

**A STUDY OF TONY KUSHNER'S HOMOSEXUALITY VIEW
THROUGH HIS WORK ANGELS IN AMERICA PART ONE:
MILLENNIUM APPROACHES**

A THESIS



**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic
University Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

PERPUSTAKAAN UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA	
No. KLAS K A.2015 078 BSI	No. REG : A.2015/BSI/078 ASAL BUKU TANGGAL :

BY:

**Aldelia Maharani
Reg. Number A73211104**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA
2015**

DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name : Aldelia Maharani

Reg. Number : A73211104

Department : English Departement

Faculty : Letters and Humanities

Declares that the thesis she wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Degree (S1) in English Department, faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled “A Study of Tony Kushner’s Homosexuality View through His Work *Angels In America Part One: Millennium Approaches*” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Surabaya, 30th July 2015



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RIBURUPIAH

Aldelia Maharani

A73211104

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**By: Aldelia Maharani
A73211104**

**Approved to be examined
Surabaya, 30th June 2015**

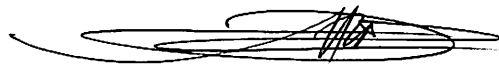
Thesis advisor



**Wahju Kusumajanti, M. Hum
NIP. 197002051999032002**

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department



**Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP. 196906152007011051**

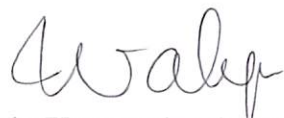
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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA
2015**

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on 6th August 2015

The Board of Examiners are:

Head of Examiners,



Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum

NIP: 197002051999032002

Secretary,



Himmatul Khoiroh, S.Ag., M.Pd

NIP: 197612222007012021

Examiner I,



Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, M.A

NIP: 197604122011012003

Examiner II,



Abu Fanani, S.s., M.Pd

NIP: 196906152007011051

Acknowledged by :

The Dean of Faculty of Letter and Humanities



Dr. H. Imam Ghazali, MA

NIP: 196002121990031002

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ABSTRACT

Maharam, Aldella. 2015. A Study of Tony Kushner's Homosexuality View through His Work *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor : Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum

This study attempts to discuss the issue of homosexuality in the drama *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*. The drama is written by Tony Kushner. This study will relate Tony Kushner as the author of the drama with Louis, one of the main characters in the drama. The objectives of this study are to describe Louis' characterization in the drama based on Tony Kushner's feeling and to find out the reflection of Tony Kushner's real life in the drama. In this thesis the researcher uses library based study because the data collected are organized depends on references such as books, articles, journals, magazines either from hard copy or online ones. The primary data of this study is the text of drama "*Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*". Then, selecting and collecting the data in the form of conversation and statement from drama. In this study, the writer uses expressive theory as the base theory. Expressive theory is used to relate Tony Kushner's life background with Louis, one of the main characters in the drama. Also, New Criticism especially Character and Characterization are applied as the supporting theory. Character and characterization are used to identify Louis' characterization in the drama. In analysis, the researcher depicts about the characterization of Louis Ironson. Then, the researcher finds out the comparison between Tony Kushner and Louis. Through Kushner's life background, his expression which is included in his work can be understood. The writer finds that Louis' characterizations are homosexual, sensitive person and smart person. The writer also finds that there is a difference about Tony Kushner and Louis' homosexuality.

Key terms: Expressive, Biography, Homosexuality, New Criticism, Character, Characterization,

INTISARI

Maharani, Aldelia. 2015. Penelitian tentang Sisi Homoseksualitas Tony Kushner melalui karyanya *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*. Skripsi. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing: Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum

Skripsi ini membahas tentang isu homoseksualitas dalam drama *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*. Drama ini ditulis oleh Tony Kushner. Penelitian ini akan menghubungkan Tony Kushner sebagai penulis drama dengan Louis, salah satu karakter utama dalam drama. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan karakterisasi Louis dalam drama berdasarkan pandangan Tony Kushner dan untuk mengetahui refleksi dari kehidupan nyata Tony Kushner dalam drama. Dalam skripsi ini peneliti menggunakan studi pustaka karena data yang dikumpulkan diambil dari referensi seperti buku, artikel, jurnal, majalah baik dari hard copy/print atau yang online. Data utama dari penelitian ini adalah teks drama *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*. Kemudian peneliti memilih dan mengumpulkan data dalam bentuk percakapan dan pernyataan dari drama. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori ekspresif sebagai teori dasar. Teori Ekspresif digunakan untuk menghubungkan latar belakang kehidupan Tony Kushner dengan Louis, salah satu karakter utama dalam drama. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan New criticism terutama Karakter dan Karakterisasi diterapkan sebagai teori pendukung. Karakter dan karakterisasi yang digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi karakterisasi Louis dalam drama. Setelah menganalisis data, peneliti menggambarkan tentang karakterisasi Louis Ironson. Kemudian, peneliti tahu perbandingan antara Tony Kushner dan Louis. Melalui kehidupan latar belakang Kushner, ekspresinya yang termasuk dalam karyanya dapat dipahami. Peneliti menemukan bahwa karakterisasi Louis adalah homoseksual, sensitif dan pintar. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa terdapat perbedaan antara sifat homoseksual antara Tony Kushner dan Louis.

