

Thesis

**The Hedonism Lifestyle of 19th Century Manhattan in Anna Godbersen's
*The Luxe***

THESIS

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ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF

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2015

The Hedonism Lifestyle of 19th Century Manhattan in Anna Godbersen's

The Luxe

THESIS

**Presented to Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)***

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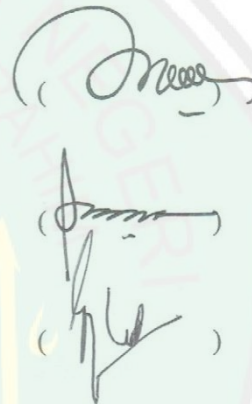
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parent

Zainal Muttaqin S.pd

&

Siti Asiyah

Who always support me in all aspects, let me hold their hand when I am afraid, keep my spirit and never let me down

My Young Brothers

Miftakhul Firdaus

&

M. Ghulamun Khalim

Who always make me want to be the best model for both.

All member of my big family

Who always support and pray for my best.

MOTTO

“Dahulukan Urusan Allah Maka Allah yang akan menyelesaikan urusanmu”

“Settled your God affairs in advance, God is gonna settle your affairs.”

Just thank to Allah!



STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I notify that the thesis entitled *The Hedonism Lifestyle of 19th Century Manhattan in* Godbersen's *The Luxe*. Authentically my original work to accomplish the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (SS) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. It does not merge any instances written or published before by another person, in addition to the quotations and bibliography. Owing to the fact, I am the only one who is liable for the thesis if there are any objections or claims from others.

Malang, June 22, 2015



Nisa Aturrahmayanti

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Thanks to **The Almighty Allah**, The Owner of Life in the earth and heaven
Sholawat and *salamis* solely delivered to the guide of Islam

The Prophet Muhammad saw

Thereby, I am able to present my thesis entitled
 The Hedonism Lifestyle of 19th Century Manhattan in Anna Godbersen's *The Luxe*

The requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra
 in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities
 at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang

It is properly giving humble respects to
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ABSTRACT

Aturrahmayanti, Nisa. 2015. The Hedonism Lifestyle of 19th Century in Manhattan in Anna Godbersen's *The Luxe* Thesis. Literature. English Letters and Language Department. Faculty of Humanities. The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Keywords: The life, upper class, the luxe, and social stratification, Hedonism.

Literary work is a tool for drawing social issues in a certain condition and certain time. The social issue is drawn in the plot which is told by characters in the novel. *The Luxe* novel that is used as the basic source of this research introduces the readers to Manhattan's top society in which most of them are hedonists and have a good lifestyle. This novel tells about the experience of upper class's life in the late 19th century that very rich and identical with hedonism. What is explained in *The Luxe* novel may be the reflection of Manhattan's real life at the same time. Therefore the researcher uses mirror theory to conduct this research.

The purposes of the study are to find out is the characters' classification is in Manhattan's stratification class in *The Luxe* novel and Hedonism lifestyle of Manhattan society portrait in the 19th century. The research applies literary criticisms as the method of this analysis. The reflection of the novel and the real life can be known using mirror theory. Mirror theory will compare the data of the novel with the data from the real life of Manhattan. The source is taken from Godbersen's *The Luxe* which is focused on the hedonism life of several families especially hedonist life of Holland, Schoonmaker, and Hayes family that may reflect the real life of Manhattan society.

As the result, researcher found there are three kinds of Society in the novel. Those are upper, middle, and lower class. The researcher found that the only upper class Hedonism lifestyle is mentioned in *The Luxe* novel. The Researcher found that the story of Manhattan's Hedonism life in *The Luxe* novel is compatible with the real history of Manhattan. Both of them are doing Hedonism life but in the different ways. This study finds that Manhattan society in *The Luxe* novel applies Folk Hedonism. Whereas, Manhattan society's real life applies Motivational Hedonism. Thereby, the researcher found that *The Luxe* novel is the reflection of Manhattan's Upper-class life in 19th Century.

ABSTRAK

Aturrahmayanti, Nisa. 2015. The Hedonism Lifestyle of 19th Century in Manhattan in Anna Godbersen's *The Luxe* Thesis. Sastra. Jurusan Sastra dan Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum

Kata kunci: kehidupan, kelas atas, the luxe, dan stratifikasi sosial, Hedonis.

Karya sastra merupakan suatu alat yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan isu-isu social pada waktu dan tempat tertentu. Isu social yang digambarkan pada suatu karya sastra biasanya tergambar pada alur cerita yang diceritakan oleh tokoh-tokoh pada novel. Novel *The Luxe* yang digunakan sebagai data utama pada penelitian kali ini memperkenalkan pembaca pada masyarakat kelas atas di Manhattan yang melakukan pola hidup Hedonis dan memiliki mode hidup yang baik. Novel ini menceritakan pengalaman kehidupan kelas atas pada akhir abad 19 masehi yang sangat kaya dan identic dengan kehidupan Hedonis. Cerita yang ditampilkan dalam novel *The Luxe* kemungkinan merupakan refleksi dari kehidupan nyata masyarakat Manhattan. Oleh sebab itu, peneliti menggunakan teori cermin untuk penelitian kali ini.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan klasifikasi kelas social pada novel *The Luxe* dan kehidupan Hedonis masyarakat Manhattan yang tergambar pada abad 19 Masehi. Peneliti menggunakan metode kritik sastra untuk menganalisis penelitian kali ini. Sedangkan refleksi kehidupan masyarakat Manhattan baik yang diceritakan di novel atau di kehidupannyata dapat diketahui melalui teori cermin. Teori cermin akan membandingkan data dari novel dengan data dari kehidupan nyata Manhattan. Data yang akan digunakan diambil dari novel Godbersen berjudul *The Luxe* yang hanya akan berfokus pada kehidupan Hedonis beberapa keluarga yaitu keluarga Holland, Schoonmaker, dan Hayes yang kemungkinan menggambarkan kehidupan nyata masyarakat Manhattan.

Peneliti menemukan bahwa cerita dari kehidupan Hedonis masyarakat Manhattan di novel *The Luxe* novel cocok dengan kehidupan nyata masyarakat Manhattan. Keduanya melakukan kehidupan hedonis tetapi dengan cara yang berbeda. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa masyarakat Manhatta pada novel *The Luxe* menerapkan Folk Hedonism. Sedangkan masyarakat Manhattan pada kehidupan nyata menerapkan

Motivational Hedonism. Dengan begitu, peneliti menemukan bahwa novel *The Luxe* merupakan gambaran dari masyarakat kelas atas Manhattan pada abad 19 Masehi.



الملخص

لوكس لايف ستايل مذهب المتعة من القرن التاسع عشر في مانهاتن في أنا غودبرسن. 2015. نيسا، اتورراهمايانتي الجامعي لإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك. في كلية الانسانية و ثقافته. دان البهاسا انجليزية سا. ستر جرسن. ساسترا. الرسالة إبراهيم مالانجز.

الدكتور شمس الدين، فمبمبغ

الكلمات الرئيسية: حياة، الطبقة العلية، سترا تا الا جتماعية، المتع.

العمل في بصر الاجتماعية القضايا. معين ومكان زمان في الاجتماعية القضايا لوصف تستخدم التي الأداة هو الأدبي العمل البيانات باعتباره لوكس رواية تستخدم. الرواية في الشخصيات رواها القصة تدفق على بصر ما وعادة الأدبي. جيدة حياة وضع ولها ذاته في السرور حياة قام الذي مانهاتن في العليا الطبقات إلى القارئ يدخل الدراسة هذه في الرئيسية مع سواء حد على والمتعوىون جدا غنية الميلاد قبل كانت عشر التاسع القرن أواخر في عالية حياة تجربة تحكي الرواية هذه نظرية الباحثون استخدم ولذلك، مانهاتن مجتمع الحقيقية للحياة انعكاس ربما لوكس رواية في القصة واردة هي. الحياة. الدراسة لهذه المرأة

مانهاتن المتعوى المجتمع وحياة لوكس رواية على الاجتماعية الطبقة تصنيف على للعثور الدراسة هذه من الغرض وكان حياة مانهاتن جيد انعكاس حين في. الدراسة هذه لتحليل الأدبي النقد باستخدام الباحث. الميلادي عشر تسعة أبات في بصر مقارنة المرأة ونظرية. المرأة نظرية خلال من إليه ينظر أن يمكن لا الحقيقية الحياة في أو الرواية في قال كما المجتمع والتي لوكس غودبرسن الرواية من البيانات ستستخدم اتخذ وقد. مانهاتن من الحياة واقع من البيانات مع الرواية على البيانات مجتمع الحقيقية الحياة تصور المحتمل من وهابز سجونمكر، هولندا، المتعوى عائلة العائلات، بعض حياة على فقط ستركز مانهاتن

مانهاتن في الحقيقية الناس حياة مع تناسبها لوكس رواية الرواية في مانهاتن المتعوى المجتمع حياة قصة أن الباحثون ووجد مذهب الشعبية تطبيق لوكس رواية عن منهاتن الناس أن الدراسة وجدت. مختلفة بطريقة ولكن متعوى حياة يفعل من كل هي لوكس رواية أن الباحثون وجد وبذلك، تنطبق تحفيزي المتعة مذهب الحقيقية الحياة في مانهاتن المجتمع بينما. المتعة. الميلادي عشر تسعة أبات في الراقي المجتمع مانهاتن من صورة

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, statement of the problems, the objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, a research methodology that covers research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary work is tool for drawing social issues in a certain condition and certain time. Usually, the author draws social issue in her/his time but sometimes he/she draws social issue from a different time. However, still related with the time when the literary work made. The novel is one of literary works which draws social issues. The social issue is drawn in the plot which is told by several characters in the novel. From the story of novel story which is drawn the transcription of historical event in several time. The novel can be used as the mirror of the period.

