stagecraft were a few of the other imperative elements of play script.

The structure of the story comprises the way in which it was dramatized. How well the on screen characters play their parts and the story's system constitute the structure of a play. Course was an basic constituent of a play. A well-coordinated story was more viable. Stagecraft characterizes how the play was displayed to the groups of onlookers. The utilization and organization of arrange properties and the by and large setting of a play were a portion of stagecraft, which was a key component of a play.

Symbols were frequently utilized to grant insights of long-term occasions within the story. They complement the other components of a scene and make it more effective. The utilized of contrasts includes to the sensational component of a play script. It can be within the shape of differentiating colors, differentiating backdrops, an interim of quiet followed by that of action and clamor, or a alter within the pace of the story.

The dramatization of a story cannot be called effective unless the audiences get it well. It may progress through useful feedback or due to improvisations presented by the performing artists. And a liberal appreciation from the audiences energizes everybody included within the making of a play, to proceed doing great work.

Play scripts were made to be performed for the audience to enjoy. A play requires communication in the form of dialogue, action and situations that become the plot of the drama's story. For that, a conflict was needed to become the problem in a play show. There were several different forms of play script, both old and modern. Romantic play scripts, comedy play scripts, tragedies, opera play scripts, and other types of play script were all based on the contents of the novel. A prologue, dialogue, and epilogue were the most common elements of a play script structure.

The word play script that originated from Ancient Greek words, play script which implies acting or doing and the dramatization originates from the French word taken by Diderot and Beaumarchais to clarify their plays about working-class life or in increasingly stringent terms implies genuine plays that

bargain with an issue that has vital importance yet does not expected to extol sadly. According to Krauss (1999: 249) Krauss defines play script as "a type of depicting art that evolved from the singing and dancing of ancient Greek worship, in which a dramatic dialogue was clearly arranged, a dispute was depicted on the stage, and its resolution was depicted. moreover, Tjahjono (1988: 186) defines play script it is a creation that can not just be read, but could also be done. play script as a spectacle or event was referred to as an ephemeral theater concept, meaning that it takes place only one night and ends the same night. Reaske (1966: 30) states that play script is a literary work or a composition that depicts life and human activity through the presentation of different acts and dialogues between a group of characters. Furthermore, according to Abrams (1988: 45), play script is a literary genre intended for theatrical production in which actors assume the roles of the characters, perform the indicated action, and utter the written dialogue.

Based on the definition over, the author can conclude that a show was an art that pictured human life and problems. It for the most part takes the shape of a story displayed to onlookers through exchange and activity. The story was conveyed using the components of the theater such as performing artist, ensembles, props, scenery, lighting, music, and sound.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Type of the Research**

This research used qualitative descriptive research method. According to Blaxter (1996: 89) Qualitative research is one of the types of research. It can scientifically describe events, people, and other things without using numerical data. The aim of qualitative research was to express our point of view and study through words and other behavior such as interpretation, explanation, and observation. In addition, Blaxter argues that qualitative data is based on a research that focus on understanding and meaning through verbal narratives and descriptions rather than numbers

#### **B. Sources of Data**

The main data of this research were words, phrase or sentences taken from Tony Kushner's play script *Angels in America* the first and the second act. This play were published in 1991 by Theatre Communication Group. This play consisted of 278 page. The other source comes from related books, journal and articles that were related to this research and used as the supporting data.

#### **C. Method of Collecting Data**

1. The writer would read and study the object of analysis which the play script of *Angels in America* several times to te get a better understanding about the object of the study.

2. The writer used noting and quoting method in order to select the data from the object.
3. Identifying the data using appropriate theory. The theory used in this research was Weijers theory that hedonism consists of 6 types they were: folks hedonism, value hedonism and prudential hedonism, motivational hedonism, normative hedonism, hedonistic egoism and hedonistic utilitarianism.
4. Analyzing the data using sociological approach and applied qualitative descriptive method.
5. Make a conclusion from the result of the research analysis and providing some suggestions.

#### **D. Method of Analysis Data**

In analyzing the data, the writer used sociological approach and theory of hedonism by Weijers. The data would be explained through qualitative descriptive method.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the writer presented two sub chapters that were related to the topic of this research which were findings that presented the list of data found in the play script and discussions that presented the data analysis and the data explanation.

#### A. Findings

After analyzing the script of *Angels in America* by Tony Kushner, the writer found 20 data of hedonism portrayed in the script. The table below was the list of the 20 data which divided into 2 types of hedonism which were hedonistic egoism and value hedonism.

