

Hedonism Life Potrayed *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* Movie Directed by Henry King

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ABSTRACT

Hedonism is a view of life that assumes that people will become happy by seeking as much happiness as possible and avoiding painful feelings whenever possible. Hedonism is a teaching or views that pleasure or pleasure is the purpose of life and human action. Purpose of the research is to explain the types of hedonism portrayed in the Snows Kilimanjaro Movie. In this research, the researcher used the theory from Daniel Michael Wijers to get the answers from the research. In this research, to explain the types of hedonism, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative design by referred to the theories of Creswell (2009) to answer the problem formulated. The approach used in this research is sociology of literature. In collecting data, researcher used techniques documentation. The technique used in analyzing the data in this study is a descriptive technique. The result of this research, there were seven types of hedonism. Folk Hedonism, Value hedonism, Motivational Hedonism, Normative Hedonism, Hedonistic egoism, and Hedonistic Utilitarianism. In this research, the researcher only found two of them, Folk Hedonism and Hedonistic Egoism. For Folk Hedonism, the researcher found 2 data and 5 data for Hedonistic Egoism.

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Introduction

Language is the system symbols of human's tool for communicating their ideas, emotions, and desire. By using language, we can communicate with each other. According to Sapir (1939 cited in Pardede 2016) stated that language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily symbols.

Every living creature has its own manner of communicating with its surroundings and society. Human beings have their unique ways of communicating. Language is one of

the mediums through which people interact and socialize. Language has existed since antiquity, but the linguistic we use today is the consequence of long-term language evolution (Rosmaidar dan Fitraturrahmah, 2012).

Literature is a living phenomenon that is inextricably linked to human life. Literature is a term that refers to any written or spoken work, ranging from creative writing to more technical or scientific works. Literature is a term that is commonly used to describe works of creative imagination. Humans can utilize fiction or nonfiction works to depict and explore their imaginations, emotions, experiences, and ideas through literature and one of its example is a movie (Sri Mulyati, 2019).

The hedonist way of life prioritizes one's own happiness above all else. A hedonist is someone whose entire existence is dedicated to seeking pleasure. A man would often resort to extravagant means to attain his goal of happiness, putting aside what is essential but brings him no joy. In light of the fact that adopting such a way of life might send one careening into a downward spiral of meaninglessness, it must be taken seriously. Online debt and corruption are two well-known repercussions of hedonism in modern society.

People are being pursued by online debt debt-collectors, and some are even in jail owing to corruption, all so they can satisfy their extravagant desires in life. A literary work's theme, characters, characterization, setting, storyline, and point of view are examples. On the other hand, those are originating from outside the work itself and have an impact on the plot, such as historical context, cultural norms and social mores.

Sociology of literature is often defined as one approach to the study of literature is to understand and assessing the literature by considering the societal aspects. Therefore, to understand the concepts of sociology of literature, the following describes the correlation among the sociology as a science and literature as a phenomenon of society are being explored in the study of literature in conjunction with the sociology (Damono, 1979).

Hedonism is a view of life that assumes that people will become happy by seeking as much happiness as possible and avoiding painful feelings whenever possible. Hedonism is a teaching or views that pleasure or pleasure is the purpose of life and human action. According to (Vitterso, 2011) stated that the related term hedonism is the doctrine that pleasure is the sole good. Philosophical hedonism claims that pleasure is the moral good, suggesting that the definitive social norm is to provide the greatest amount of pleasure for the greatest number of people.

Hedonism derives from the Greek term hedone, which signifies pleasure, according to Salam (2000). Hedonism is a way of living in which pleasure and enjoyment of life are the primary goals (Moeliono, 1988). According to Chaplin (2004), hedonism is the behaviour of continually pursuing pleasure while avoiding pain or suffering. Furthermore, Japarianto (2010) defines hedonism as "a person's understanding of pleasure that is solely focused on satisfying that person's mind."