The Luxe is the first version of *Luxe* series novel which has four novels in total. They are *The Luxe*, *Rumors*, *Envy*, and *Splendor*. Those novels were created by best seller author Anna Godbersons. *The Luxe's* genre is young adult novel. *Though they are series novel, they have their own point of view story and they also have different main character. The Luxe* introduces to the readers about Manhattan's top society who most of them are hedonist and have a good style of life. This novel tells about the

experience of upper class's life in late 19th late Century that very rich and identical with hedonism.

The *Luxe* illuminates the glamour life of Elizabeth Holland as the main character until her lies died. Elizabeth Holland is the representation of upper class in this novel. She was born in the top society family that is Holland family. Her family is respected in Manhattan because of their wealth (Sorooco, 2007). It is told in the novel synopsis that the novel shows the hedonism life of the top society in Manhattan. Thus, researcher chose this novel to compare it with the real life of upper class in Manhattan around the 19th century.

As stated before that the novel illuminating about Manhattan lifestyle. Therefore, talking about Manhattan is needed. Manhattan is an area that includes to New York region which is famous with its luxury. There are some streets which show luxurious scenery with luxurious buildings. Those building is functions as a house of socialite and a shopping place of Manhattan's upper class until nowadays. Some streets which are very famous in Manhattan are Fifth Avenue and Broadway where the upper area was accessible enough to support upper class's hedonism lifestyle since 1827 (Buyan, 1999).

Hedonism life is the view of "pleasure is the good". Hedonism is also about value holds that the only thing that ultimately ever makes the world or a life better. It is containing more pleasure and less pain (Michel, 2012). In this case, each person must have a different pleasure as well as the pain that they feel, is definitely different for

each individual. As well as Hedonist life which appears in Manhattan society is the shape of Manhattan society's way to looking for a happiness life.

Hence, like the previous explanation, this study will discuss the life of Manhattan. The life of Manhattan is not far from hedonist life which appears in a lifestyle. Lifestyle is a human way of life that is identified by how people spend their time, what their interest and also their opinion (Cambridge, 3rd ed). Lifestyle can be looked from individual or group. Every individual or group has their own lifestyle. Upper class's lifestyle is clearly different with others. It can be looked from the way of upper class spend their time, it is different with the lower class. The upper class may spend their time with going to party or doing business, whereas the lower class may spend their time by working hard for life. The differences between those groups lifestyle will be interested to be known.

Basically, a region will only be occupied by one of society is impossible, as well as the area called Manhattan. Although this area is famous inhabited by the upper class, but it surely in the area have other class. The researcher tried to investigate lifestyle in the Hedonistic Manhattan community. Basically, Hedonistic lifestyle among one community and the others certainly have differences. Therefore, divide society into sections based on their property to be considered to help the course of the study.

Basically, society is divided into several groups. This distribution depends on several characters in *The Luxe* novel. Society is divided based on their wealth, but in another case, it may depend on generation. This social classification called as social

stratification. Social stratification is not an unfamiliar thing in our society. Conscious or not, society divides themselves into several groups in several classes which are famous as social stratification. This social stratification still happens until nowadays. Though, sometimes it is not really visible in the society. In social stratification, society is divided into three kinds of society. Those are upper class includes everyone who is very rich, the lower class includes someone who is poor, and the middle-class includes everyone who stays in the middle of both classes. According to *Sociology and You* (p. 242), the countries are divided into three classes, those are upper, middle, and lower class. However, in Marx theory, Marx divided the social class into dominant and subordinate, boss and servant, landed proprietor and servant, and bourgeois and proletarian. Those distributions depend on the material production aspect (Kurniawan, 2012). The upper class is the class which has the biggest power to do anything. Usually, everyone or family who includes to the upper class become the spotlight of the other around them include their lifestyle, behaviors, and other aspects. All about the upper class may become something interesting for others because the way of their life which looks so glamour.

Actually, the literary work above does not appear from the empty room. As stated by Kurniawan (2012) that literary work is the product of a culture which uses language as the media. Literary work also cannot be separated from the social aspect which causes this literary work appears. Hence, literary work has relation with certain society because literary work is the product of the society in a certain condition and

certain time. That is why the literary work can be used as the mirror of a certain condition or situation in a certain time. As stated by Ian Watt in Kurniawan (2012), that one of Literary Sociology classifications is literary as the mirror of certain society.

Finally, the study uses sociological approach which believes that literary work is the imitation period to get the information about the life of Manhattan's upper class in the 19th century. From this research, the researcher hopes this study will increase reader's knowledge and this study also will be used as a reference for another study which uses the same topic or same object.

The researcher will conduct the research built on the previous studies that were done by some people in some articles. Those are Erica Sorocco (2007), Anidori-Isilee (2007), and some other articles which explain a small review about the novel. Both researchers' articles only present a little review about the novel, especially about the characters. Exactly this research does not have academic previous study yet. Therefore, the researcher is interested in this topic.

The researcher focuses to upper class's life because many researchers are focused their research to lower class life especially in bondage aspect. Like these several previous studies "Social Problem of New York Slum Society in the 1890s as Portrayed in *Maggie: A Girl of the street*" by Stephen Crane. The other reason, *The*

Luxe novel only shows the upper class way of life and only a few of other classes' way of life.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, this thesis is intended to answer the following problems:

1. What are the Character's classifications of social stratification in the novel?
2. How is Hedonism lifestyles of Manhattan society portrait in 19th century?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Base on the stated problem, the objective of this study are:

1. To know the characters' classification in Manhattan's stratification class in the novel.
2. To know Hedonism lifestyles of Manhattan society portrait in 19th century.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

According to the research topic, the researcher wants to analyze the life of Manhattan society in a late 19th century because the story of *the luxe* novel illuminated it. In addition, the researcher wants to illuminate the hedonist life. It is drawn in the society lifestyle which identically with hedonistic. This research focuses on analyzing in several families those are Holland, Hayes, and Schoonmaker family in *The Luxe* by Anna Godbersen. Even, *The Luxe* also explains about the other

families but this novel focuses on those three families. This research will not discuss the other families that are not explained above. The researcher will not discuss further on physiological aspect that make some families exist in a glamour lifestyle.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to contribute the theoretical and practical for the development of the literary study. Theoretically, the researcher hopes the result of this study gives contribution for literary study. This research is aimed to enriching the theoretical of literary study, especially in a sociological approach. This study is expected to be an alternative example of literary criticism which discusses the life of Manhattan's upper class. It also can be an alternative example for other researchers who analyze literary work using a sociological approach.

Practically, it gives more understanding to the researcher and the readers about the history of the life of Manhattan's upper class around 19th century. This research is aimed to explore the history of Manhattan upper class which has not been expressed in the historical book. This study may guide another researcher especially the literary students of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang State Islamic University who want to conduct the study of the life of Manhattan's upper class uses a sociological approach which shows literary as the mirror of society. This study may give inspiration and useful information to another researcher for conducting literary work research, especially in the same subject.

1.6 Research Methodology

The research method in this section covers research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1 Research Design

This research includes to literary criticism. Literary criticism is the evaluation, analysis, description, or interpretation of literary works. This research attempt to conduct the discussion about literary work include a description, analysis, and interpretation of literary work by the title *The Luxe* with the specific topic Manhattan's life. In addition to conduct this research, the researcher uses a Sociological approach to know the reflection of Manhattan upper class's life in 19th century.

1.6.2 Data Sources

The data source in this study is novel itself. That is a novel by the title *The Luxe* created by Anna Godbersen. This novel is published by Harper Collins Publisher on November 20, 2007. This novel is published in United State. It uses and has English 433 pages. The data represents in the form of words, phrase, sentences, or dialogue in the novel which indicate the life of Manhattan society especially which cause the social discrepancy between one class and another class. The researcher uses some of the related references such as history books, the encyclopedia of sociology,

and other written materials prints from the library and literary sites that dealing with the data of Manhattan's upper-class life in 19th century.

Besides, the data are from the text of the novel, itself, the researcher also needs lots of information related to the social problem of way of Manhattan upper class life which cause the social discrepancy.