**List of Data**

No	Data of Hedonism	Type of Hedonism	
		Hedonistic Egoism	Value Hedonism
1	<b>Data 1:</b> “I’m not safe here you see. Things aren’t with me” (Kushner, 1991:23)	✓	
2	<b>Data 2:</b> “I have to finish painting the bedroom” (Kushner, 1991:29)	✓	
3	<b>Data 3:</b> “None. One. Three. Only three” (Kushner, 1991:30)		✓

4	<p><b>Data 4:</b>  “One wants to move through life with elegance and grace, blossoming infrequently but with taste....”  (Kushner, 1991:36)</p>	✓	
5	<p><b>Data 5:</b>  “I have emotional problems. I took too many pills.”  (Kushner, 1991: 37)</p>		✓
6	<p><b>Data 6:</b>  “I was out of cash; it was an emotional emergency”  (Kushner, 1991:37)</p>	✓	
7	<p><b>Data 7:</b>  “These pills you keep alluding to”  (Kushner, 1991:37)</p>		✓
8	<p><b>Data 8:</b>  “..... have sex with men.....”  (Kushner, 1991:52)</p>	✓	
9	<p><b>Data 9:</b>  “.....I take too many pills. Maybe I’ll give birth to a pill.....”  (Kushner, 1991:56)</p>		✓
10	<p><b>Data 10:</b>  “This is a very strange drug, this drug. Emotional lability, for starters”  (Kushner, 66:1991)</p>		✓
11	<p><b>Data 11:</b>  “no no don’t. I want the voice; it’s wonderful. It’s all that’s keeping me alive.”  (Kushner, 1991:66)</p>	✓	
12	<p><b>Data 12:</b>  “Because he borrowed half a million from one of his clients”  (Kushner, 1991:72)</p>		✓

13	<b>Data 13:</b> “You’re a nurse, give me something I don’t know what to do anymore....” (Kushner, 1991:105)	✓	
14	<b>Data 14:</b> “I want a white nurse. my constitutional right.” (Kushner, 1991:156)	✓	
15	<b>Data 15:</b> “Oh how I fucking hate hospitals.....” (Kushner, 1991:158)	✓	
16	<b>Data 16:</b> “If you live fifty more years you won’t swallow all these pills” (Kushner, 1991:189)		✓
17	<b>Data 17:</b> “Nothing that comes from there. As far as im concerned you can take all that away. (Kushner, 1991:208)	✓	
18	<b>Data 18:</b> “Wait, I have a mouthful of pills and water” (Kushner, 1991:212)		✓
19	<b>Data 19:</b> “Hire a lawyer, sue somebody, it’s good for the soul.....” (Kushner, 1991:221)		✓
20	<b>Data 20:</b> “I want your credit card.....” (Kushner, 1991:272)		✓

From the list of the data above, it could be concluded that from the two types of hedonism the data were shared equally 10 for hedonistic egoism and 10 data for value hedonism.

## 1. Types of Hedonism

### a. Hedonistic Egoism

The definition of hedonistic egoism could be said as to maximize happiness or pleasure in life and avoid all the pain possible. This type of hedonism does not consider other people's happiness to be important. The goal of this hedonism was to seek for our own pleasure.

In this research, there were 10 data of hedonistic egoism found by the writer and the data would be presented as follows:

#### **Data 1:**

The first data of hedonistic egoism was **"I'm not safe here you see. Things aren't with me"**. This data appeared on page 23 from the first act of the play. The writer concluded that the data above was a type of hedonistic egoism because based on the situation described in which the data appeared, the character who named Harper said that the place where she lived now did not suit her because she had a lot of problems, this was because the character persisted with her ego and could not adapt to the place.

The explanation above was an example of the characteristics of hedonistic egoism in which a person sticks with what he or she likes. In this case the character stuck with her ego that she could not adapt.

#### **Data 2:**

The second data of hedonistic egoism was **"I have to finish painting the bedroom"**. This data appeared on page 29, on first act of the play. The writer concluded the first data as hedonistic egoism type because when the

character who named Harper was asked to move to other town in order to get better life, she refused simply because she wanted to finish painting her bedroom. From this data it could be seen that the aspect of hedonism here was the happiness the main character got from doing the thing she likes to do. In this case she refused something more promising and kept on doing the thing that made her happy.

The data above match the definition of hedonistic egoism in which the main character rather stayed on her place to do what she likes and made her happy rather than moving to somewhere new even when that place could offer her a better life. She ignored her friend disire who wanted to move there with her. The aspect of hedonistic egoism in this data was because the main character refused to move on even there would be something better for her

**Data 4:**

The third data of hedonistic egoism was **“One wants to move through life with elegance and grace, blossoming infrequently but with taste”**. This data on page 36 from the first act of the play. A character who named Prior stated about the life that people wanted, which was a life full of elegance and grace and also full of taste. What made this data a hedonistic egoism was that this statement was everyone's dream where people wanted a perfect happy life.