Hedonism is an exciting topic to discuss because it is a controversial issue that creates many speculations, especially in the Literature area. According to Venhoveen (2003), some authors praise hedonism as a natural habit to increase self-development, and others associate it with addiction, overindulge, and moral decay. Venhoveen later states that the hedonistic lifestyle is the openness of pleasure experience. Therefore, hedonism shapes humans into several types of actual behavior, giving more varieties impacts both pain and pleasant experiences are essential in undermining hedonism.

Hemingway's "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" story was written in Africa. They released it in 1936. An integral part of this story is played by the sociocultural context in which it was written. After World War One, in the 1930s, this takes place in the United States. Since Hemingway volunteered during World War I, much of the novel focuses on the state of American society in the years following the conflict. The United States of America in the 1930s is characterized by its modernism, materialism, and decline in moral standards. The

characters' way of life is affected by the society in which they live. It's clear that their lifestyles have changed drastically after the end of World War One.

Henry King turned this Hemingways short tale into a 1952 American Technicolor romantic adventure picture. This movie talked about as writer Harry Street lies gravely wounded from an African hunting accident, he feverishly reflects on what he perceives as his failures at love and writing. Through his delirium he recalls his one true love, Cynthia Green, whom he lost by his obsession for roaming the world in search of stories for his novels. Though she is dead, Cynthia continues to haunt Street's thoughts.

Despite one successful novel after another, Street feels he has compromised his talent to ensure the success of his books, making him a failure in his eyes. He neglected wife Helen tends to his wounds, listens to his ranting, endures his talk of lost loves, and tries to restore in him the will to fight his illness until help arrives. Her devotion to him makes him finally realize that he is not a failure. With his realization of a chance for love and happiness with Helen, he regains his will to live.

Harry and Helen experience this. They struggle with terrible loss and misery. Harry, the protagonist, tried to rise from World War I obscurity. He wrote, but nothing good. He just wanted to leave after the war. He dated widow Helen with two small children. Her spouse died young, and a plane crash killed her two small children. Harry marries a rich widow by luck. Harry married Helen for her money, not love. He may enjoy life without thinking about money. He values monetary achievement for contentment. He can afford anything. Today's culture, especially after recent conflicts, is more prone to do this. After the battle, they change and enjoy their wealth. They act to increase happiness and reduce suffering. They live hedonistically. Hedonism now means living for pleasure, especially sensory pleasures. This culture influences "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" characters.

Harry and Helen are the focus of this study because they are the protagonists who will stop at nothing to achieve their objective of happiness. As a result, there is a lot of

curiosity about this fact that deserves an in-depth analysis. Hedonism becomes a worldwide issue nowadays. Many individuals choose to live extravagantly regardless of their financial means. They do it to impress others, and it becomes their own source of satisfaction.

According to the work of Daniel Michael Wijers, "Hedonism and Happiness in Theory and Practice," the idea of hedonism may be broken down into six distinct sub-categories, including the following (Wijers, 2012):

1. Folk Hedonism

Hedonism is used in a philosophical context with a specific connotation that differs from the common usage of the term in contemporary literature by those who are not philosophers. Non-philosophers reading contemporary literature sometimes misunderstand hedonism to mean a pursuit of immediate gratification at the expense of consideration for one's own or anyone else's well-being. A hedonist, in the eyes of non-philosophers, is someone who will never pass up the chance to indulge in the pleasures of sex and drugs, no matter the cost to their relationships or their own or others' health. Philosophers, however, referred to this interpretation of hedonism as "folk hedonism."

2. Value Hedonism and Prudential Hedonism

Philosophers often argue that hedonism is about value, while the more nuanced hedonism is about well-being when debating the philosophy. As a philosophy of value, hedonism asserts that nothing except pleasure is truly valued, while sorrow alone is without worth. A key aspect of the definition is the word "intrinsic," which is best understood in contrast to the word "instrumental." Inherent worth is value that exists apart from any consideration of its utility to others. It is believed that pleasure has value in and of itself, even if it does not result in any further benefit.

