CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer knew that there are so many related studies in this research. The writer have chosen some important books that related to the idea of the Hedonism. Some of book is to explain about the definition and types of Hedonism, the real form of Hedonism, and the positive or negative of Hedonism. The writer also search many information to interpreting the real meaning of Hedonism. Those are important to focusing the purpose of this research. In choosing library material, there are should be relevant with the problem and the information has to original to support the analysis of the problem. Become an interesting discussion to be studied in this thesis.

2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology and literature are the two studies that are different but have a relation. The sociology of literature is a subfield of the sociology of culture. It studies the social production of literature and its social implications. According Auguste Comte (1798-1857), Sociology derives from Greek ‘socius’ and ‘logos’ which means that sociology is the systematic and scientific study of human social life. Sociologists study people as they form groups and interact with one another. The groups they study may be small, such as married couples, or large, such as a subculture of suburban teenagers. Sociology places special emphasis on studying societies, both as individual entities and as elements of a global perspective. Sociology offers a distinctive and enlightening way of seeing and understanding the social world in which we live and shapes our lives. Sociology looks beyond normal, taken-for-granted views of reality, to provide deeper, more illuminating and
challenging understandings of social life. Through its particular analytical perspective, social theories, and research methods, sociology is a discipline that expands our awareness and analysis of the human social relationships, cultures, and institutions that profoundly shape both our lives and human history. Literature derives from Latin ‘littera’ which means that the art of written text. It is considered as the reflection of human imagination. Literature is writing which expresses and communicates thoughts, feelings and attitudes to life. At the beginning of the chapter, the writer was explain about Literature from the expert. Literature is like a sound of heart that shows creativity from human. Taylor (1981:1) says, “Literature like other arts; is essentially an imaginative act, that is an act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experience.” Some relation between literature and society are the written work is include some social story which is derives from real fact in society. Every social phenomenon was written in literary work that will be an note that can be examined again the truth of the events.

According to M.H. Abrams(1981:178), Sociology of Literature in literary science is meant to refer to the literary critic and literary historian who mainly pay attention to the relationship between authors with social class, social status and ideology, economic conditions, and model of its target. They believe that literary works (both aspects of the content and form) are absolute conditioned by environment and social power of a given period. According to Goldmann (1989:43) there is no realistic social research that is not historical and there is no scientific research that is both historical and realistic if it does not contain elements of sociology. Therefore, in studying the facts and reality of humanity we require methods that are both sociological and historical.
2.2 Hedonism

In this time, phenomena of Hedonism are not only happened in reality. However, some writers also use hedonism in their literary work. Hedonism is a worldview style that describes by willing for happiness in order to make some people feel free and forget their bad days or moreover to avoid them from being sad and lonely. Hedonism is the doctrine or the view that pleasure or enjoyment is the purpose of life and human action. There is so many definitions of hedonism. This is due to the term of hedonism in social life has developed until this day. Both teens and society in general. So there are many statements in the field of sociology, especially in discussing this issue hedonism. Hedonism appears at the beginning of the history of philosophy around the year 433 BC. Hedonism wants to answer the philosophical question “what is the best thing for humans?” It begins with Socrates who asked about what really be the ultimate goal of man. Then Aristippus of Kyrene (433-355 BC) said that the best thing for a human becomes a pleasure. Aristippus explained that humans since childhood always looking for fun and if they do not achieve it, people will look for something else. Views on the 'pleasure' (hedonism) was then followed another Greek philosopher named Epicurean (341-270 BC). According to him, the human actions that seek pleasure is the true nature. Nonetheless, Epicurean hedonism wider because not only include physical pleasure alone -like The Aristippos-, but also spiritual pleasure, such as release of the soul from the unrest.

Dr. Prof. Ruut Veenhoven defines Hedonism in his The four qualities of life. Ordering concepts and measures of the good life: Journal of Happiness Studies as:

“Hedonism is a way of life, characterised by openness to pleasurable experience. There are many qualms about hedonism.”
(Veenhoven, 2003: 437-457)
Veenhoven explain that the original of Hedonism is a right concept of life. Finding pleasure is meant that inner satisfaction of someone from inside or outside. According to him, in view of the ancient people at the time is search for pleasure with fasting, get closer with God, and meditation. However, the understanding of pleasure was growing with until this time, the sense of pleasure who defined by Aristippus is finally changed. Veenhoven also explain about the ‘Paradox of hedonism’. Veenhoven say that the real truth is not always going to be right, but will have little mistakes that will make the right will be wrong. He was claim that seeking a pleasure will leads to unhappiness where it destroy the real sense of hedonism. If hedonism does not lead to pleasure after all, then the true hedonist should reject it. In this reasoning happiness is often defined, as hedonists would have it, that is, as 'enjoyment of one's life. The claim holds that a hedonistic lifestyle contributes to happiness in the short run, but not in the longer term, with the paradoxical outcome being attributed to several mechanisms. One reason why hedonists might end up unhappy is that pleasure might fade with time. This would leave the pleasure seeker unsatisfied and give rise to an urge for ever-stronger stimuli. This could involve increasingly hazardous behavior and also lead, inevitably, to disappointment, because experience blunts sensitivity, the result for the hedonist being one of emptiness.
The characteristics of hedonism by Cicero in Russell (2004: 335):