This data fit the definition of hedonistic egoism in which people would only seek for their pleasure. In this case the aspect of hedonistic egoism was portrayed through Prior's statement.

**Data 6:**

The fourth data of hedonistic egoism was **“I was out of cash; it was an emotional emergency”**. This data appeared on page 30 from the first act of the play. The writer concluded this data as hedonistic egoism. In this data it was explained that the main character who named Prior, he stole something because at that time he was out of money and he needed the thing he stole so badly at the moment. This data showed that the condition where they really need something, people can do anything in order to reach what they wanted even it considered to illegal action they would not make an excuse to reach their pleasure.

From the data above, it was obviously seen that the main character did not feel any shame when he stole something because he even dare to tell his stealing story to other people. This fact proved that this data hedonistic egoism because the main character only care about what made him happy or what could fulfill his pleasure and obeyed other people's happiness.

**Data 8:**

The fifth data was **“I have sex with men”**. This data appeared on page 52 from the first act of the play. The writer concluded this data as hedonistic egoism because the one who stated the data was also a men named Roy. This indicated that Roy was a gay because he had sex with men. The aspect of hedonism from this data was because the character did something morally wrong and against human nature in which a male should be with a female but the pleasure that the character achieve was with men.



This data match to the definition of hedonistic egoism in which a person would only care with their own pleasure. In this case the character who named Roy did something wrong which having sex with men but it was where his pleasure came from.

**Data 11:**

The sixth data of hedonistic egoism was **“No no don’t. I want the voice; it’s wonderful. It’s all that’s keeping me alive”**. This data appeared on page 66 from the first act of the play. In this data, it was described how a character named Prior refused when he was asked to check himself to a doctor because he was hallucinating. He refused because he got satisfaction when hallucinating which hearing a sound and he said that sound was very beautiful and that was what kept him alive.

The data above was an example of hedonistic egoism where a person did not care about others and even his own health in order to get satisfaction for himself

**Data 13:**

The seventh data of hedonistic egoism was **“You’re a nurse, give me something I don’t know what to do anymore”**. This data appeared on page 105 from the first act of the play. In this data it was portrayed that the main character who named Louis was in a hospital and he was asking the nurse to give him something which was medicine to reduce the pain he felt. What made this data a hedonistic egoism was the way she asked the nurse for medicene. He said as if a nurse was the one who responsible for the pain that

he felt and he mentioned it as if a nurse knows how exactly how to make him felt better.

The writer concluded the data above as hedonistic egoism because from the way the main character asked the nurse, it could be seen that the main character did not care about what the nurse would feel he only care to what would make him reach his pleasure even it would sacrifice other's happiness. All the explanation above match to the definition and characteristic of hedonistic egoism.

**Data 14:**

The eighth data of hedonistic egoism was **“I want a white nurse. Its my constitutional right”**. This data appeared on page 156 from the second act of the play. In this data a character named Roy explained that a patient asked for a white nurse because the one that took care of him was a dark skinned nurse. He thought it was his right to ask for such a thing. The color of skin had nothing to do with the way a nurse to take care of a patient but from this data the hedonistic egoism of the main character led him to say such a thing without thinking about what the nurse would feel.

The writer concluded this data as hedonistic egoism because the main character mentioned a thing morally wrong only to reach what made him happy. This data was a perfect example of hedonistic egoism. The main character only thought of his pleasure and hurting other people's feeling. The act that the main character considered as an act of racist and considered as crime nowadays.

**Data 15:**

The ninth data of hedonistic egoism was **“Oh how i fucking hate hospitals”**. This data appeared on page 158 from the second act of the play. In this data a character named Roy explained that he really hate hospitals. He thought the hospital was a waste of time and could not cure him. From the statement, the author concluded that the data above was a type of hedonistic egoism because a character named Roy expressed his dislike for hospitals which described his ego that only wanted to be where he liked and did not care about his health.

The main character’s statement was the aspect that made this data hedonistic egoism.

**Data 17:**

The tenth data of hedonistic egoism was **“Nothing that comes from there. As far as im concerned you can take all that away”**. This data appeared on page 208 from the second act . The main character who named Roy showed an attitude that he did not wanted things from a certain place. His attitude indicated that he only wanted things from places he likes and the way he asked the nurse who were with him to take all the things away, indicated that he does not care about the nurse.

From the explanation above, it could be seen that hedonistic egoism caused the main character to pay less respect to other person and only thought and seek for his own pleasure and obeying other’s pleasure.

### **b. Value hedonism**

The definition value hedonism could be said as type of hedonism that believes all pleasure has its meaning precious. This type of hedonism would try to reach out all the pleasure even it did not lead to any benefit at all.