Money is an instrumental good since its worth is derived from what it enables us to perform or purchase. Everything worthwhile is reduced in value hedonism to the pursuit

of pleasure. Money has instrumental value because it can be used to acquire goods and services that increase happiness and decrease suffering. A hedonist may use the purchase of food, transportation, and shelter as an example. Well-being hedonism, or hedonism in terms of the function of values, is more nuanced than value hedonism. It is commonly held that the only thing that can make a person's life better is pleasure, and that the only thing that can make a person's life worse is suffering. When prudential hedonists say they prioritize happiness, they mean it in the sense that they prioritize experiencing a great deal of pleasure rather than misery. When compared to "folk hedonism," the philosophy of "prudential hedonism" recognizes that the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain in the immediate present may not necessarily lead to the optimal long-term balance of pleasure and pain.

3. Motivational Hedonism

Motivational hedonism proposes that our actions are driven by our needs to satisfy our pursuit of happiness and avoid suffering. Motivational hedonists generally hold that our actions are motivated by our wants for pleasure and away from misery. Philosophers, on the other hand, maintain that seeking pleasure and avoiding pain are the overarching motivations behind all human action.

4. Normative Hedonism

Value hedonism, often bolstered by motivational hedonism, has been deployed in defense of particular conceptions of moral conduct. Normative hedonism, often called ethical hedonism, is the theory that says people should do what makes them happy and avoid what makes them unhappy. Egoistic hedonism and utilitarian hedonism are the two most common varieties of normative hedonism. Both groups typically consider happiness to be the sole factor in deciding whether or not an action is right or bad.

5. Hedonistic Egoism

Hedonistic egoism is a more indulgent take on egoism, the view that we should prioritize our own needs above all else. According to this school of thought, our primary goal in life should be to maximize our own personal joy. The worst part about this hypothesis is that it won't consider the ramifications. A hedonistic egoist, for instance, would be ethically obligated to steal, even from the impoverished. Defense advocates of hedonistic egoism typically argue that committing crimes like theft or murder would not increase happiness because of the associated feelings of shame, dread, and the possibility of being found and punished. When it is pointed out that a hedonistic egoist is ethically obligated by their own theory to pursue an uncommon type of practical schooling, a brief and sometimes unpleasant training session that lessens their moral sentiments of pity and shame, they usually give in.

6. Hedonistic Utilitarianism

According to hedonistic utilitarianism, the best course of action is the one that results in the greatest amount of happiness for the largest number of people. It is generally agreed that hedonistic utilitarianism is the most equitable of the two hedonisms, given that its goal is the maximization of happiness for the greatest number of people possible. Hedonistic utilitarians don't steal from the poor because it makes the destitute even less happy while making the thief only a little bit happier overall. Based on background above the purpose of this research is to explain the types of hedonism portrayed in the Snow of Kilimanjaro.

Method

This research used qualitative design with descriptive method. "Qualitative design are research approaches that create descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from individuals and observed behavior," according to Bogdan and Taylor in J. Moleong's book qualitative research methodology. Creswell (2009: 4) states that a

qualitative research is a study to investigate and understand the meaning individuals or groups assume to be a social or a human problem. It is used to find out and know why and how a social phenomenon happens.

The final written report of this study consists of introduction, literature and theory, methods, results, discussion, and conclusion. This study was also a descriptive qualitative. It was used as an approach to the qualitative study because the result of the analysis was the description of a certain phenomenon. In this case, the research was focused on the occurrence shift used by the translator. Therefore, the researcher collected the data that contain shift then it was described and analyzed in depth in term of the degree of equivalence, the types of loss and gain and the possible reasons of the occurrence of shift.

Data sources were collected from “The Snows of Kilimanjaro Movie” and researcher watched the movie from youtube from the link: <https://youtu.be/8RFE5kFTScI>. Furthermore, the researcher used the script of the movie to help the researcher in collecting the data. Technique of data collection used to avoid inaccurate data while doing the research thus to get the valid data. The researcher watched the snows of kilimanjaro movie. The researcher collected the data by following steps;

- 1). The researcher downloaded the movie from the internet,
- 2). The researcher took the data from the movie, then reduced the data which are useless.
- 3). The data were selected again to make sure that there were not repetition and losing data.