1.6.3 Data Collection

The researcher takes some steps in collecting the data. The steps are taken by the researcher to collect the data are followed. First is reading the novel. There are several steps of reading which researcher did. Firstly, the researcher reads the novel to understand the story and decides the topic which will be analyzed. Secondly, the researcher reads the novel to find out data. Thirdly, the researcher reads the novel to highlighting the data in form of some dialogues, expression, descriptions, even and situations described in the novel related to the problem of the study. Second is classifying the data which already collected. Third is finding out and reading the other source data as secondary data sources which related with a research problem. Fourth is classifying the data from secondary data sources which related to Manhattan's upper-class life.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After the data have been collected, the researcher will analyze the data using a sociological approach. In this discussion, the researcher is going to analyze the novel

uses several steps. To know which families includes to upper class, first, the researcher divides and classify the social class in the novel according to the characteristic of several classes. Second, researcher focuses on the upper class or the highest class in the novel and looking for the highest class's hedonism of life. Third, the researcher compares the data with the real condition of Manhattan's upper class way of life in the 19th century.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid difference understanding, the researcher would like to find the specific key term in this study.

- **The life:** the aim *life* is lifestyle or the way of certain society life, here the society is upper-class society who live in Manhattan
- **The upper class** is some family in certain society group who is very rich, or has a special relation with royal, or include as the royal family.
- **The luxe:** the luxe means luxurious include the lifestyle, building, and many other aspects.
- **Social discrepancy:** discrepancy shapes gap between one class and another class and it make the middle to upper and lower to the middle jealous.
- **Hedonism:** hedonism is a theory that belief pleasure is the important things and pain must be avoided.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Lifestyle

Before discussing the lifestyle, it is better to know the definition of lifestyle. *Lifestyle* is the term is given for a mode of living adopted by an individual, a group, a nation or a commonwealth of nations. Reusswig (n.d.) say that Lifestyles are group-specific forms of how individuals live and interpret their lives in a social Context. According to David (1996) lifestyle is human action pattern which made someone different with others because everyone has his/her own lifestyle. Sobel in David (1996) lifestyle is every way of life which is specific and can be known. From the whole definition above it can be concluded that lifestyle is someone or group style of life which different in each individual and groups.

The different lifestyle in social class' life may look from the way of someone spending their leisure time and also the way of someone spending their money for. The upper and lower classes have a different way to spend their leisure time. Upper class may spend their lesser time with going to party all night or doing unclear call. Whereas, the lower class spends their time by works for life and fines out money. Upper spend their money for buying something which is not really needed and it will inversely proportional to other classes. In his book, David (1996) say that lifestyle is one of the characteristics of the modern world which he calls as modernization. In modern life, the word lifestyle is something which familiar in every society.

Nowadays, the word lifestyle uses not only to say the way of life but also the way of dressing, the way of eat, and others.

In the development of age, lifestyle uses to show the identity of someone or groups. It can be looked from the way of dressing, consuming, and recreation. From the way of dressing, consuming, and recreation show someone social class position. Like stated by Bourdieu in Tomlinson (1998) he said that the identification of particular lifestyle is entangled with the position occupied within a social hierarchy. The upper are tended to wear good and trendy clothes to show their class. This case will guide other classes to follow the upper because imitated culture is something familiar happened in the modern era. This case, use by other social classes as a tool for increasing their social status. Indirectly this tendency will engage excessive consumption in society. As stated by David (1996) that the other way to increase social status in early modern Europe imitate high group lifestyle and do excessive consumption.

In another side, the producer uses lifestyle as a tool for elevating their profit from the consumption habit. It appeared to elevate habits of consumption, dressing, and recreation to categories in a system of social classification.

2.1.1. Glamour Lifestyle

Lifestyle is something that cannot be separated from human daily. Someone could show his/her class to the others by their lifestyle especially when they do glamor lifestyle. Glamor lifestyle comes from two different words which related to

each other. Those are glamour and lifestyle. Glamour is the special exciting and attractive quality of a person, place or activity (Cambridge, 3rd ed). As stated that according to David (1996) lifestyle is human action pattern which made someone different with others because everyone has his/her own lifestyle. Someone who is very rich usually shows the wealth by doing glamor lifestyle.

2.1.2 Hedonism

The word hedonism comes from Greek word *hēdonismos* from the basic word ἡδονή *hēdonē* that has meaning "pleasure". Eventhough, the meaning of hedonism is a pleasure, this theory is not only about pleasure but also a pain. As stated by Michael (2012) hedonistic theories identify pleasure and pain as the only important elements of whatever phenomena they are designed to describe.

Hedonism itself which merely discussed has some definitions. According to Veenhoven (2003), Hedonism is a way of life, characterized by openness to pleasurable experience. Hedonism is also a kind of values in the moral that appreciated of enjoyment. As stated by Skeman (n.d) hedonism is the theory that pleasure and pains are the only two factors of intrinsic value or disvalue for human life. As stated by Simon Blackburn and Gregory Pence in Michael (2012) hedonism is a specifically normative theory which claims that pursuing our own pleasure should be the aim of all our actions without mentioning any other types of hedonism. By some explanations that already mentioned above, it is clear that hedonism is a

worldview about the only one is a pleasure. Hedonist race to pursue the pleasure and avoid pain without considering their own future and others.

Inside of Hedonistic theory there are several types of Hedonism. The famous researcher who divided hedonism is Daniel Michael Weijers. His work is Weiners's Seven Theories which is very famous. The seven categories of hedonism are as follows: folk hedonism, value hedonism, prudential hedonism, motivational hedonism, normative hedonism, hedonistic egoism, and hedonistic utilitarianism.

According to philosopher Michael (2012), Folk Hedonism is everyday understanding of hedonism. Everyday understanding of hedonism that explains above means that Folk Hedonism definition depends on non-philosopher definition. Non-philosophers tend to think of a hedonist as a person who seeks out pleasure for they without any particular regard for his/her own future well-being, or for the well-being of others. According to non-philosophers hedonist is someone who never misses an opportunity to indulge in the pleasures of sex, drugs, and rock 'n' roll, even if the indulgences are likely to lead to relationship problems, health problems, regrets, or sadness for themselves or for others. Folk Hedonism is a rough combination of Motivational Hedonism, Hedonistic Egoism, and a reckless lack of foresight.

Value hedonism is a theory about value holds that all and only pleasure is intrinsically valuable and all and only pain is intrinsically dis-valuable or more simply, pleasure is the only prudential good and pain is the only prudential bad.

Hedonism as a theory about value holds that only pleasure is an important and valuable part then pain is a paltry thing. Money is an example of pleasure which could use to buy many things, such as food, shelter, and status-signifying goods, bring us a pleasure or help us to avoid pain.

Prudential Hedonism believes that all and only pleasures intrinsically make people's life go better and all and only pain intrinsically makes their life go worse. In a glance, Prudential Hedonism has the same definition with Folk Hedonism but both are different. The different between Folk Hedonism and Prudential Hedonists is that Prudential Hedonists usually understand that pursuing pleasure and avoiding pain in the very short-term is not always the best strategy in achieving the optimal long-term balance of pleasure over pain.

Motivational Hedonism is the theory is the desire to encounter pleasure and avoid pain, it guides all of our behavior. Skemman (n.d) asserts that only pleasure and pain motivates someone. Every human action builds on how many pleasure that they will get when they do something.

Normative Hedonism is the theory that happiness should be pursued and pain should be avoided. There are two major types of Normative Hedonism: Hedonistic Egoism and Hedonistic Utilitarianism. Both types commonly use happiness as the sole criterion for determining the moral rightness or wrongness of an action.

Hedonistic Egoism is the theory that we should morally speak, do whatever is the most in our own best interests. Hedonistic Egoism holds that the most interests is whatever makes us happiest. It is whatever provides us with the most net pleasure after pain is subtracted.

However, hedonist has several characteristics. According to Cicero in Russell (2004) the characteristic of hedonist are: has instant way of life view, sees the result achievement from the last result not the process, becomes the seeker of the fistic modernists, has relativity of enjoyment up to great, fulfills his/her spontaneous desirability. When Hedonist have big problem, they think that all the world heats them, how much money that they have will be out.

Something that emerge hedonism is the basic feeling of human that always wants to escape from pain and always want to be happy. The environmental argument holds that hedonism gives rise to over-consumption. Basically, it is done by someone to full fill his/her pleasurable feeling. Thus, it is identical with the upper class lifestyle that always sets out enjoyment and glamor lifestyle. Hedonism is also cannot be separated from alcoholic, eating sweet, and smoking. Like stated by Venhoven (2003) says that at the individual level there are also two lines of critique. The first is that hedonism undermines health. This argumentation applies in particular to the pursuit of sensory pleasures such as drinking alcoholic beverages, smoking tobacco, eating sweets and abundant sex.

From the characteristics of hedonist above, it can be known that hedonism emphasizes in body's need and soul need in looking for happiness or pleasure. Though there some definitions and some kinds of Hedonism, it is almost certain that Hedonism knew as a worldview that states out pleasure and avoids pain.