Kata Kunci: Ekspresi, Biografi, Homoseksualitas, Kritik sastra baru, karakter, karakterisasi

CHAPTER I

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, there is a significant change in American society. Generally, American believes that the selection of a marital partner should be left entirely to the two individuals concerned. Most American marries people of their own ethnic background, religion, and geographical origin (Althen 162). Also, they marry people of different sex. The man marries woman and woman marries man. However, some people define that the freedom of choosing a marriage couple is their right. On the other hand, American has a new habit in which they marry people of their same sex. The man marries man and woman marries woman.

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During 1980, a number of state and local government adopted laws prohibiting discrimination to LGBT in employment, housing, public accommodations, and employee benefits (Harrison 197). Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people struggle hard to get citizen civil right at that time. The constitution does not allow same-sex marriage. They cannot own a house. They do not get good job. This includes in the prohibition to discriminate the LGBT. It can be said as the result of the LGBT's struggle.

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Regarding the restriction of LGBT, they acted collectively and in large numbers to assert their rights. Gay and lesbian began to hold gay pride marches throughout the century (Harrison 196). Finally LGBT people are winning the citizen civil right. Since 2003, LGBT have the citizen civil right in the United States. They can get married with their same sex. They can own a house. They can speak their ideas. By 2008, the states of California, Connecticut, and Massachusetts allow same-sex marriages, and Vermont and New Jersey allow civil unions (Harrison 197).

One of those people who married with the same sex is Tony Kushner. He is an outstanding American Playwright. He married with Mark Harris. They held a commitment ceremony in April 2003. In summer 2008, they were legally married at the city hall in Provincetown, Massachusetts. Tony Kushner writes drama about LGBT. It is very possible that the drama he wrote is about his experience. He wants to deliver a message through his literary work.

Drama is one of literary work. Drama is a work of art composed of words, and the words remain essential (Kennedy 833). In this research, I study about drama in text. In drama text, the reader should have more imagination to imagine the story. Kennedy says:

Some readers, when silently reading a play to themselves, try to visualize a stage, imagining the characters in costume and under lights. If such a reader is an actor or director and is reading the play with an eye to staging it, then that reader may try to imagine every detail of a possible production, even shades of makeup and loudness of sound effects (835).

Like the other literary work, drama has elements. One of them is a character. Character divides into major characters and minor characters. A major character is an important figure of the story. A minor character is supporting figure of the story. In this study, the writer of this research will analyze about the character of the drama.

This study analyzes Tony Kushner's drama. It is entitled *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approach*. The theme of this drama is about homosexuality. The story tells about gay couple and infection of AIDS. There are two homosexual men who have complicated love. They cause conflicts in the story.

This drama is chosen because it is an American favorite and famous drama. This drama becomes famous because the story is actual issue. This drama becomes one of the bestseller books. Furthermore, the play has been made into both a television miniseries and an opera. It gets several prestige awards such as Tony Award for Best Play (1993), Pulitzer Prize for Drama (1993), London Drama Critics Circle Award for Best New Play (1992) and many more. According to yahoo news:

“The US Supreme Court made same-sex marriage legal throughout the nation in a much-awaited landmark decision that triggered wild jubilation and tears of joy across the country. In a 5-4 ruling on Friday, the highest court in the United States said the Constitution requires all 50 states to carry out and recognize marriages between people of the same sex. President Barack Obama praised the ruling as "a victory for America." The court decision marked a fresh coup for the White House, coming a day after the Supreme Court upheld an important and disputed section of Obama's signature health care reform” (<http://news.yahoo.com/us-supreme-court-rules-gay-marriage-nationwide-141601707.html>)

From the quotation above, it shows that marriage over same gender has officially become legal in United States. Therefore, the writer is more curious about the drama and interested in analyzing the drama through this study.