In analyzing the problem of this research, the researcher combined all the important data that had been collected from many sources. According to Miles and Hubberman, analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the

researcher used Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there were three steps to do (Hubberman, 1994):

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction becomes the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles, data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript. In this research the data is in the form of the snows of kilimanjaro movie. Based on Miles theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzed the data by watching the movie. Next, the researcher selected the dialogs to be analyzed. The researcher also took some notes related to the theory and also made summaries to make easy in analyzing the data and continuing the next steps.

2. Data Display

The second steps data display. According to Miles, generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher showed or displayed the data which contained the words that shows the Hedonism in the snows of kilimanjaro movie.

3. Conclusion Drawing

After finishing to do data reduction and data display, the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. According to Miles, final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively. In this step the researcher concluded the result of the research based on the research problems and ambitions theory that are used.

Result and Discussion

Hedonism is a view of life that assumes that people will become happy by seeking as much happiness as possible and avoiding painful feelings whenever possible. In the Snow of Kilimanjaro movie, the researcher found that there are two types of hedonism that showed by the main character named Harry, that are folk hedonism and hedonistic egoism as he likes to think about his own happiness without thinking about his future and other's future and this is in accordance with the theory from Weijers (2012).

The researcher concluded that there were seven data that represented the types of hedonism. It shows from the table below:

Types of hedonism in the movie *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*

No	Types of Hedonism	Amount of Data
1	Folk Hedonism	2
2	Hedonistic Egoism	5

1. Types of Hedonism Potrayed in the Snow of Kilimanjaro Movie

a. Folk Hedonism

This type of hedonism argues that people have to pursue their own happiness without considering what will happen in other people's future. Weijers (2012: 16) states that if the word "hedonism" is utilized in modern literature, or by non-philosophers in daily communication, its meaning is quite different from the real meaning when used in the discussions of philosophers. Non philosophers tend to think of a hedonist as a person who look out for pleasure for themselves without any particular consideration for their own future well-being or for the well-being of others.

In The Snow of Kilimanjaro Movie this type of hedonism appeared in several scene especially in the scene of Harry and his wife, Helen. Harry like to do whatever he wants. Harry always thinks that his happiness is the most important thing even though Helen has

forbidden Harry from doing bad things for him in the future but Harry still doesn't care because the most important thing for him is his happiness.

Datum 1

Hellen : And you insisted on carrying the boy in your arms all the way back to camp. And it was from all his blood and dirt that you got that infection (09:28).

Harry : **Whiskey soda. Make it pronto**, Molo

Hellen : It's bad for you

Harry: **No, it isn't. It's good for me**

Analysis

The scene above shows that Harry wants alcohol for his own happiness without thinking that the effects of the alcohol he drinks are not very good for him in the future. Hellen had tried to prevent Harry from drinking the alcohol but Harry insisted that he still drink it. This is in accordance with the theory of Weijers (2012: 16) states this type of hedonism argues that people have to pursue their own happiness by considering what will happen in other people's future their own future.

Datum 2

Harry : No. It's Bad for Me. Cole Porter wrote the words and music. [Sings Lyric] There, that's poetry. Oh, I'm full of poetry now (09:34).

Hellen : **Harry, it said in the first-aid book to avoid all alcohol. It's not good for you. That's what I meant by giving up. You must do everything you can (09:35).**

Harry : Ah, you do it. I'm too tired (09:37).

Analysis

The scene above shows that Harry still wants to drink alcohol even though he is not in good health. Harry caught an infection while trying to help one of his team who had fallen into the water. The infection caused his legs to hurt and he couldn't walk well. Hellen tries to help Harry avoid alcohol so that Harry can recover quickly but Harry insists that alcohol helps him to calm down. Weijers (2012: 16) states this type of hedonism argues that people have to pursue their own happiness by considering what will happen in other people's future or their own future.

2. Hedonistic Egoism

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

Datum 1

Harry : (Took the drink from Hellen's Hand). And leave me this (09:40).

Helen : **Harry! Why do you have to turn into a devil?** (09:44)

Analysis

The scene depicts that Harry is still forcing himself to drink the alcohol that Hellen brought, Harry pretends to ask Hellen to approach him but what he does shocks Hellen because what he does is forcefully take the drink that is in Hellen's hand. This made Hellen very angry and annoyed. This is in accordance with Weijers theory (2012: 21), Hedonistic

Egoism is a hedonistic version of egoism that asserts that we can act anyway is morally best for ourselves.