2.2. Consumption

Lifestyle cannot be separated from consumption behavior because basically the word lifestyle, social class, and consumption have high relevancy. The lifestyle emerges consumption for fulfilling necessity, a habit is to fulfill the need. Lifestyle is something which related with a mode and always changes the following trend. The mode is followed by liestyle include the way of dressing, housing, menu, and others. This model development should be followed by someone who concerns in lifestyle.

According to Bourdieu in Tomlinson (1998), the identification of particular lifestyle is entangled with the position occupied with social hierarchy. Therefore the occupational class of individual has some bearing on his/her consumption habits which are independent of income. This is true whether out necessary or habit, or to fulfill the need to exhibit distinction form or from association with other social groupings.

2.3. Manhattan

Manhattan is an area that includes to New York region. This area famous for luxury scenery with luxury buildings build in Broadway and Fifth Avenue area.

Manhattan is an amazing, energetic place, forever changing. Much has happened here in the four hundred years since the first Europeans arrived. Events that reflect not only the story of New York City but also the story of the United States as well, much of this history is not so easy to be seen. In Manhattan, the reminders of the past are often torn down and replaced with something new. New Yorkers, who always strive “to get ahead,” rarely have time to look back. The entries are arranged by today’s street addresses. Manhattan is divided into four parts:

1. Downtown: all addresses south of and including Chambers Street and the Brooklyn Bridge.
2. The Village (which includes the Lower East Side and Soho) : all addresses north of Chambers Street to and including 14th Street.
3. Midtown: all addresses north of 14th Street to and including 59th Street.
4. Above 59th Street: the rest of Manhattan.

Within each of these sections, the alphabetical streets are listed first, followed by the numbered avenues and then the numbered streets in sequence. Last, each street or avenue is then arranged by individual address or house number (Bunyan, 1999)

2.3.1. History of Manhattan

The history of Manhattan cannot be separated from New York and American history. In general, America starts to rise as central of industry around the nineteenth century. As stated by Tindal and David (2004) that American’s rise as an industrial and agriculture giant around a late nineteenth century. In this era the economic grow

speedily and many labors are needed in this age. In another research that done by Colognesi, Levine, and Mach (2010) they stated that at mid-century New York represented a city of extreme wealth and poverty. Then in 1850, New York held a dominant position in the national economy from a national and international trade, the city's burgeoning port and shipping industry, investments in transportation systems and real estate accumulated in the hands of a new class of merchants.

Many cases that cause of the economics development of America at that time. First is the effect of England industrial revolution. As stated in *The Industrial Revolution in the United States* article industrial revolution is the way to the production of goods moved from home businesses, where products were generally crafted by hand, to machine-aided production in factories. This way of production, starts to be cited by American. From this way of production, the manager starts to build mass production and reduce the manual labor. Therefore they can increase their income significantly. Beside the England industrial revolution, the development of railroad is also given contribution in the development of American. The development of railroad made the easier distribution of commodity that produces by factories into market and consumer. This case also contributes the development of a local market or smaller market that became the national market. It is like stated in *Late Nineteenth* article that the vast expansion of the railroads in the late 1800s changed smaller market into one national market, in which goods could be shipped to be sell across the country.

The development of American economy cause the emerge of new rich people which will be categorized as Upper class. New rich will be categorised as the upper class is something not easy. They should be occupied by the other upper class. To be occupied by an upper class they should look like the upper, like their way of dressing, housing, communicating, and others. Then, to fulfill their needed, new rich people disposed to do consumerism habit. This situation was happening in America around 19th century especially in late 19th century. This situation was also happening around Manhattan area. Many of new rich people appear in this era because many new industries become a success.

The upper of Manhattan lived in several pleases that were famous as the upper please. One of it called Upper East Side. In this please defined as the area between 59th Street, 96th Street, Central Park and the East River. Thes please is often touted as the home of individual wealth. Beside this please, there is another influential please that known as Fifth Avenue. In the 1890s, the north side of Fifth Avenue around 59th Street known as the area that was not considered to be a prestigious neighborhood, this area started to touch by the upper. In those areas that explained, the upper life, live, and grow.

2.4. Society

Hedonism is worldview which is done by human society. Therefore, to understand hedonism side of one society, it is better to know the society itself. In an

Oxford dictionary eleven edition, society is the aggregate of people living together in more or less ordered Community. Society is not only people who lived together in one certain area but also they associated together for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes.

In understanding human and human societies, no subject is more important than social stratification. The system of social stratification helps shape people live, their opportunities for a better life, their mental health and life expectation (Kerbo, 2006). Most people are aware of the fact that some rich people while others are poor. Generally, according to Kerbo (2006) class is a group of individual with the similar position, political, and economic interests within the stratification system. According to Marx class is a social group which has certain function in production. According to Durkheim in Kurniawan (2012) class is a community. Depend on Weber in Kurniawan (2012) class is defined as groups of people who the life opportunity was given by marker circumstance and could be differentiated from their status and honorary which given by other for them. This Webber model used to change Marx model. If Marx defined social class depends on production, Weber defined social class depends on consumption.

According to Kerbo (2006), class system has are several controversies involve such factors (1) the most important criteria in distinguishing classes (2) the number of class divisions that exist (3) the extent to which individual should recognize these

divisions if they are to be meaningful (4) whether or not class divisions are exist in the United States and other industrial societies.

Class divisions are based on three main criteria: a person's position in the **occupational structure**, a person's position in **authority structure**, and a person's ownership of property, which we call the **property structure**. These three criteria tend to intersect producing more or less distinct class division.

A typical listing of class divisions in the United States is made primarily in terms of occupational and economic divisions. The United States is an industrial capitalist nation, such divisions are most importance in the stratification system. These class divisions are often labeled upper class, upper middle class, lower middle class, working class, and lower class. Similar labels, specifying occupation more distinctly, are a capitalist class (upper class), higher nonmanual (higher white collar), lower nonmanual (lower white collar), skilled manual (skilled blue collar), and unskilled manual (unskilled blue collar).

The **upper class** is used to signify families high in property ownership, with high authority flowing from such ownership. These are the old established families with significant ownership of major corporations.

The **corporate class** is used to signify people with high authority and power in major corporations and often government, usually without extensive ownership in these corporations. These people include top corporate executive like presidents, vice

president and so on and corporate board members. There are some evidence that the upper class is shrinking in importance while this corporate class is growing in importance.

The **middle class** is used to signify those with the relatively little property, but high to the middle position in occupation (nonmanual labor) and authority. The further distinction is made with respect to the other upper middle (lesser corporate manager, doctors, lawyers, and so forth) and lower middle class (office workers, clerks, salespeople).

The **working class** is used to signify people with little or no property, middle to the low position in occupation (manual labor), and little or no authority. A further distinction will be made with respect to skilled and unskilled manual workers. At times the term **lower class** is used to signify those individuals with no property, who are often unemployed and have no authority that is the poor (Kerbo, 2006).

On the other hand, status is often used to indicate the position in a social structure with certain right and duties attached to the certain position. On the other hand, status is often used to indicate something like class position within a hierarchy.

Social mobility may be defined as individual or group movement within the class system. Actually, there are two types of social mobility that are vertical and horizontal or it is called social mobility up and down compare with social movement

across the position of roughly equal rank. There is clear evidence that social mobility in the United State has slowed considerably beginning in the 1980s.

According to Marx in Kurniawan (2012), he divided the social class into landowner, stockholder, and the worker who has no anything except their hand. Those three groups are three big social classes which are based on production factor in the classic economic system that is land, financial capital, and labor. This Marx model is not a simple model and also not as clear as apparently. In the other opportunity, Marx uses the word class for several interpretations, one of them to differentiate three classes those are a landowner, stockholder, and labor, but in other opportunity, Marx explain only two classes press and someone who pressed.

According to Weber in Kurniawan (2012) opinion, someone got their status from their birth. This status will reflect in their lifestyle. Webber in Kerbo (1996) describe that there are three dimensions of stratification as a class, status, and party (or power). Those three typically converge, with upper-class families usually at the top on being involved in the social institutions of the upper class such as social clubs, expensive private schools, exclusive summer resorts, debutante balls, high-status charities, and cultural events that promote a certain lifestyle is most important.

According to Ratna (2011) explains in a book by the title Anthropology Sastra that every society consists of several groups that is central group, leading group, arbiter group, determining group, middle class, elite group and others. People in one

group are they who have same purposes. If there are more one group live in the same area, it will form a heterogeneous community. In this heterogeneous community the other class will give more attention to the powerful class or elite class as limelight, include their lifestyle, attitude, controversy, and others. The word elite itself coming from Latin word *liger* with the meaning choose or the chosen object. So the elite group has limited members. There several kinds of elite class according to Keller in Nyoman (2011):

1. elite politics with loyalty characteristic
2. elite economy with wealth ownership characteristic
3. elite military with safety stability characteristic
4. elite scientific with searching of universal propriety characteristic
5. elite culture with originality characteristic and others

From several distributions above, it can be concluded that there several types of classes. First is the class consisting of a superior member or elite group. This group is divided into several elite categories. Second is the class that consisting of inferior members that influenced by elite categories. Third is the class which cannot include to the upper or elite class but it could not say as an inferior class or lower class that is middle class.