Regarding the consideration above, it is important to analyze the biographical background of the author in order to prove that the drama is real based on author's experience. Abrams states that Poetry is the overflow, utterance, or projection of the thought and feelings of the poet; or else poetry is defined in terms of the imaginative process which modifies and synthesizes the image, thoughts, and feelings of the poet (21). So, this study uses expressive theory by Abrams to analyze the author's background of life.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on background of the study, there are problems related to the study, which will lead by following research question:

1. How does Tony Kushner characterize Louis as main character in his drama?
2. How does this work reflect to Tony Kushner real life?

1.3 Objective of The Study

1. To describe Louis' characterization in the drama based on Tony Kushner's view.

2. To find out the reflection of Tony Kushner's real life in the drama.

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1.4 Scope and Limitation

In order to keep this study on track, the writer will limit this thesis on the main character, Louis. The writer will try to connect the characterization of Louis with the playwright of the drama. The object of this study is a play by Tony Kushner entitled "*Angels in America part one: Millennium Approaches*".

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study dedicates to both English Letter Department in State University of Islamic studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya and the readers. By conducting the study, the researcher hopes that it can give contribution for the readers, especially students who are interested in literature, especially drama. Hopefully, this study can inspire in doing literary study, specifically to have more understanding about the homosexuality digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id in America. It is expected to be one of the worthy contributions in American drama, especially about homosexuality.

1.5 Method of Study

This is a library based study which means this study used references such as books, articles, journals, magazines either from hard copy or online ones. In

analyzing this drama, this study is conducted using descriptive qualitative.

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Furthermore, the data is described and explained in the analysis. The primary data of

this study is the text of drama "*Angels in America Part One: Millennium*

Approaches" by Tony Kushner. The data of this study is from the main characters of

the drama. The data are the words, clauses, phrases, or sentences spoken by the

character in the drama.

Afterwards, the writer went to library and browsed online research in collecting the information, the writer took the sources from books, articles, and other printed and unprinted materials such as e-books. It is done to find out some previous thesis, essays, journals, and the internet sources. The research steps are stated below:

1. Reading the drama carefully to get the complete and well understanding on the whole story.

2. Selecting and collecting the data in form of conversation from drama;

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statements that show the main character and characterization. Then find out

the data about M.H Abrams theory and theory about New Criticism especially

about character and characterization.

3. Investigating the biographical sketch of the author to see the relationship between his life and his work.

4. Analyzing the data collected by connecting them with the theory.

5. Making conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

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1.8 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Homosexual** : It is a sexual orientation to persons of the same sex. A homosexual relationship is a sexual relationship between people of the same sex. Someone who is homosexual is sexually attracted to people of the same sex (Collins Dictionary).

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CHAPTER II

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REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter reveals more about the theory that is applied in analyzing *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches* by Tony Kushner. The analysis focuses on the main character from the selected drama. The main theory of this study is Expressive theory. The supporting theory of this study is New Criticism which goes deeply to character and characterization. The theories are explained below:

2.1.1 Expressive

There are many theories to analyze literary works. One of them which are usually used to analyze literary work is expressive theory. In analyzing the literary work using expressive theory, we have to know the thought, background, and feelings of the author. This study will analyze the expression of the author. The expressive theory is used to find the feeling of the author depicted in the work. Expressive theory is used to explore the life experience of the author as found in the drama. By using the expressive theory, the expression of the author in the drama can be analyzed and explained. Abrams says in his book *The Mirror and the Lamp* that:

“Poetry is the overflow, utterance, or projection of the thought and feelings of the poet; or else poetry is defined in terms of the imaginative process which modifies and synthesizes the image, thoughts, and feelings of the poet. This way of thinking, in which the artist himself becomes the major element generating both the artistic product and the criteria by which it is to be judged, is the expressive theory of art” (21).

From the statement above, Abrams wants to explain that a literary work is the reflection of the author’s mind. Their works are mirrors for them. The author uses his own manners to reflect the intention into his work. The author himself becomes the center of attention of his artistic product.

Abrams summarizes the expressive theory in this way: “A work of art is essentially the internal made external, resulting from a creative process operating under the impulse of feeling, and embodying the combined product of the poet’s perceptions, thoughts and feelings. The primary source and subject matter of a poem. Therefore, are the attributes and actions of the poet’s own mind” (22).