- Having instant view, see something effort to obtain of assets of the end result rather than the process to make the final result. This leads to the next attitude, rationalization or justification to meet the pleasure.
- Become the physical modernity chaser. The person holds that have high-tech goods is pride.
- Have the pleasure of relativity above average. Relativity means something for the general public has been entered into the level of enjoyment or can be called unpleasant, but for hedonist it was not bad.
- Fulfilling many desires that arise spontaneously. In the describing of the pleasure for very little retaining so when people want something must get it.
- When get trouble that he feeling unwanted or being hated by people when they did something wrong/making trouble
- No matter how much money they earned, the hedonist will always find any ways to spend them over again for many species including clothing, home, luxury goods, etc.

2.2.1. **Kinds of Hedonism**

Hedonism also has several kinds. These kinds can be classified to different types of behavior towards hedonism, namely:

1. **Aesthetic Hedonism.**

Aesthetic Hedonism is a way to get pleasure with emphasis on appearance. What is meant by Aesthetic Hedonism is someone will feel a pleasure if he looked beautiful. This type will put everything to make his appearance looks very perfect.
The satisfaction of this type is when others praised his appearance. If we find someone who feels proud when he was accused of being a good man apparently, the pride is considered as a form of pleasure of Aesthetic Hedonism.

For example, A girl who is always shopping for clothes and other things for each week. The goal is to make his friends saw the appearance who always new and ‘fashionable’. Habits like these are often said as Shopaholic. Another example is the people who love to plastic surgery until they get what they want.

2. Ethical Hedonism

Ethical hedonism, point of view is about what is expressed / talks by an individual. Any kind of opinion was expressed aims to show how high levels of education. Satisfaction achieved was feeling satisfied and happy with ourselves because we feel smart and genius. The purpose of this attitude is trying to get an important place in a work group or groups of society.

For example, if there is a claim to someone in a speech event that what is being said that it was a good speech and the people who speech will feel proud, then he is among those who embrace the attitude of Ethical Hedonism.

3. Piety Hedonism

Talking about Piety Hedonism then viewpoints is seen that religious or spiritual aspects of a person. In this Piety Hedonism, someone who has this characteristic will feel pleasure when he claimed to be someone who pious or devout in his religious. The original concept of Piety Hedonism actually is a truth which the calmness of worship is an invaluable comfort. However, at this time that the meaning of Piety in Hedonism is already shift. People compete for seen by others.
4. Egoistic Hedonism

Egoistic Hedonism aims to get maximum pleasure. The Pleasure here was telling that it is can be enjoyed with a long time and deep. For example: eating riches food, amount and a lot of type, provided a long time enough to enjoy it all, as in the Roman-style banquet. When the stomach is full, there is provided a tool to bite the throat, so entrails in stomach can thus spewed out, then can be refilled other foods, until satisfied. Along the development of the era, this character was modified where people always wasting money in a place which provide a fast food while hang out.

5. Universal Hedonism

Universal hedonism almost similar with ulitarisanisme. The kind of make priority to maximum pleasure for all, for many people. For example: if dancing, must dance together, all night time, there should be no one was absent, or other pleasures that can be shared by everyone.

2.3 Hermeneutic Interpretation

The word hermeneutics comes from a Greek word, ‘hermenuuo’ which means to interpret. And we can define hermeneutics as the science and art of biblical interpretation. It is a science in that there are methods, there are rules, there is a measure of objectivity, it is not just a science it is also an art in the sense that it is a skill that is learned. According Bernard Ramm (1970),

Hermeneutics is the science and art of Biblical interpretation. It is a science because it is guided by rules within a system; and it is an art because the application of the rules is by skill and not by mechanical imitation. (p.1)
From the statement above, prove that Hermeneutic also develop with the age of bible. According to some sources that the writer have found, Hermeneutics is derived from Hermes, the mythological Greek deity who was the 'messenger of the gods'. Hermes assigned to convey a message from the gods to the people at that time.

In hermeneutics, there are two terms of the goal of Hermeneutics, they are Exegesis and Contextualization. Exegesis is from a Greek word meaning to draw out and to determine the meaning of a passage in its original context of the author’s original meaning. In more simply, Exegesis is to interpret the purpose of the author. Contextualization means taking the message and bringing it into our life situation and applying it today. The first time bible conveyed certainly not the same as the current conditions. Therefore, the purpose of the word ‘Contextualization’ is, to apply the purpose that contained in the text into present without changing the intent of the text.