The second type of the data was value hedonism. In this play script, the writer found 10 data of value hedonism which presented as follows:

#### **Data 3:**

The first data was **“None. One. Three. Only three”**. This data appeared on page 30 from the first act of the play. The main character who named Harper were asked by her friend whether she took pills or no. At first she said no but later she admitted that she consumed three pills already. She consumed pills in order to reduce her stressness. This type of data could be considered as value hedonism because the main character continuously consumed pills to get out from her problems. This was a lifestyle which made medicine as way out of problems. The value from the medicine was the pleasure for the main character.

The aspects that made this data hedonism was the life style of the character to consume pills.

#### **Data 5:**

The second data was **“I have emotional problems. I took too many pills”**. This data appeared on page 37 from the first act of the drama. The main character who named Harper admitted that she took too many pills because of her emotional problems. The main character used medicine as the

answer of her problems and the pleasure of medicine was what the main character seek. This data could be classified as value hedonism because the main character believed that by consuming pills or medicine she could go out of her problems. This fact match to the definition of value hedonims believed that even it though it did not provided any benefit. That characteristic of hedonism was clearly portrayed in this data because the main character's medicine abuse.

**Data 7:**

The third data of value hedonism was "**These pills you keep alluding to**". This data appeared on page 37 form the second act of the play. This data portrayed a character named Prior asking about the pills consumed by Harper. Harper took these pills to reduce the stress she felt. The hedonistic aspect of this data was in the part where Harper takes pills. This was an example of an instant action taken by someone to achieve satisfaction. In this case, the character named Harper pursued the effects offered by the pills took. This was what made this data a value hedonism

**Data 9:**

The fourth data of value hedonism was "**I took to many pills. Maybe I'll give birth to a pill**". This data appeared on page 59 from the first act of the play. In this data, it was portrayed that a character who named Harper explained that she consumed too much pills and she even said that she could give birth to a pill. In this play, Harper was portrayed as female with mental

problems and she was addicted to medicine in order to help her reduce her stress.

The value hedonism aspect that portrayed in this data was the part where Harper consumed pills in order to make her feel better and to avoid her problems.

**Data 10:**

The fifth data of value hedonism was **“This was a very strange drug, this drug. Emotional lability, for starters”**. This data appeared on page 66 from the first act of the play. This data considered as value hedonism because this data portrayed drug abuse by the main character who named Prior. In this data the main character consumed drugs in order to help the main character with his problems. This data match to the characteristic of value hedonism in which the main character pursue the value of using drugs even it had no benefit for his future.

The aspect of hedonism in this data was the life style of the main character who consumed drugs.

**Data 12:**

The sixth data of value hedonism was **“Because he borrowed half a million from one of his clients”**. This data appeared on page 72 from the first act of the play. In this data it was portrayed that a character who named Roy who worked as a lawyer borrowed a big amount of money from one of his clients which stated by other character named Martin. The character’s

acted of borrowing money indicated hedonism in this data because it was an instant way to get money.

The data above match to the definition of hedonism theory that used in this study. It was portrayed how the character choose the easiest way to get money. It was the aspect that made this data value hedonism

**Data 16:**

The seventh data was **“If you live fifty more years you won’t swallow all these pill”**. This data appeared on page 189 from the second act of the play. This data considered as value hedonism because this data talked about drugs abuse. The main character who named Roy were talking with a nurse name Belize about drugs. It was portrayed that Roy was a drug addicted and he had a lot drugs with him. The reason why the writer concluded this data as value hedonism was still the same with previous datas about which talked drug abuse. The main character pursued the pleasure from using drugs in order satisfy himself even it would not lasts forever but they still use drugs.

**Data 18:**

The eighth data was **“Wait, I have a mouthful of pills and water”**. this data appeared on page 212 from the second act of the play. This data talked about the main character named Prior who consumed medicine. The main character admitted that he consumed medicine to the other main character of the play by saying that his mouth is full of pills. The reason this data considered as value hedonism was because of the medicine abuse by the main character. The aspect that made this data value hedonism was where the

main character consumed medicine in order to reach got the pleasure and helped him with his problems in life.

**Data 19:**

The ninth data was “**Hire a lawyer, sue somebody, it’s good for the soul**”. This data appeared on page 221 from the second act of the play. This data considered to value hedonism because the main character who named Roy were asked to hire a lawyer to accompany get through his problems. This act considered as hedonism because the main character did not want to be bothered by his problems so by hiring a lawyer, there would be a person who took care his problems and helped him.

The aspect that made this data value hedonism was hiring a lawyer. As what explained by the character, life in America would be easier if people had their own lawyer.