2.5. *The Sociology of Literature (Mirror Theory)*

Actually, sociology of literature already appears around Plato and Aristotle era. In the book by the title, Republic showed the relation between literature and society. However, the literature in this book is in form of poetry because at that time all literature is created in that form (Suwardi, 2011). According to Plato literature is the imitation of ideas. Plato wrote that poetry is *mimesis*. Poetry is a mirror that reflects the world (Abraham, n.d.).

Actually, sociological literary come from two different aspect learning sociology and literary itself. Sociology learns about the relation between human and society. The word sociology come from Greek word *socio* and *logos*. Socio means together or friend, then the meaning of logos is knowledge, whereas, literature is the branch of art (Kutha, 2003). According to Warren and Wellek in Kurniawan (2012) literary is the imaginative work which uses language as the media. Sociology is objective knowledge and literary work is something which is evaluative, subjective, and imaginative. Those things show that literary and sociology are different. Though both sociology and literature come from different things but both of them have the same object, it is society. Sociological literary is the understanding way to literary work by considering society's aspects.

In literary sociology theory which researches about social issues which bring into research that literacy is the mirror or image from society. Abraham in Kurniawan (2011) proposes that mimetic is a literary approach which thinks that literary is a

mirror of the fact or reality. In the same side with Abraham opinion, Ian Watt in Faruk (2010) said that he classified literary research which uses sociology theory into three kinds which one of them is literary could use as a mirror of society. This approach research about how far literary reflect society condition because basically literary work always reflects the real world. Therefore, the literary imagines social fact and also represent the real fact. From this concept, literary and sociology are mediated by the real social reality. As stated by Djoko in Kurniawan (2012) that there are five relations between literary and sociology which one of them is the social relation and community are mediated with reality. More specific this relation analyzes literary work uses sociology low and sociology theory to correlate between sociology context and community which mediated by the facts that appears in the real world.

Basically literary is the shadow of social reality. Therefore, Ratna in Suwardi (2011) is said that literary as society's mirror which uses as a way to show reality aspect. This mirror theory is introduced by Plato, Aristotle, and Horace. According to Aristotle as the first thinker of this theory showed that literary is an important social document which release or not, the author set transcription which could catch all wave of life. According to Suwardi (2011) how bad literary work is the mirror of a certain period. Swingewood in Suwardi (2011) states that literary is society's mirror or mirror of a certain period. Every period has their unique and literary become the mirror of every period in stretches of historical time. As stated by Levin in Swardi

(2011) that literary is something that reflects on life. In mirror theory, the mirror is something that the position is parallel with a reflector. Literary has reflectors factors toward society's life. In June view in Suwardi (2011) literary is load several events that are history's reality, but not social reality because there are several deviation ideologies that the literary which directly reports the content of life will lose their aesthetic sense.

The object of the mirror theory in literary work research is society. In this case, literary can be used as the mirror of ideas. The word mirror is really closer with reflection in the terminological side. Mirror theory related with how the literary work as the reflection of several periods. Mirror and reflection are the imitations of reality. Literary work is imitation, reflection, also a reflection of personal and society. Literary is something which does not appear suddenly, it has several causes behind the emergence. It also stated by Damon in Suwardi (2010) he states that literary does not fall from the sky. This case shows that literary does not appear from space or without any cause. The cause of the emerging of literary work is social fluctuation which happened in every society. This social fluctuation is the situation which is through by the author and on record by the author as their experience and also memory. From those experience and memory, the author will create a literary work, therefore, release or not literary work which created by someone is also summarize several even that happened in several time. Therefore, literary work could use as the period mirror. According to Aristotle Greek's critics of literary work says that literary work lades propriety and imitation. Therefore, as stated before that the author of

literary work is someone who appeared the literary work but the literary work that they made is not something which appears from inspiration. It appears from the result of author's experience. There are two kinds of author's experience, those are direct and indirect experience. Author's direct experience is an experience that directly done by authors but the indirect experience is the experience that is not directly done by the author but the effect still felt till the literary work made, for example, the experience that author got from reading book or others.

In the research of literary work which uses as the mirror of a certain period, there are several think should notices. According to Ian Watt in Faruk (2010) there three thinks that should notice those are 1. How far literary work reflects the society in several times and certain condition that tells the story or when the authors create the literary work. 2. How far the authors characteristic influence the society image that wants to tell. 3. How far literary genre that uses by author cold represent all society.

2.5. Previous Study

The researcher will conduct the research built on the previous studies that were done by some persons in some articles. Those are Erica Sorocco (2007), Anidori Isilee (2007), and some other articles which explain about a small review about the novel. Both researchers' articles only present a little review about the novel,

especially about the characters. Exactly this research does not have academic previous study yet, so that's why the researcher is interested in this topic.

Social Problems of New York Slum Society in the 1890s as Portrayed in *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* by Stephen Crane by Faiqul Ihsan (2011) this previous study discussed American slum around 19th century using Sociological approach. This research only discussed the slum and the social problem that appear around slum life like alcoholism, violent, and other social problem that identical with it.

Kecenderungan Hedonism pada Masyarakat Melayu Medan began Masyarakat Melayu Tanjung Pura by Rahma Yurliani (2007) this previous study discussed hedonism in Melayu Society and Melayu Tanjung Pura society. The researcher tries to compare both to know which society is more hedonistic. In this thesis, the researcher tries to measure the Hedonism view of society by knowing their tendency of consumption. According to Rahma as the researcher, the more consumerism society are more hedonistic them.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

Based on the research questions of this research, there are several things which should be concerned. In this research, researcher concern to discuss several problems. First the social class stratification of every family that told in the novel. Then, the hedonist life that reflects by Anna Godberson in the novel. The last is the reflection of the novel to real life.

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the problems in order as well as the research questions have presented.

3.1. Social Stratification

Actually, every class has their own criteria for their member that include on it. According to Kerbo (2006) the every class characteristic are:

Upper-class characteristic

1. Families high in property ownership.
2. Have high authority following from such ownership.
3. Have high power in controlling the corporation.

Lower class characteristic is:

1. Have only a little or no property

2. As middle or low occupation (manual labor)
3. Who are often unemployed
4. Have little or no authority

Middle class characteristic are:

1. With relatively little property
2. but high to middle position in occupation (non manual labor)
3. have authority but not as high as upper class authority

3.1.1. The Upper Class

To decide which character or family in the novel include to the upper class or which one are others, therefore, divide the characters's class is needed. Basically, the upper class concept refers to a group of families, whose members are descendants of successful individual (elite members) of several generations ago. These families are at the top of the social class hierarchy; they are brought up together, friends, and intermarried one with another. Finally, they maintain a distinctive style of life and a kind of primary group solidarity which sets them apart from the rest of the population (Kerbo, 1998). There are several families that include into this class. First is Holland family. Holland family members are Edward Holland (already passed away), Louisa Holland, Elizabeth Holland, Dana Holland, Edith Holland. This family is included into upper class because they have several characteristics that are identical to the

upper class those are they have prestigious wealth, have many assets, have a good education. Those characteristics can be proved by several pieces of evidence as follows.

Edward Holland had been odd, and his oddness had only grown in the years before his death. He had, however, been the eldest son of the eldest son of a Holland—a family that had prospered on the little island of Manhattan since the days when it was called New Amsterdam—and so society had always forgiven him his quirks. (page 5)

Edward Holland is Elizabeth and Diana Holland's father. He is someone who has reach family from the several generations before him. therefore Holland family is not the family that only has many assets or prestigious income but also they have prestigious respectability. Besides the prestigious respectable, the upper side of Holland family could be looked from the following quotation.

For the elder Holland sister, there had been a year with a finishing governess—she and Penelope Hayes had shared her, along with various tutors—and lessons in comportment, dance, and the modern languages (*The Luxe*, p.11)

She had been gone since her father's burial nine months ago and had spent all of spring and summer learning wit in the salons and how to dress on the Rue de la Paix and allowing herself to be distracted from her grief. (page 12)

The utterance above proves that Elizabeth has a good education from her tutor. One of the upper-class characteristics is haveing high or private education. Kerbo (1998) stated that the American upper class going to private school and elite university to get the best education. Besides education, the upper class also has

private and elite facilities. It is also stated in Kerbo (1998) that underlying the American upper class are a set of social institutions which are its backbone: private school, elite universities, the right fraternities and sororities, gentlemen's clubs, debutante balls, summer hunts, polo matches, and yachting.

Holland family's wealth also could be looked at the way they dress up like what Elizabeth has done as stated in the next quotation.

It was constructed of the palest pink silk, and its skirt was gathered in ripples and waves that cascaded downward toward the floor. The neckline was adorned with tiny freshwater pearls set in gold, hundreds of them clustered together. (*The Luxe*, p.207)

A dress that is worn by an upper-class woman is used as the identity of their social class. Socialite woman identically wears a dress that is made from meters of good quality fabric like silk.