The most influential twentieth-century German theorist of hermeneutics, though, has been Heidegger's student Hans-Georg Gadamer. Gadamer's discussions of hermeneutics in *Truth and Method* (1960) and elsewhere are certainly learned and thoughtful, and can be read with profit. Gadamer's hermeneutics is a development of the hermeneutics of his teacher, Heidegger. Gadamer asserted that methodical contemplation is opposite to experience and reflection. We can reach the truth only by understanding or mastering our experience. According to Gadamer, our understanding is not fixed but rather is changing and always indicating new perspectives. The most important thing is to unfold the nature of individual understanding.
2.4 Song

Song is a short piece for a single (solo) voice, usually with instrumental accompaniment (Reimer and JR, 1992:105). According Oxford as the International Dictionary, Song is a short piece of music with words that is sang by a singer (Oxford Learner Pocket Dictionary 2003:412). This means that a song is a musical composition. Song contains vocal parts that are performed with the human voice and generally gesture word (Lyrics), commonly accompanied by other musical instrument (exceptions would be a capella and seat songs). Song lyrics are the words or verbiage that gives a song meaning, without lyrics, song would be only instrumental, song lyric has meaning, insight and evoke emotion in ways not possible with instrument alone. The lyrics of songs are typically of poetic, rhyming nature, though they may be religious verses or free prose. Song can tell about love, life, sadness, family, God, War, Discrimination, etc.

According to Winkler (1990:17) song is a relatively short metrical composition designed for singing, it is often divided into stanzas, in which the meaning is conveyed by the combined force of words and melody Therefore song is belong to poetry and music equally. Most people in the world feel happy listening to music and many people like to sing a song. The lyrics can help the listeners to sing their feelings. As we know every song has lyrics so that the listener can get the message or knowing the purpose of the songs.

2.4.1. Kinds of Song

Music has many kinds as we called with ‘genre’, genre can even create a group or community. Here are some of genres of music, namely:
1. Pop Song

Pop song is one of popular song that has the most fans in the world. Pop song can be enjoyed by many groups of people, from young age until up to middle age. Pop song is also a special music to the teenager, a bland watered-down version of rock and roll with rhythm and harmony, and an emphasis on romantic love.

2. Rock

Rock, in the broadest sense, covers almost all popular music since the early 1950s. The earliest form, rock and roll, is a mix of various genres in the late 1940s, with musicians such as Chuck Berry, Bill Haley, Buddy Holly and Elvis Presley. It is the heard by people around the world, and in the mid – 1960s several British music groups, for example, The Beatles, began to imitate and become popular.

Rock music then evolved into psychedelic rock, then into progressive rock. A few British bands like the Yardbirds and then it is developed into hard rock, and then become metal heavy. The late 1970s, punk rock music began to grow with groups like The Clash, The Ramones, and Sex Pistols. In the 1980’s, rock continued to grow, especially it is developed into hardcore metal, trash metal, glam metal, death metal, black metal, and grindcore. There is also a British rock and underground.

3. Rock and Roll

Rock and Roll is a kind of music about adolescents. Its lyrics are articulated teenager problem, school, parents, and young love. The primary instruments are Guitar, Bass, Piano, Drum, and Saxophone. Rock and Roll is great exponent in 1956 to 1963 was Elvis Presley. He is Rock and Roll icon and solo singer.
4. Hip Hop

Hip Hop music can be considered as a subgenre of R&B. Starting in the early 1970s and the 1980s, this kind of music was originally developed in the U.S. east coast, called the East Coast Hip Hop, in about 1992, Hip Hop music from west coast also become famous by the name of West Coast Hip Hop. This type of music is also mixed with heavy metal to produce rapcore.

5. Jazz

Jazz is the kind of music that grew out of the merger of blues, ragtime, and European music, especially the music of the band. Some subgenre of jazz is Dixieland, swing, bebop, hard bop, cool jazz, free jazz, jazz fusion, smooth jazz, and CafJazz. Musicians who use the genre Jazz is Bob James.

6. Gospel

Gospel is a genre that is dominated by the vocal and usually have a Christian theme. Some of subgenre is contemporary gospel and urban contemporary gospel. Currently understanding of gospel music has expanded into a spiritual musical genre as a whole. In Indonesia, gospel music homage to pop and rock much popularized by musicians such as Frank SIH.

7. Blues

Blues come from the African-American community that evolved from West African music. This type then affect many genres of pop music today, including ragtime, jazz, big band, rhythm and blues, rock and roll, country, and pop music. Examples of musicians who use music genre Blues is late Ray Charles.
8. Funk

Funk also pioneered by musicians Afro-Americans, for example, James Brown, Parliament-Funkadelic and Sly and the Family Stone. Funk music of this kind usually have a groovy beat tone, a rhythm that makes the audience chuckle rhythm. Therefore, in many ways, often equated with groovy funk. Bands that use the funk music genre is Green Day.

9. Electronic

Electronic begins long before the invention of the synthesizer, with tape loops and analogue electronic musical instrument in the 1950s and 1960s. The forerunner was John Cage, Pierre Schaeffer and Karlheinz Stockhausen.

10. Reggae

Originally called ska, which is a blend of R & B music and traditional music of Jamaican ‘mento’, ska music later evolved into reggae music. Examples band that uses the genre of reggae music is Steven and Coconut Treez.