From Abram’s statement above, it means that there is something which flame inside the author’s mind that he expresses and makes into a literary work. The literary work is made from a creative process and under the impulse of author’s feeling. Then it is resulting a literary work which reflects from the author’s perceptions, thoughts and feeling.

2.1.2 New Criticism

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New criticism is one of literary criticism in United States that developed in 1920-1960. The term New Criticism was firstly proposed by John Crowe Ransom in his book *The New Criticism* (1940) and sustained by I.A. Richard and T.S. Eliot.

M.H. Abrams speaks out clearly about New Criticism:

“It opposed the prevailing interest of scholars, critics, and teachers of that era in the biographies of authors, the social context of literature, and literary history by insisting that the proper concern of literary criticism is not with the external circumstances or effects or historical position of a work, but with a detailed consideration of the work itself as an independent entity.” (180)

Based on the statement above, Abrams stated that New Criticism appears as a reaction to oppose the previous criticism that focus in the biographies of authors, the social context of literature, and literary history. At that time, high school student or even college student analyzed the text based on biographical or historical background of the author. This critic considers various models of critics that oriented with the external circumstance in literary work are improper. Besides, the understanding of the digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id work itself is emphasized as an independent entity.

Louis Tyson in his book *Critical Theory Today* also states that for New Criticism, the literary work itself was all that mattered (136). It means that New Criticism focuses its analysis on the literary text itself, instead on the author’s biography or history.

Tyson points out that New Critics coined into the term *intentional fallacy* and *affective fallacy*. Intentional fallacy refers to the mistaken belief that the author’s

intention is the same as the text's meaning (136). The intention of intentional fallacy is only on the meaning of a literary text, without involve to the author's intention.

Tyson says that sometimes it is even more meaningful, rich, and complex than the author realized; and sometimes the text's meaning is simply different from the meaning the author wanted it to have (136).

Abrams says that the affective fallacy as the error of evaluating a poem by its effects—especially its emotional effects—upon the reader (4). It means that the affective fallacy opposes the emotion of the reader especially its emotional effects as the way the reader evaluating the text. The emotional effects may be produced by some personal association from past experience rather than by the text.

Tyson argues that there are some formal elements in analyzing the literary text:

“For the only way we can know if a given author's intention or a given reader's interpretation actually represents the text's meaning is to carefully examine, or “closely read,” all the evidence provided by the language of the text itself: its images, symbols, metaphors, rhyme, meter, point of view, setting, characterization, plot, and so forth, which, because they form, or shape, the literary work are called its *formal elements*.” (138)

Based on the statement above, formal elements are the elements that forming or shaping the literary work. Then, when all of the formal elements work together to establish its theme, or the meaning of the work as a whole, it means that the text has an organic unity. Through its organic unity, the text provides both the *complexity* that a literary work must have (138). It means that those elements that combine into organic unity will help the readers to analyze and understand the literary work more clearly.

Based on the elements above, this study only focuses on some formal elements, it is character and characterization. This element is to answer the first problem of statement. Below is the clear explanation about character and characterization:

2.1.2.1 Character

Character is one of intrinsic element of fiction. Character is an important thing in a narrative work. Character takes most part in a story. Abrams says that character is the name of literary genre; it is as short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person (32).

Character is an imaginary person who was created by author. Kennedy says that a character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story (73). It can be said that characters are imaginary people who appear and experience life stories in fictional works.

Characters bring a message to the readers. They give moral value, instruction, and something that is purposely conveyed to the reader. Character is represented through as the reader comprehension. As Abrams says that character are the figures represented in a dramatic or narrative work, which are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it (32).

In some studies, character is often selected as the object for analysis. Nurgiyantoro says that talking about character attracts the reader's attention more

than talking about plot or other elements (164). In the other word, characters are considered as the main thing of literary works for conducting study.

According to Burhan Nurgiyantoro in his book *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi* based on some criteria, character are divided into some types. Based on its significance role in developing a story, character is separated into major and minor character. Major character or main character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme. It is one who dominates the whole story. Main character is considered as the most important in a novel concern. On the other hand, minor character is one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the main characters. They give little influence in the story. They appear occasionally and in a short narration (Nurgiyantoro 176-177).

Other types of character are protagonist and antagonist character. A protagonist is a character who we adore which one of its kinds is popularly called hero. A protagonist shows something which appropriate with the reader's point of view and the reader's hopes while an antagonist is the opposite of protagonist. Antagonist causes the conflict in the story (Nurgiyantoro 178-179).