The second upper-class family is the Hayes family. The dominant member of this family told in the novel is Penelope Hayes. She is the second child in this family. This family includes the upper-class family because the member of this family has several characteristics that are identical with the upper characteristic. Those characteristics are having prestigious wealth, many assets, and having a good education.

Now they'd left Washington Square behind forever, and resituated themselves in the only private home in New York with three elevator banks and a basement swimming pool. They had arrived, and they had the

mansion to prove it. Or a *palazzo*, as her mother consistently and irritatingly referred to it. (*The Luxe*, p.34)

Hayes family has many assets and their prestigious private home is one of it. This prestigious house is their indirect proof that they are included in the upper class. Exactly, Hayes family is included into a newly rich family in New York.

It was true that the Hayes fortune had begun when Penelope's grandfather, Ogden Hazmat Jr., gave up his modest tailoring business in Maryland and began selling cotton blankets to the Union army for the price of wool. But ever since Granddad had moved to New York, changed his name, and bought a Washington Square townhouse from a bankrupt branch of the Rhinelander family, the Hayes clan had been entrenched in New York society. (page 34)

The early Hayes family wealth is coming from their two generation before them. To be an upper-class member is something not easy. They should prove to the other member that they are appropriate to be admitted as an upper class to include there. To prove it they try to show their wealth or another thing that show the characteristic of wealth, like showing their lifestyle. Showing the style of life becomes a requirement for a person who wants to be accepted by another member, especially for a woman. As stated by Ostrander in Kerbo (1998) that there are also women who must attach themselves to their husbands' success if they are to break into the upper class. The wife is an equal partner in displaying the proper lifestyle to gain acceptance. She must be involved in the right charity work and community organizations to enhance the status and power of the upper class in general, as well as the position of her husband. Veblen as created in Kerbo (1998) explained in his

famous work that the importance of woman in displaying a lifestyle that would make one an acceptable upper-class member. That is also done by Hayes family member, they show their lifestyle from the way they dress up especially by Penelope Hayes.

Then she gathered up the yards of red crepe de chine covering her legs and began to glide toward the curving marble staircase.(page 37)

The quotation above clearly explains that Penelope Hayes's lifestyle can be looked from her way of dressing that uses a yard of fabric.

The third family is Schoonmaker family. This family has four members, but only three members of this family become dominant in this story. They are Henry Schoonmaker, William Schoonmaker, and Isabella Schoonmaker. They are included into the upper class because they fulfill the standard or characteristic of the upper class. They have prestigious wealth, many asset, and good education. The prestigious of this family can be proved by the following testament as follow.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, WILLIAM SACKHOUSE
SCHOONMAKER, DO LEAVE ALL MY WORLDLY
POSSESSIONS, AS ITEMIZED BELOW, INCLUDING ALL
HOLDINGS RELATING TO BUSINESS, REAL ESTATE, AND
PERSONAL PROPERTY, TO _____. (*The Luxe*, p 41)

From William Schoonmaker's testament, it shows that Schoonmaker's asset is something which cannot say as little assets. In this testament, William states that Schoonmaker family has holdings that are related to business, real estate, and also personal property. All that has been mentioned in that testament, clarifies that they are rich family and having many assets.

...and then the imposing figure of William Sackhouse Schoonmaker, patriarch of the old Schoonmaker clan, who had made a second fortune in railroads. (page 17)

The quotation above is the other approve to consolidate that Schoonmaker is wealthy family. Schoonmaker family has business in railroad aspect. Around 19th-century rail, road, business includes to mega business in America. Like stated in Late Nineteenth article that in the late nineteenth century the railroads represented the first big business. The railroad industry was the largest single employer of labor in the U>S.,and helped standardized American economically, society, and culturally. Therefore, Schoonmaker family is categorized as the upper-class family.

3.1.2. Lower Class

Several professional definitely mentioned that there is a governing group and governed group in the social stratification theory like upper and lower, superior and inferior class. The matter that differentiates between upper and lower class is the member's characteristic of both classes. The difference both of them is the authority. In which, the upper has high in property ownership and high authority flowing from such ownership. Though, lower class has no property, often unemployed and has no authority (that is the poor) (Kerbo, 1998). The characters in the novel which is included into this characteristic are Proud family. The members of this family are

Claire Broad and Lina Broud. Both of them are Holland's servant. Both of them are having no valuable property.

The garret room that the Broud sisters shared with the other young female servants was impenetrably dark. They still used candles for light, and so when the sun went down, the room seemed to go on forever—miles and miles of rich black space. (page 121)

This description shows that both of characters are life in a poor condition. They should share a room with the other servant. This condition is really different with Holland's daughter condition. They have their private room with the high facility.

Lina went to the simple dressing table, where the flickering candles sat, and picked up a few rusted bobby pins—hand-me-downs from the Misses Holland—with which she pinned back several errant hairs. She looked at herself in the cracked mirror..... (page 122)

The description above told that Lina has no has prestigious properties. She wears something that Holland family give to her like room, clothing, or other accessories that Holland lady does not want to wear anymore.

“And if we lose this job, well...we won't be ladies' maids in New York again. You and Miss Elizabeth used to be so close. Of course, it can't be like that now...but if you...” (page 123)

The mentioned quotation also becomes other evidence that shows Lina Broud comes from a lower class. From this dialog, it can be known that both Lina and Claire

has no power or authority, in this case, they realize that they are the only servants of Holland Family.

Claire, an altogether softer person, content to read the latest *Cité Chatter* in the narrow attic bedroom that they shared, gazing at drawings of the Worth gowns she herself would never wear. (page 53)

Boud family incapability is proven when Elizabeth Holland angry to Lina that spill tea out to Elizabeth Holland dress and depose Lina. Clair as the big sister of Lina cannot do anything for change Elizabeth mind. If explains that people who come from a lower class have no capability like upper-class people. It because they do not get a proper education such upper-class people get.

3.1.3. Middle class

As stated before, the upper class is someone or groups that have property ownership with high authority following from such ownership. Then, the lower one is someone or groups that have no property and no authority. Between two groups above, there are several people that cannot categories as to upper because they could not fulfill the upper characteristic or only have one characteristic of upper. Yet, they also could not be categorised as lower because they have something that more than lower class. Therefore, there is one more class that is middle class.

In this novel, there are two characters that are included into the middle class. Those are Agnes Jones and Mr. Carroll as the owner of the private dressmaker's Lord

& Taylor. Agnes is Elizabeth's friend. Her father is bankrupt when she is 16th. It is clearly started by the following quotation.

.....Agnes's father had met with financial ruin when she was only eleven and had subsequently thrown himself off the Brooklyn Bridge.
(page 6)

She is included into middle class after her father bankrupt but she still is respected by other because of her previous status.

The other character which includes to the middle class is Mr. Carroll. He is the owner of the private dressmaker's Lord & Taylor. He has the authority but it is not as much as upper-class authority. He has authority only in his business in Lord & Taylor. He also has property from Lord & Taylor.

From the explanation above, it could be understood that there are several families that are included in the upper class in *The Luxe* novel. Those are Holland, Hayes, and Schoomaker family. Actually, there is one person more that is explained as the upper class but he will not include as the character that will be researched in this research because he is only as the minor character in this novel.

3.2. Hedonism Life in the Novel and the Way to Get It

After classifying the social class of the characters in the novel, now the researcher starts to discuss hedonism, especially hedonism lifestyle which appears in

The Luxe novel. Hedonism lifestyle is clearly figured in every view of *The Luxe*. The hedonism lifestyle in this novel is drawn by the upper-class characters that are mentioned in the previous discussion. The character's way of life is drawn by the glamor life of every upper-class characters and disposed to look for the happiness and avoid the pain. There are two causes that make someone do hedonism life. Those are intrinsic and extrinsic causes. According to Muhammad (2012), he said that the intrinsic causes of hedonism are the human nature that never satisfied and always looking for happiness and avoid pain. Then, the extrinsic cause is modernization that follows by human at that time.

In this novel, there are some characters that clearly live with hedonism life. If can be seen from the way they live which have glamour life or use the other way of life to look for happiness and avoid pain. The characters that clearly figure the hedonist lifestyle are Holland, Hayes, Schoonmaker family.

3.2.1. The Hedonism life of Holland family and the Way to Get It

Table 1. the table of Holland hedonism life and their way to get it

Character	Pleasure	Pain	Solution to get happiness
Edward Holland (passed away)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unknown 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unknown
Louisa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> wealth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bankrupt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ask her first daughter to get married to one of

Holland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • honorary as high social status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the death of her husband 	her dancing friends who coming from a wealthy family
Elizabeth Holland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wealth • honorary as high social status • her family' happiness • she loves one of her servant Will Killer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowing fact that her family bankrupt and becoming poor • She is afraid anyone knows what she does. • the death of her father 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She accepts Henry's proposal and wants to get married with him. Even she does not love Henry and falling in love with other man.
Diana Holland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wealth • honorary as high social status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • becomes poor • the death of her father. • the death of her sister. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She supports her mother to ask her sister getting married to wealthy man as soon as possible.