**Data 20:**

The tenth data was “**I want your credit card**”. This data written on page 272 from the second act of the play. The main character who named Harper asked for her husband’s credit card and this action was what made the data to be value hedonism because the main character wanted to take benefit by taking her husband’s credit card. What made the writer concluded this data as value hedonism was because the main character pursued the value and the pleasure of material.

From the data presentation above it could be concluded that there were 20 data of hedonism portrayed two types used in the play script of *Angels*



*in America* by Tony Kushner. The data were divided in two types which were 10 data of hedonistic egoism and 10 data of value hedonism.

From the data presentation above it could be concluded that there were 20 data of hedonism used in the play script of *Angels in America* by Tony Kushner. The data were divided in two types which were 10 data of hedonistic egoism and 10 data of value hedonism.

## **2. The Factors and Impacts of Hedonism**

There were five factors that caused hedonism in this play namely life style, personal problems, medicine, homosexuality and ego. Personal problems and medicine were the most dominant reason for the factors that caused hedonism to the main character of the play script. The causes of hedonism must be followed with impact. The discussion result shows that the factors that caused hedonism on the main characters. There were 5 impacts that were caused by hedonism toward the main characters first was medicine addicted, Second was aggression, Third was being out of control, The fourth impact was egoism and the last was illness.

the writer found some factors that caused hedonism they are: life style (data 2, data 4, data 13, data 20) personal problems (data 1, data 6, data 12), ego (data 11, data 14, data 15, data 17, data 19) and homosexuality (data 8) and the writer also identified the impacts of hedonism towards the main characters namely: medicine addicted (data 3, data 5, data 7, data 9, data 10, data 16, data 18), aggression (data 14), being out of control (data 7), and illness (data 13).

## B. Discussions

In this sub chapter, the writer divided the explanation into two parts. The first part was about the factors that cause hedonism in the play and the second was the impact of hedonism toward the main character.

### 1. Types of Hedonism

Based on result of the data analysis from the previous part of this chapter there were 20 data of hedonism found from the play script *Angels in America* by Tony Kushner , there were two types of hedonism used in the play script of *Angels in America* which were hedonistic egoism and value hedonism. The first was hedonistic egoism which consisted of 10 data. According to Weijer's theory, Hedonistic Egoism was a hedonistic form of egoism, which holds that could do whatever was most in our own interests morally. The writer applied the definition on the data then explained the data through descriptive qualitative method and the second was value hedonism which also consisted of 10 data. Weijers defined that this type of hedonism explain as all pleasure was valuable and should be pursue even if it did not lead to any benefit. This theory the writer applied the definition to the data and explained the data through descriptive qualitative method. So it could be said both types of hedonism were dominant because the data were shared equally for both types of hedonism.

Based on result of the data analysis from the previous part of this chapter, it showed that there were two types of hedonism used in the play script of *Angels in America* by Tony Kushner which were hedonistic egoism contained in the data (1,2,4,6,8,11,13,14,15,17) and value hedonism in the da-

ta (3,5,7,9,10,12,16,18,19,20). According to Weijer's theory, hedonistic egoism is a hedonistic form of egoism, which holds that one could do whatever was most in one's own interests morally. The second was value hedonism. Weijers defined that this type of hedonism explains as all pleasure was valuable and should be pursued even if it did not lead to any benefit. The writer applied the definition on the data then presented the data through descriptive qualitative method

## **2. The factors and impacts of hedonism**

The writer concluded that there were some factors that cause hedonism on the main character of the play such as lifestyle, which portrayed when the main characters wanted to move to a bigger city to get a better life. Personal problems, which are portrayed when the main characters fight each other as an example the part where Harper got mad because she found that her husband was a gay. The next factor was medicine which became a way out of problems for the characters. For example character who named Harper consumed medicine because she had anxieties, mental problems. By consuming valium regularly and even sometimes she took too much pills of valium in a day but that was the only thing that could make her feel better. The next factor was homosexuality. The writer concluded that homosexuality as a part of hedonism because the characters pursued the pleasure from being gay. Then ego which portrayed when the main characters refused things that did not like and only accepted the good things according to them. The theory by Weijers were applied by matching the definition of hedonism and the result of factors

and impacts. All of these factors and impacts were appropriate to the theory of Weijers about hedonism such as sacrificing other's happiness and pursuing the pleasure with no benefit at all.

The explanation above, shows that there were five aspects that caused hedonism in this play namely life style, personal problems, medicine, homosexuality and ego. Personal problems and medicine were the most dominant reason for the factors that caused hedonism to the main character of the play script.