2.1.2.2 Characterization

Characterization is the way in which the author describes, presents and develops the characters. In characterizing the character, there are two ways that the author usually used. It is direct and indirect characterization. Using direct characterization means the author tells the reader what a character is like. The

character is revealed through the author's direct statements. Otherwise, indirect characterization means the author reveals information about a character and his personality through that character's thoughts, words, looks, actions, and along with how other characters respond to that character, including what they think and say about him.

Another distinction of characterization is drawn by Abrams in *A Glossary of Literature*. Abrams says that characterization told in two methods, it is telling and showing. In showing (also called "the dramatic method"), the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do. The author may show not only external speech and actions, but also a character's inner thoughts, feelings, and responsiveness to events (33).

Showing gives the reader more information to engage with. Showing means to let the reader see a character, setting, something and let the reader experience it. Showing makes the reader see things and draw their conclusions rather than having everything pointed out to them. In a sense, showing allows the reader to have a more interactive reading experience.

Telling method, according to Abrams, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (34). Telling is the technique in which the author directly describes about how the character looks like, the character's attitude, the character's personality and the rest.

The example of characterization which exists in the real life or in the character in a novel is homosexual, sensitive and smart. Homosexual, according to Collins

Dictionary is someone who is sexually attracted to members of the same sex. There are two types of homosexual person; a gay man and a lesbian. A gay man is a man who sexually attracted to a man. Lesbian is a woman who sexually attracted to a woman.

Sensitive, according to Oxford Dictionary is easily offended or upset and reacting quickly or more than usual. Then, a sensitive person is one of the characterizations that describe a person who easily upset by the things that people think or say about you. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, this kind of characterization is highly responsive or susceptible, easily hurt or damaged especially hurt emotionally. A sensitive characterization is a person who delicately aware of an attitude and feelings of others. For example if someone has an opinion but the other has different opinion with him, he will be easily offend or upset and become sensitive.

According to Merriam Webster Dictionary smart is defined as very good at learning or thinking about things. Smart is having or showing quick intelligence or ready mental capability (dictionary.reference.com). A smart person is someone who has a broad knowledge about things. For example, someone who has a good thinking about things such as democracy, government and politics is called smart person. One of the people can be said smart because the character can give opinion and solution about things such democracy, government and politics.

So, characterization is the way author develop the characters. The author chooses the most suitable human characteristic for a character. A character might have more than one characteristic. The way author shows the characterization is different which it is concluded that the authors usually describe the character apparently. Sometimes, they straightly tell the reader how old the characters to make them work the imaginations.

2.3. Kushner's Biographical Sketch

2.3.1 Kushner's Family

Tony Kushner was born in Manhattan, New York on July 16, 1956 and given a full name Antony Robert Kushner. His father, William David Kushner, a clarinetist of the New Orleans Philharmonic, was a native of Lake Charles. Kushner's family owned a small lumberyard in Lake Charles.

His mother, Sylvia Deutscher is a bassoonist for the New Orleans Philharmonic. She was one of the first women to hold a principal chair in a major orchestra. His father and mother met in the orchestra, they sat by sat in the orchestra as a clarinet and bassoonist. They met and married and then came back to New York.

His parents were both classically trained musicians and fervently interested in both arts and politics (Nielsen 6). The Kushner family home was filled with music, poetry and drama, and liberal politics (Fisher 2). Shortly after his birth, the parents

moved their family, which includes Kushner himself, Kushner's sister, Leslie, and brother, Eric, to Lake Charles, Louisiana, the seat of Calcasieu Parish where he spent his childhood. Lesley, his sister, is a wonderful painter and Eric, his brother, is first horn of the Wiener Symphoniker.

Tony Kushner is a Jewish. Kushner has inherited as a Jew from his parents. Though Jews are very small minority in Lake Charles, his parents are very proud of being Jewish. His parents had been given a legacy which are inherited the interest of culture and their interconnected nature from their parents. It is something that Kushner finds closely related to Jewish culture in general (Nielsen 6). He believes that a part of being Jewish was to try to be just, fair, ethical, and a good person.