3.2.1.1. The Pleasure Side of Holland Family

As stated above that Holland family's members are Edward Holland (already passed away), Louisa Holland, Elizabeth Holland, Dana Holland, and Edith Holland. Yet, the dominant characters in this family that is told in this novel are Louisa Holland, Elizabeth Holland, and Dana Holland.

Louis Holland plays the hedonistic lifestyle in term of glamor life. She is a rich woman who gets married to a rich man called Edward Holland. In their marriage age, they have two daughters Elizabeth and Diana Holland.

Mrs. Holland is a limelight woman because of her status as the upper class. She has high tastes about fashion, food, and friend. This is also done by Louisa Holland because of her husband's status. As a wife of the upper husband, she should attach herself to her husband's success. Ostrander, as cited in Kerbo (1998), stated that there are also women who must attach themselves to their husbands' success because the wife is an equal partner in displaying the proper lifestyle to show the social status. She must be involved in the right charity work and community organizations to enhance the status and power of the upper class in general as well as the position of her husband.

In the case of choosing a friend, Louis Holland chooses someone who comes from the same level with him family and it's only a view person there. The upper-class man like Louisa Holland dispose of friends that descendant success person. Kerbo (1998) the upper-class concept refers to a group of families, whose members are descendants of successful individual (elite members) of view generations ago. These families are at the top of the social class hierarchy. They are brought up together, are friends, and intermarried one with another. Finally, they maintain a distinctive style of life and a kind of primary group solidarity which sets them apart from the rest of the population. Prove of this case is put beneath.

They were the Holland's peers, only seventy or so families, only four hundred or so souls,... (page 13)

The pleasure side of Holland family is showed by their way of living that is glamour life. It is looked at the way of dressing, spending their leisure time, and their way of housing. From the luxury that mentions under this explanation, Holland family get their pleasure. That is their way of enjoying their wealth.

It was constructed of the palest pink silk, and its skirt was gathered in ripples and waves that cascaded downward toward the floor. The neckline was adorned with tiny freshwater pearls set in gold, hundreds of them clustered together. (*The Luxe*, p.207)

...taking in the luxury of Elizabeth's bedroom: the robin's egg blue wallpaper, the wide mahogany sleigh bed, the shiny silver bathtub with heated water piped through the walls, the perfume of peonies erupting from porcelain pitchers. (page 54)

They do not only show their lifestyle but also their class too. Thereby, others will be known that they are upper class and automatically the other class will be respect to them. In the other word, they will get special treatment from the society around them to show their class.

One young lady, in particular, rose above prideful pulchritude: Miss Elizabeth Holland, daughter of the late Edward Holland, was like a diadem amidst garish rubies, glowing with poise and subtle beauty in a brocade shepherdess costume made uniquely

for her by a famed Paris dressmaker. We predict her impact on society will be great and good.

—FROM THE “GAMESOME GALLANT” COLUMN IN THE *NEW YORK IMPERIAL*, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1899 (page 73)

Claire reached enthusiastically for the folded *News of the World Gazette* and began to skim the report from Newport in search of the doings of New York society ladies on holiday. (page 124)

From the Gamesome Gallant newspaper in the New York Imperial column mentioned above, it can be known that the upper class like Holland family becomes the limelight of the news. Furthermore, as explained in the second discussion from the novel, the upper like Holland family also become the limelight of the other class around them.

The first stab of love is like a sunset, a blaze of color—oranges, pearly pinks, vibrant purples...

—FROM THE DIARY OF DIANA HOLLAND, SEPTEMBER 17, 1899

Please forgive me for the scare I've given you, and know how much I miss you. What I've done I had to do, because I am in love with Will Keller. (page 395)

Diana Holland is the youngest member of Holland family. She is 16th years old. She is falling in love with Henry. But he is Elizabeth's fiancé. Whereas, Elizabeth she love Will (Holland's Servant) though she already engaged with Henry. Love is also kind of pleasure because it gives comfortable feeling. As said by Bentham in Michel (2012) that pleasure is the ultimate good and that happiness was a pleasure and the absence of pain. This case is something that is looked for by every human.

3.2.1.2. The Pain Side of Holland Family

After their happiness time of Holland family, everything it changes when Elizabeth is eighteen and Diana is sixteen years old because her father (Edward Holland) passed away. Several months after his death, Holland family starts to bankrupt because the tangle of debts that he left. It is clearly found in the following discussion between Louis, Elizabeth, and Diana Holland.

“Not all of the consequences of your father's death were immediately obvious. It seems getting on will be much more difficult than you think. We shall have to keep a minimal staff, and I'm afraid there will be no more tutor. Elizabeth, you will oversee your sister's studies. You see, girls...” (page 86)

“though Brennan has explained it to me so many times. It seems that when your father died, he left a tangle of debt and a paucity of...of *money*. We are still Hollands, of course, of the Holland line—that means something.”(page 86)

From the discussion above, it can be known that automatically Holland family goes to poor. By the appearing of that trouble, Holland family start to feel

unconverted. This unconvertible feeling is caused by their scare. They scared to be poor family and not to wear a glamor dress like their previous life. They are also scared about their social status and many else. All Holland family's afraid feeling is started in the following quotation, as following:

“No more jewels, no more shipments from the Paris milliner... (page 87)

This raid feeling could be identified as a pain which will be automatically avoided by hedonist. To avoid this pain, Mrs. Holland asks Elizabeth to get married to one of her dance partner who comes from upper class as soon of possible.

“Now, Elizabeth, you can see why everything, absolutely *everything* depends on you. On you and what you are able to accomplish by the end of the season. I was hoping—” (page 87)

Because of her responsibility to her family and her scary to see their family become poor, Elisabeth tries to accept Henry Schoonmaker's proposal. Though she is falling in love with another person.

In the side of Holland family life that already discussed above. There was a time when Holland family members enjoy their pleasure time. They enjoy their wealth, class position, and also respectability. Those happen before Edward Holland passed way. After Edward Holland funeral, everything started to change. They started to

lose their pleasure. Holland tries to escape their pain by doing anything that brings their pleasure back.

Holland family's motivation to avoid their pain side is what philosopher call by Motivational Hedonism. According to Michel (2012), Motivational Hedonism is world view that thing the only pleasure and pain is motivated someone to do something. Whereas, the Holland family effort to get their pleasure back which is using all way without thinking the effect appear after it called as Egoism Hedonism. The combination of Motivational and Egoism Hedonism is Folk Hedonism.

3.2.2. The Hedonist Life of Schoonmaker Family and Their Way to Get It

Table 2. the table of Schoonmaker hedonism life and the way to get it

Character	Happiness	Pain	Solution to get happiness
William Schoonmaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money • Run into politic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss the family's reputation because of the wildness of Henry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control Henry wild by asking Henry to get married with a polite girl that is Elizabeth Holland.
Isabella Schoonmaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money • Want to become mayor wife • Respect from others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss the family's reputation because of the wildness of Henry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support his husband to Control Henry wild by asking Henry to get married with a polite

			girl that is Elizabeth Holland.
Henry Schoonmaker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money • party 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • becomes poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wants to get married with the girl that his father suggest

3.2.2.1. The Pleasure Side of Schoonmaker Family

The hedonist life of this family is not far from Holland hedonist family that is showing their glamour lifestyle to show their social status. The aim of showing their social status of this family is to get respect from others. Yet, not only that case, there another case that they think will make them happy and every member of this family have their own perspective about something that will make them happy. According to William Schoonmaker, he will get the happiness when he runs for an office and becomes New York mayor. Then in order to get his happiness he tries to control his wild son that is Henry Schoonmaker whose hobby is had a good time.

His life was so absolutely crammed with a play that the serious mood of this room felt like a foreign territory. Earlier, he had dined at Delmonico's on Forty-fourth Street, and then there had been an interlude at one of those downtown saloons where one could hear rags and dance with working girls, and then off to Penelope's grand fete. (page 44)

Henry shrugged, remembering last April when Penelope had been staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Her family had left their old house on Washington Square, and the new one wasn't yet completed. Even though he hardly knew her, she'd invited him up to the suite she'd had

all to herself and welcomed him in nothing more than stockings and a shirtwaist. (page 45)

Moreover, his son Henry always makes a contravention like dropping out from his college and others contraventions. William Schoonmaker thinks that those contraventions will smudge the big name of Schoonmaker and hamper him become a mayor. He tries to control his son by asking him to get married with a polite girl from the upper class that is Elizabeth Holland. William knows that his son will reject it, so that, he threatens him with ascribing status.