The causes of hedonism must be followed with impact. The discussion result shows that the factors that caused hedonism on the main characters, the writer found that there were 5 impacts that were caused by hedonism toward the main characters. The first was medicine addicted by the main characters that portrayed in the play script for example, when the main character consumed too much pills to forget problems. Second was aggression which was portrayed when the main character became racist against other character. Third was being out of control which was portrayed when the main characters needed something, then decided to steal because he was out of cash. The fourth impact was egoism when the main characters refused follow other character's suggestion even it was for his own good. The last was illness. In this play script it was portrayed that the main character got infected with AIDS as the result of his homosexuality.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer provided the conclusion of the research and suggestion for further research and references.

#### **A. Conclusions**

The data results revealed there were two types that found from the play script of *Angels in America* by Tony Kushner. The data were hedonistic egoism and value hedonism. There was no dominated types of the data because the data were shared equally for both types of hedonism

The factors that caused hedonism and the impact of hedonism toward the main characters. There were five factors that caused hedonism such as life style, abusement medicine, homosexuality, personal problems and ego. While the impacts of hedonism there were five such as agression which were portrayed when the main characters argue and up fighting, out of control which were portrayed the main characters had an hallucination, egoism which were portrayed as the caused of ego by the main characters, medicine addicted when the main character consumed too much pills to forget problems, The last was illness. In this play script it was portrayed that the main character got infected with AIDS as the result of his homosexuality.

#### **B. Suggestion**

Based from the overall result of the research, the writer will like to suggest for those who are interested in analyzing literary works especially play

script, the phenomenon of hedonism can be an alternative issue to be analyze because in modern era, hedonism becomes a big issue in the life of human beings. The writer also hope this thesis will become a reference for the next researcher who wants to conduct a research with sociological approach to identify hedonism in literary works.

The result of this research findings contained sociological aspects that portrayed in the data such as life style of the characters, the way the characters socialize, and the environment that influenced the characters, things that caused the characters to practice hedonism such as mental problems and homosexuality. The writer expected this thesis to be utilized and can become reference to others in learning sociology and its approach and to achieve deeper understanding about sociology in literature.

Finally, the writer hope that this thesis can be useful and be a precious knowledge for all, in developing and enhancing critical thinking skills and ability to analyze and interpret literary works and also becoming more comfortable with examining social issues that appeared in literature especially for the students of English Department around the world.

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UNIVERSITAS

**APPENDICES**

BOSJOWA

## Appendix I

### SYNOPSIS OF THE PLAY SCRIPT "ANGELS IN AMERICA"

In 1985, Shortly after the death of his grandmother, Sarah Ironson, Louis Ironson learns that his boyfriend, Prior Walter, has AIDS. Louis is devastated by this news. While he loves Prior, and has been living with him for years, he's afraid to continue doing so now that he knows he could be endangering his own life.

Meanwhile, Joe Pitt, a young, ambitious Mormon law clerk, meets with his mentor, the powerful New York attorney and conservative icon Roy Cohn. Cohn offers Joe a chance to work in the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. When Joe proposes this idea to his pill-popping wife, Harper, Harper is reluctant to leave New York. She has long hallucinations about her imaginary friend, Mr. Lies, a travel agent who takes her around the world.

In one of Harper's hallucinations, she crosses path with Prior, who is dressed as a woman. Prior tells Harper that her husband (Joe Pitt) is gay. Shortly afterwards, Louis tells Prior that he's moving out of their apartment, despite his love for Prior. At the same time, Harper accuses Joe of being homosexual, and tells him that she's leaving him he should go to Washington without her.

Roy Cohn then learns that he has AIDS his decades of illicit homosexuality have taken their toll. Because Cohn has made his career denouncing liberals and homosexuals, he claims that he has "liver cancer." His nurse in the hospital who recognizes that he has AIDS is Belize, a former lover of Prior. Meanwhile, Prior is admitted to the hospital, where he's taken care of by Emily, a young nurse. In

his dreams, Prior hears a voice telling him that he's a prophet, and that he will begin a "Great Work" soon.

As Cohn's condition deteriorates, he faces the prospect of being disbarred for his decades of bribery and professional corruption. He tries to convince Joe to take the job in Washington so that Joe can convince the Justice Department to back off the disbarment process. Joe, now living alone, is shaken by Cohn's corruption, and refuses to help Cohn. He's further startled when Cohn reveals that he unethically conspired to ensure the execution of Ethel Rosenberg for treason. In the hospital, Cohn is visited by the ghost of Ethel Rosenberg, who mocks Cohn for his corruption, and tells him that he'll be disbarred soon.

At work, Joe crosses paths with Louis, who works as a typist at Joe's firm. Louis recognizes Joe as a "fellow homosexual," and together they begin an unlikely romance. Late at night, Joe drunkenly calls his mother, Hannah Pitt, telling her that he's a homosexual. Hannah, who lives in Salt Lake City, decides to sell her property and come to New York to be with her son. Meanwhile, Prior has visions in which his ancient ancestors tell him that he'll be visited by an angel soon. At the end of Part One, an angel arrives through the ceiling of Prior's apartment, telling him that, "the Great Work begins."