Datum 2

Hellen : (Got angry to Harry because of Harry still want to drink) Harry, if you think you have to die... is it absolutely necessary for you to kill off everything you leave behind? (09:45)

Harry : Because if I can't die happy, I can try to die delirious. (09:47)
You think this is any fun for me? I don't even know why I do it. Trying to kill to keep yourself alive, I imagine.

Analysis

The scene above shows that Harry always seeks pleasure through alcohol. Harry cannot survive without alcohol because with this drink he feels calm and restful when sleeping. Hellen knew that Harry was in a condition that made it impossible for him to drink alcohol, so Hellen always tried to restrain Harry from drinking. This is in accordance with Weijers theory (2012: 21), Hedonistic Egoism is a hedonistic version of egoism that asserts that we can act anyway is morally best for ourselves.

Datum 3

Harry : Darling, now we can get that lovely apartment on the Seine. Now we can go to Africa (43:00).

Cynthia : Let's come back to Paris (43:02)

Harry : I am a writer. It's a writer business to buzz around (43:04)

Analysis

Chynthya was Harry's first love who Harry always dreamed of in his sleep. after Harry drank the alcohol he took from Hellen, his wife. he dreams about his story with Cynthya. At that time, his first love asked him to return to Paris because Cynthya was pregnant with Harry's child, but Harry didn't know that, so he felt that the reason Cynthya returned to Paris didn't make sense because for him a writer had to go around the world to write a new story in his book. This is in accordance with Weijers theory (2012: 21), Hedonistic Egoism is a hedonistic version of egoism that asserts that we can act anyway is morally best for ourselves.

Datum 4

Cynthya : Why don't we do normal thing? Like having a child (43:03).
Harry : **I love kids, but later. We still have much time.** (43:05)

Analysis

Cynthya is still hiding about her pregnancy. Cynthya tried to talk to Harry that she wanted to have a normal life in Paris and have children because she really wanted to have children despite the fact that she was pregnant with Harry's child. Harry still insisted that he also wanted to have children but later because for Harry they still had plenty of time for that. Currently Harry just wants to focus on his work as a writer. This made Cynthia a little disappointed and sad. This is in accordance with Weijers theory (2012: 21), Hedonistic Egoism is a hedonistic version of egoism that asserts that we can act anyway is morally best for ourselves.

Datum 5

Cynthya : Darling, couldn't we just go home? (52:54)
Harry : Home? Where's that? You mean back to Paris. Well, why? Just to go home. (52:56)

Cynthia : we can go like this, **you with your ambition**, me with my guilt.
(52:58)

Analysis

Cynthia feels that her relationship with Harry can no longer be maintained because Harry is very ambitious about his dream of becoming a writer, but Cynthia is the opposite, she wants to live a happy and normal life like any other small family. This is in accordance with Weijers theory (2012: 21), Hedonistic Egoism is a hedonistic version of egoism that asserts that we can act anyway is morally best for ourselves.

Conclusion

There were seven data that showed the type of hedonism in the film The Snow of Kilimanjaro. Meanwhile, two data showed the folk hedonism type and five data showed hedonistic egoism. The researcher concluded that the most type of hedonism found was hedonistic egoism, the 2 types of hedonism are folk hedonism, and hedonistic egoism, folk hedonism itself is a rough combination of Motivational Hedonism, Hedonistic Egoism, and a reckless lack of foresight. This is reflected in the nature of the main character in this film, namely Harry, where Harry is often more concerned with the peace of his mind and soul rather than thinking about the impact that will have on his life in every action he has taken. This characteristic is depicted in Harry who likes drinking to forget his past, in this case Harry is more concerned with how he can forget about this for a moment, rather than thinking about what negative impact have on his life due to the negative things he often does, this can also be compared with life today where Sometimes people like to do negative things to solve a problem, but without realizing it, their actions actually cause other problems.

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