Tony was profoundly impressed by his mother's transformation into Linda Loman in Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman*. Kushner describes how watching her act when he was between the ages of 7. She enthralled him because of the power of her acting and the nature of performance itself. The effect of his mother's acting to the audience was impressive. It certainly did to Tony Kushner himself who explained to Catherine Steindler in an interview in Kushner's New York City office during the summer 2011:

“The reason it was important to *me* was that I watched my mother acting and looked across the stage and saw all these adults, who were her friends, weeping. Especially at the end. It was the sixties, so women wore mascara, and I remember seeing all these raccoon eyes. I remember thinking, Something's going on here. I don't quite understand the play, but my mother

is making all these people cry. I've always thought that made me want to be a playwright” (www.parisreview.org)

Based on the statement above, Kushner describes about his mother's acting when he was a child. He was really impressed by his mother's acting because it makes the audience melted and cried for his mother's acting. Therefore, it makes Kushner want to be a playwright.

2.3.2 Kushner's social life

Kushner's high school was at Lake Charles High, which is where his sister and his brother went and where his father went. Kushner is a passionate arguer and he followed school debate. He is active in debate. He is grateful for debate and he won a lot of debate tournaments when he was on high school, and that got him accepted to Columbia University.

Kushner came back to New York City in 1974 to attend Columbia University. He completed a B.A. degree in English Literature at Columbia University in 1978 before immersing himself in the New York theater scene as a director and playwright (Fisher 3). Kushner's time at Columbia developed his thinking and politics, influenced by faculty and fellow students.

He began studying the German philosopher Karl Max and found himself inspired by Karl Marx's dialectic thinking and anti-capitalist critique. It was also at this time that Kushner was first introduced to the German Thinker, playwright and director Bertolt Brecht who is foundational inspiration for Kushner's work (Nielsen

8). It certainly did to Tony Kushner himself who explained to Catherine Steindler in an interview in Kushner's New York City office during the summer 2011:

“When I was a sophomore at Columbia, I simultaneously discovered Marx, Brecht, and Shakespeare, and I realized they're all playing with the same thing—the way things both are and are not what they seem. All three ask us to see the surface, but also what's beneath the surface, what shapes the surface. They ask us to think about intended effects and about what's being concealed within the effect.” (www.parisreview.org)

Brecht becomes the most significant model for Tony Kushner's drama.

Through his study of Brecht and an extended exploration of Marxist theory, Kushner came to view theater as inherently political and to see progressive change as both desirable and inevitable (Fisher 4). Brecht's influence is evident in Kushner's earliest plays, such as *Angels in America part one: Millennium Approach and part two: Perestroika*. Kushner approached writing *Angels in America* because of the Brecht's influence.

While at Columbia University, Kushner also started going to the theater. He spent the summers of 1978-1981 directing both early original works (*Masque of the Owls* and *Incidents and Occurrences during the Travels of the Tailor Max*) and plays by Shakespeare (*A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *The Tempest*).

He found employment as a switchboard operator at the United Nations Plaza Hotel from 1979 to 1985 during which time he worked toward a master of fine arts degree at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts.

He started studying at New York University after 2 years when he graduated from Columbia University. In this time, he started writing plays in a wide variety of play and genre. He completed his master of fine arts in 1984. He got an M.F.A from New York University's graduate acting program.

2.3.3 Kushner's Personality

2.3.3.1 Kushner as a Homosexual

From childhood, Tony Kushner has "fairly clear memories of being gay since I was six." Tony Kushner did not, however, "come out" until after trying psychotherapy to change his sexual orientation (www.jbactors.com). Kushner claims that he being gay since he was six years old and his parents try to gave psychotherapy for Kushner to change his sexual orientation. Early in his adolescence, Kushner came to terms with his homosexuality for a time he futilely sought a cure through therapy (Fisher 3).

His parents are very sad and ironic when they were known that their child was not heterosexual. In an interview with Catherine Steindler, Kushner says:

".....This was while it was becoming clearer to him that I wasn't heterosexual, which he felt was a rejection of him, which is ironic, strange, sad." (www.parisreview.org).

Based on the Kushner's statement above, "him" is his father. His father's reaction was a rejection of Kushner's sexual identity. His father felt ironic, strange

and sad about the reality. Kushner describes growing up as a deeply closeted child and young man who had 'decided at a very early age to become heterosexual' (Nielsen 7).

When he was in a high school, he loved a white boy on the debate squad, but the boy took an African American girl, who was also on the debate squad (www.parisreview.org). Slowly, he came to accept his sexuality and acknowledged it to his family after moving to New York in 1974 to enter Columbia University (Fisher 3).

Then, Kushner and his boyfriend Mark Harris, an editor of *Entertainment Weekly*, held a commitment ceremony in April 2003, the first same-sex commitment ceremony. In summer 2008 they were legally married at the city hall in Provincetown, Massachusetts. After their marriage, Kushner and his husband, Mark Harris lives in Manhattan.