3.2.2.2. The Pain Side of Schoonmaker Family

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I, WILLIAM SACKHOUSE SCHOONMAKER, DO LEAVE ALL MY WORLDLY POSSESSIONS, AS ITEMIZED BELOW, INCLUDING ALL HOLDINGS RELATING TO BUSINESS, REAL ESTATE, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, TO _____. (*The Luxe*, p 41)

If Henry does not want to get married to Elizabeth Holland the name that will write in the blank space is not Henry William Schoonmaker but Isabella Schoonmaker and Henry will not inherit the Schoonmaker family.

According to Henry Schoonmaker, money is central to happiness. If he does not get his inheritance he will not happy anymore. What Henry feels at that time could be identified as a pain. Then, to avoid that pain, Henry engages Elizabeth Holland.

Henry's pain is the motivation of him to do engagement with a girl that he does not love. This motivation categorizes as Motivational Hedonism. Henry's

engagement is the act that Henry did without think what he will feel after getting married to Elizabeth Holland. This action is categorized as Egoism Hedonism. There are two kinds of hedonism inside Schoonmaker family that is Motivational Hedonism and Egoism Hedonism. The combination of both hedonisms is Folk Hedonism.

3.2.3. Hedonism Life of Hayes Family and the Way to Get it.

This is the table of Hayes hedonism life and the way to get it

Character	Happiness	Pain	Solution to get happiness
Penelope Hayes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Made Henry as her husband and live together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss Henry's love and cannot live together 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to grab Henry from Elizabeth Holland

Penelope Hayes is the dominant characters in Hayes family. Penelope is Elizabeth Holland's best friend woman that is known as someone that Henry loves and will engage before the formal information that Henry is already engaged with Elizabeth Holland.

At the Richmond Hayes' ball, on the evening of September the sixteenth, the young lady of the house was seen dancing quite amorously with a certain young man whom we shall refer to by the initials HS. They were a pair so obviously pleased by each other's company that members of society are whispering that an engagement

is not far off, though an announcement had yet to be made by press time...

—FROM THE SOCIETY PAGE OF THE *NEW-YORK NEWS OF THE WORLD GAZETTE*, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1899 (page 71)

If the young Miss Penelope Hayes does not receive a marriage proposal from Henry Schoonmaker soon, then it will not come as a surprise to her alone. They say she was seen turning on all her charm for both young Schoonmaker and his father at her ball last night, which can, of course, mean only one thing: An engagement is in the works...

—FROM THE SOCIETY PAGE OF THE *NEW-YORK NEWS OF THE WORLD GAZETTE*, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1899 (page 118)

All news above gives evidence that the relation between Penelope and Henry Schoonmaker are not as simple as many people think. Yet, the engagement between Henry Schoonmaker and Elizabeth Holland is finally announced.

At an intimate dinner party given this past Friday by Mr. William S. Schoonmaker, an announcement was made of the engagement of his son Henry to the beautiful Elizabeth Holland and a ring presented worth upwards of one thousand dollars. Although many in society will be surprised by this match, I quickly came to see the good: They are both children of the best families, and will surely bring the elegance, style, and spirit of their class to the union. A wedding date will soon be announced...

—FROM THE “GAMESOME GALLANT” COLUMN IN THE *NEW YORK IMPERIAL*, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1899

It makes Penelope gets a pain because of that, Penelope tries to look for her happiness by grabbing Henry from Elizabeth Holland by closed on Elizabeth and try to destroy the relation between Elizabeth and Henry.

3.3. The Hedonism Life of Manhattan's Upper class in 19th Century

As stated before the life of Manhattan Island cannot be separated from New York historical life because Manhattan is the small part of New York area. Hedonist life that is done by Manhattan upper society, it may not far from hedonism life of upper class in New York. Manhattan hedonic behavior in society can be seen from several angles illustrate in midtown Manhattan in Bryan collection picture in his book by the title *All Around the Town Amazing Manhattan Fact and Curiosities*. It appears due to their rapid economic development. These developments triggered by several factors, including, the emergence of new industries and the rapid growth of transport facility. As stated in Tindal and Shi (2004) in 19th century America try to develop railroad which made easier distribution product from the producer of good to consumer. Industrial growth very quickly leads to the emergence of the ease of producing goods. Whereas the development of transportation facilities to support the delivery of goods to the consumer. In this era of people vying to find wealthy which according to many is a source of happiness.

In this case, Manhattan society made money or wealthy as the motivation to doing something. There for hedonism side that done by Manhattan society around 19th

century include to Motivational Hedonism. The hedonist life of Manhattan is truly drawn in several view side in Manhattan one of the data that show the glamour and the moodiest lady in Manhattan is the Buyan collection picture in his book by the title *All Around the Town Amazing Manhattan Fact and Curiosities*. The Buyan's collection picture which will be enclosed in appendix part drawn about elegant ladies and gentlemen await their turn on New York City's first subway platform in February of 1870. The subway beneath Broadway and Warren Street was an experimental pneumatic subway tunnel powered with a huge helix fan (*Author's collection*). The other picture that tells the life of Manhattan especially hedonism life of Manhattan I the picture that drawn about The highlight of the Prince of Wales's New York City wit in October of 1860 was a gala at the Academy of Music on East 14th Street. The teenaged son of Queen Victoria and future king of England reportedly had a grand time dancing and left at 4:30 in the morning. From both of the pictures that will be enclosed in the appendix, it can be known the image of Manhattan's hedonist life from the glamour dress using yards fabric that people wear in that picture. From the glamour dress that they wear, it can be used as a tool to show their social class status. Their aim of showing the social status is to get the respect from the other people. The respect that they got may as someone's central of happiness and that happiness includes to the basic of hedonism.

3.4. Consumption of Upper class

Indirectly, the hedonism values cause the appearing of consumption because as stated before that the word consumption cannot be separated from the word hedonism, lifestyle, and social class. Hedonism value and lifestyle which aim is to show the social class status made someone who plays it doing consumption behavior. This case is also shown in *The Luxe* novel. The characters of this novel especially upper-class character show the consumption habit from the way they dressing. One of the evident of consumption behavior that is done by the characters in *The Luxe* novel is the way of Elizabeth's dressing in every agenda. She wears a new dress in every different agenda as tell in the phrase as follows.

DIANA WAS ALMOST DOZING OFF IN THE STUFFY private room where her sister was being outfitted for tomorrow's first public appearance with Henry. (page 206)

From the phrase above it can be known that Elizabeth uses a new gown for her first outfitted in a public appearance with Henry after engaged.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the result of the analysis in the previous chapter, the conclusion and suggestions are taken in this part. The conclusion is drawn based on the formulated research question to the next researchers who do further research in this area.

4.1. Conclusions

From the result of the data analysis, the following findings are obtained that there are three social classes in *The Luxe* novel. First, the class consists of a superior member or elite group. This group is divided into several elite categories. Second, the social class consists of inferior members that influenced by elite categories. Third, the class which cannot include to the upper or elite class and could not be catagorised as an inferior class or lower class that is middle class.

In case, the reflection of hedonism lifestyle is reflected by Anna Godbersen in her novel. Godbersen reflects the hedonism life in the novel in the characters way of living in this novel that always find out the enjoyment by their own way and avoid pain. The hedonism type mentioned in the novel is Folk Hedonism which is the combination of Motivational Hedonism and Hedonistic Egoism. It saw from the way of every character in looking for pleasure. They do not care about the effect will

appear when they doing something as their effort to get pleasure. This situation is categorised as Egoism Hedonism. The Hedonism life that was done by every character that is analyzed in the novel have the motivation to do something to get their pleasure. This case is called as Motivational hedonism.

The researcher also found that Manhattan Society does Hedonism life but in a different kind of Hedonism. Manhattan societies only do Motivational Hedonism without Hedonistic Egoism. The Manhattan society is seeks money or wealthy by exploit American's economic development.

In the case of the reflection of hedonist life in the novel with the real life or Manhattan's life in 19th century, the researcher found that *The Luxe* novel is the reflection of Manhattan's Upper-class life in 19th Century.

Theoretically, the researcher who uses mirror theory find that the Hedonism life of Manhattan upper class in the novel is the reflection of the real life of Manhattan upper class in 19th century because the researcher found several match histories of Manhattan life and the life of Manhattan that told in *The Luxe* novel.

4.2. Suggestions

The Luxe novel that is created by Anna Godberson is the novel which draws the life of top society in Manhattan. Even this novel illuminates the top society, but this novel also explains the other classes. This research is only focused on one social

group; therefore, researcher hope that there are other researchers will research about that topic.

Actually, there are a lot of social problems in the novel to be discussed. However, this research just illuminates about the Hedonist life of Manhattan upper class. Therefore, the researcher suggests that the other researcher will analyze the other social problems of life in this novel.



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Appendix



Elegant ladies and gentlemen await their turn on New York City's first subway platform in February of 1870. The subway beneath Broadway and Warren Street was an experimental pneumatic subway tunnel powered with a huge helix fan. (*Author's collection*)



The highlight of the Prince of Wales's New York City wit in October of 1860 was a gala at the Academy of Music on East 14th Street. The teenaged son of Queen Victoria and future king of England reportedly had a grand time dancing and left at 4:30 In the morning. (Harper's Weekly, October 20, 1860)