In Part Two, we open in the Kremlin in Moscow: as the 80s draw to a close, the Soviet Union is collapsing, and it's unclear what will replace it. Meanwhile, Joe and Louis continue their relationship. Joe is attracted to Louis, and even says that he loves him. Nevertheless, he realizes that Louis is still devastated at having

left his previous lover, Prior. In addition, Louis is confused and even disgusted by Joe's conservative politics and Mormonism.

Harper, who's descending further and further into fantasy, joins Hannah, who is now working at the Mormon Visitor's Center in Manhattan.

Prior has a vision of an angel, who describes herself as the Angel of America. The angel tells Prior that he'll fulfill the angel's prophecy, but Prior refuses. The Angel visits Prior again and again, giving him orgasms, and forcing him to carry a heavy book and wear a pair of magical spectacles. The Angel explains that the angels envy humans for their ability to change and be unpredictable. Over time, she complains, God has come to love humans more than he loves angels. As a result, Heaven which apparently looks a lot like San Francisco after the Great Earthquake of 1906 is in a state of disarray. When Prior tells Belize about his dream, Belize suggests that Prior wants to return to Louis, and the angel is just his mind's way of reconciling his feelings. Prior acknowledges that Belize might be right, but also suggests that he could be a prophet after all.

Belize treats Cohn's illness, despite the fact that they despise one another. Belize, who claims that he's looking out for Cohn as a "fellow fag," even gives Cohn advice to use his political connections to obtain as much AZT a drug that can treat AIDS as possible. Cohn takes Belize's advice and obtains hundreds of bottles of AZT, more than he could ever take in a lifetime. Despite his taking AZT, Cohn's condition worsens, and he comes closer and closer to death. He hallucinates Ethel Rosenberg again, and she tells him that he's been disbarred, just

a few days before his death. Cohn says that Ethel doesn't scare him he's in the history books, meaning that he'll never die. He pretends to think that Ethel is his mother, and convinces her to sing him a song. After Ethel finishes, Cohn bursts out laughing, claiming that he's "won." With these words, he dies. Belize uses Louis's help to steal Cohn's unused AZT, which he plans to use to help his friends with AIDS.

Louis tells Joe that he needs to sort things out with Prior before he can commit to Joe any further. Louis meets with Prior, whose condition is now so bad that he can barely walk. During their meeting, Louis tells Prior that he's seeing Joe, and Prior is horrified. Prior and Belize sneak into Joe's office to catch a glimpse of Joe. There, Joe recognizes Belize from Cohn's hospital, which leads Prior to assume that Joe has had sex with Roy Cohn. Belize tells Louis about this, and Louis in turn confronts Joe he'd had no idea that Joe worked for such a famously homophobic man. Louis yells at Joe, and Joe angrily defends his beliefs, becoming so furious that he kicks Louis in the face.

Joe meets his mother at the Mormon Visitor's Center, where he admits again that he is homosexual news that devastates Hannah. At the center, Prior confronts Joe. Afterwards, Hannah offers to take Prior to the hospital, much to Prior's surprise. In the hospital, Prior has another vision of the Angel of America. The Angel visible to both Hannah and Prior takes Prior with her to Heaven, while also giving Hannah an intense orgasm.

In Heaven, a panel of angels confronts Prior and asks him to spread their prophecy of sameness across the world. Prior refuses, arguing that the angels' real

problem is with God, not humanity. Prior goes on to ask the angels to bless him with life. The angels have no idea how to cure Prior's AIDS, but they bless him anyway. Prior reminds the angels of the inherent value of life, even if it is life lived in pain, and leaves Heaven.

Prior awakes to find himself in the hospital. Louis visits him and tells him that he wants to make up. Prior admits that he loves Louis, but tells him that they can't be together. Prior also gets a visit from Belize, who provides Prior with AZT. Meanwhile, Harper tells Joe that she's leaving him to go to San Francisco.