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2.3.3.2 Kushner as a Sensitive Person

Kushner is a sensitive person. Kushner will easily offend or upset if someone has different opinion with his. Vorlicky says that Kushner is extremely effective, whether serious or ironic, in voicing his opinions. He is sensitive to those whose opinions are different from his (2).

Kushner hates Reagan. Reagan is one of American president who has crowned in 1980-1988. In one of interview with Jill Taft-Kaufman, Kushner states that he hates Reagan:

“I hated Reagan, I still hate Reagan. I have an obsessive mania about the guy. He was convenient to hate, because almost everything he did was evil. It was good to have a goblin that behaves consistently” (45).

Then, if other person has different opinion with Kushner and they voted for Reagan, Kushner will be sensitive with that people. Kushner will easily offend or upset to those who choose Reagan.

Kushner hates Reagan because of the dark political future. Vorlicky says that when Ronald Reagan was reelected president, somehow that last fact, and the dark political future it promised, seemed caught up in all the personal trials Kushner was facing (13).

Vorlicky also cited Kushner statement which stated that Kushner hates Reagan. Below is the Kushner statement:

“I feel one of the legacies of the Reagan era is to drive a very powerful wedge between the American people and their political reality. There’s a kind of amnesia that the country has always been guilty of but that has now become a national political style. I think the Reagan administration was a major beachhead for that style” (15)

Based on some reasons above, Kushner really hates Reagan and the person who has different opinion with Kushner about Reagan, he will be sensitive to that person.

Kushner also becomes sensitive person when someone underestimates him because of his religion. Kushner is a Jewish. Jew is very small minority in Lake Charles, place where he lived. Some people gives a kind of simple ignorance with Jewish. Then Kushner will be sensitive to those who give ignorance and bad opinion about Kushner's religion.

2.3.3.3 Kushner as a Smart Person

Kushner is a smart person. He is very good at learning or thinking about things, especially about democracy in America. He has intelligence when he talks, solves a problem or gives opinion about democracy in America. He is a political activist and socialist (Nielsen 6).

Kushner has his own opinion about politics in America. Kushner describes in an interview with Mischa Berson in the Seattle Times interview:

“Since Reagan we’ve been busy telling ourselves government is bad—Democrats are no better than Republicans, there’s nothing good to be expected from voting. It’s a rejection of government as a positive force, and of the realities of thoughtful politicians making compromises to build a base of power so that real change and transformation in our society can happen.”
(www.seattletimes.com)

From Kushner's statement above, he knows about parties, he can graded and give his opinion whether the party is good or better. He speaks and gives his opinion about general election, and government clearly. So that it proves that Kushner has very good learning or thinking about democracy and government in his country, America.

2.3.4 Kushner's Literary Achievements

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Tony Kushner is one of the outstanding American playwright and screenwriter. He wrote many best seller books. Kushner's emergence as a playwright began in the mid-1980s while he labored as a graduate student at New York University (Fisher 1).

Kushner's best known work is *Angels in America* (a play in two parts: *Millennium Approaches* and *Perestroika*). From the moment *Millennium Approaches*, the first play in *Angels in America*, exploded onto American and international stage (Nielsen 1). Before *Angels in America* opened on Broadway in April 1993, *Millennium Approaches* was performed in London in a critically acclaimed production at the National Theater. This early production was an indicator of the tremendous success that *Angels in America* would have internationally with performances all over the world (Nielsen 4). *Angels in America* is a seven-hour epic about the AIDS epidemic in Reagan-era New York. Ronald Reagan had been elected President of the USA in 1980, using the slogan of 'Morning in America'. Nielsen says Tony Kushner describes this era as being essentially greedy and without compassion, understanding or equality for minorities or the poor (4-5).

Angels in America won a Tony award for best play in 1993 for *Millennium Approaches* and *Perestroika* won a Tony Award for the best play in 1994, and Tony Kushner was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best play in 1993, Drama Desk Award (1993 and 1994), New York Drama Critics Circle Award (1993), and Lambda literary

Award for Drama (1994). Both full-length parts (*Millennium Approaches* and *Perestroika*) won glowing reviews. Kushner became one of the most talked-about dramatists of the era (Fisher 1). This drama was later adapted into an HBO miniseries for which Kushner wrote the screenplay.