The Epilogue takes place five years later, after the fall of the Berlin Wall. Hannah, Louis, Belize, and Prior gather at the Bethesda Fountain in Central Park, Prior's favorite place in the world. Prior, speaking directly to the audience, says that he's lived with AIDS for five years now, and plans on living far longer. He tells the audience about the Mormon prophecy that in the new Millennium, the Bethesda Fountain in Jerusalem will flow again, curing the sick. (Jackson, 2016)

## Appendix II

### BIOGRAPHY OF TONY KUSHNER



Anthony Robert Kushner Born in New York City in 1956, and raised in Lake Charles, Louisiana, Kushner is best known for his two-part epic, *Angels In America: A Gay Fantasia on National Themes*. His other plays include *A Bright Room Called Day*, *Slavs!*, *Hydrotaphia*, *Homebody/Kabul*, ; as well as a musical *Caroline, or Change*, and opera *A Blizzard on Marblehead Neck*, both with composer Jeanine Tesori. Kushner has translated and adapted Pierre Corneille's *The Illusion*, S.Y. Ansky's *The Dybbuk*, Bertolt Brecht's *The Good Person of Sezuan* and *Mother Courage and Her Children*, and the English-language libretto for the children's opera *Brundibár* by Hans Krasa. He wrote the screenplays for Mike Nichols' film of *Angels In America*, and Steven Spielberg's *Munich*. In 2012 he wrote the screenplay for Spielberg's movie *Lincoln*. His screenplay was nominated for an Academy Award, and won the New York Film Critics Circle Award, Boston Society of Film Critics Award, Chicago Film Critics Award, and several others. His books include *But the Giraffe: A Curtain Raising* and *Brundibar: the Libretto*, with illustrations by Maurice Sendak; *The Art of Maurice Sendak: 1980 to the Present*; and *Wrestling with Zion: Progressive Jewish-American Responses to the Palestinian/Israeli Conflict*, co-edited with Alisa Solomon. His recent work includes a collection of one-act plays entitled *Tiny Kushner*, *The Intelligent Homosexual's Guide to Capitalism and Socialism with a Key to the Scriptures*, and an adaptation of Friedrich Dürrenmatt's *The Visit, or The Old Lady Comes to Call*. In addition, a revival of *Angels in America* ran off-Broadway at the Signature Theater and won the Lucille Lortel Award in 2011 for Outstanding Revival.

Kushner is the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize for Drama, an Emmy Award, two Tony Awards, three Obie Awards, two Evening Standard Awards, an Olivier Award, two Oscar nominations, an Arts Award from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, a PEN/Laura Pels Award, a Spirit of Justice Award from the Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders, a Cultural Achievement Award from The National Foundation for Jewish Culture, a Chicago Tribune Literary Prize for lifetime achievement, the 2012 National Medal of Arts, the 2015 Lifetime Achievement in the American Theater Award, the Steinberg Distinguished Playwright Award, the 2019 Dramatists Guild Foundation's Madge Evans & Sidney Kingsley Awards, and the 2020 Distinguished Achievement Award among many others. He is the subject of a documentary film, *Wrestling with Angels: Playwright Tony Kushner*, made by the Oscar-winning filmmaker Freida Lee Mock.

In "After Angels," a profile of Tony Kushner published in *The New Yorker*, John Lahr wrote: "[Kushner] is fond of quoting Melville's heroic prayer from *Mardi* and a *Voyage Thither* ("Better to sink in boundless deeps than float on vulgar shoals"), and takes an almost carnal glee in tackling the most difficult subjects in contemporary history – among them, AIDS and the conservative counter-revolution (*Angels In America*), Afghanistan and the West (*Homebody/Kabul*), German Fascism and Reaganism (*A Bright Room Called Day*), the rise of capitalism (*Hydriotaphia, or the Death of Dr. Browne*), and racism and the civil rights movement in the South (*Caroline, or Change*). But his plays, which are invariably political, are rarely polemical. Instead Kushner rejects ideology in favor of what he calls "a dialectically shaped truth," which must be "outrageously funny" and "absolutely agonizing," and must "move us forward." He gives voice to characters who have been rendered powerless by the forces of circumstances – a drag queen dying of AIDS, an uneducated Southern maid, contemporary Afghans – and his attempt to see all sides of their predicament has a sly subversiveness. He forces the audience to identify with the marginalized – a humanizing act of the imagination." He lives in Manhattan with his husband, Mark Harris. (Barclay,2016)



### Appendix III

#### AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER



Aurelies Riani Mangetan. She was born in 19 May 1999 in Rantepao, North Toraja. She grew up there but she moved to Makassar to continue her study to bachelor degree. Her Father's name is Yakobus Mangetan, he is an entrepreneur and her mother's name is Margaretha Timang, she is a house wife. In her family, the writer is the fifth child among five children. The writer has two older brothers named Damianus Fetly Mangetan, S.P and Marianus Fany Mangetan, S.T. she also has two older sisters named Fermina Maya Mangetan, A.Md. and Maria Deisi Mangetan, S.Kom.

During the time when the writer was a student at Bosowa University the writer joined an internal organization of her faculty called BEM or Student Executive Board. The writer served as member on publication and documantation divison and also served as public relation division member on ILMIBSI or Indonesian Institute of Cultural and Literature Student Assotiation in 2020. Her motto in life is "What ever you decide to do, make sure it makes you happy.