In 1996 Tony Kushner said about *Angels in America* ‘I think it’s my best play because I started writing about my world’ (Nielsen 5). Also in an interview with Mischa Berson in the Seattle Times interview, Kushner says ‘I set out to write about what it was like to be me, a gay man in New York, in the mid-1980s.’

(www.seattletimes.com). In this drama Tony Kushner writes about his world, as Nielsen says:

“Kushner really did describe the world he saw and lived in directly in *Angels in America*. The play takes place in New York City, where Kushner lived and lives. Five of its characters are gay men, as is Kushner. Several of its characters are Jewish, as is Kushner” (5).

His other play which inspired from Kushner’s personal life entitled *Caroline, or Change*. It is the powerful Broadway musical for which he wrote book and lyrics, with music by composer Jeanine Tesori. *Caroline* is based on a woman who worked for Kushner’s family when he was growing up. Her name is Maudie Lee Davis. He is inspired by her to write about the play. The play is about the African American people. It describes a young Jewish boy’s relation to his black Nanny. The character is very loosely based on Maudie Lee Davis. The play is dedicated to her. When wrote this play, Kushner learned new things. He had African American collaborators

helping him find things, understand things, and telling him when he had screwed up.

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For the maximal performance, Kushner chose African American actors to played

African American characters.

His other plays which inspired by Kushner's life is *Homebody/Kabul*. The idea of writes this play because of Kushner's mother. After his mother died in 1990, he felt a kind of bafflement. The first night after the funeral, his mother haunts him in a dream. That is how the idea of the homebody disappearing is appear. It certainly did to Tony Kushner himself who explained to Catherine Steindler in an interview in Kushner's New York City office during the summer 2011:

“After my mother died, in 1990, I felt a kind of bafflement. There is simply no way to comprehend the vanishing of this person. The first night after the funeral, I had a dream—it was raining outside and she was sitting on her grave in her nightgown, just getting soaked to the skin, and I had to go and find the cemetery. I think that's how I came up with the idea of the homebody disappearing.”
(www.parisreview.org)

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This play is his mother and his mother's generation. Kushner interested in narcissism in women, the way women had such a difficult time, in feeling pride and assertive. Kushner thinks that his mother was a mysterious person. Then the character that played Kushner's mother had to work really hard to figure out what was going on with her.

His other best plays include *Hydriotaphia*, *Slavs !: Thinking about the Longstanding Problems of Virtue and Happiness*, *A Bright Room Called Day*, and

The Illusion. His newest completed work, the play *The Intelligent Homosexual's Guide to Capitalism and Socialism with a Key to the Scriptures*.

Kushner's new play is called "The Intelligent Homosexual's Guide to Capitalism and Socialism With a Key to the Scriptures." It's a family drama about a union leader, Gus Marcantonio, and his grown children, two of whom are lesbian or gay. The play mulls a central issue: whether workers have a right to unionize and whether that's good for society.

In the early 2000s, Kushner began writing for film. Kushner makes a script with Eric Roth. His co-written screenplay *Munich* was produced and directed by Steven Spielberg in 2005. Among Kushner's work, *Munich* is an overt example of the political nature of his drama, which was central to him from the beginning and garnered significant media attention in the wake of *Angels in America* (Fisher 153).

Munich received Academy Award and Golden Globe nomination as best film and nominations for the Kushner-Roth screenplay.

In 2007, Kushner was at work on a screenplay based on Doris Kearns Goodwin (Fisher 147). They make a film project under the direction of Steven Spielberg. This project tentatively titled *Lincoln*, resulted from collaboration between Kushner and Spielberg on *Munich*. In 2012 the film project was produced. The film is about Abraham Lincoln.

2.4 Review of Related Studies

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There is a study has been done concerning the drama *Angels in America part one: Millennium Approach*. It is Murdiastuti with her study entitled *An Analysis of Harper's Repression in Kushner drama Angels in America part one: Millennium Approaches*. In her study, she tries to find out the factors of Harper's repression and how the repression is manifested in Harper's hallucination (Murdiastuti 6).

The differences between the previous study and this study are in the topic and the theory. Murdiastuti focuses on one of the main character named Harper Pitt and she analyzed using Psychoanalysis theory by Sigmund Freud. While this study focus on Tony Kushner and his work. Then, this study will use expressive theory.

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Chapter III

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The Characterization of the Main Character and their Comparison with the Playwright

In this chapter, the writer presents the analysis of a drama by Tony Kushner entitled *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*. This chapter investigates Louis' character as the author's reflection of the play namely Tony Kushner. The discussions are related to the statement of problems. This chapter is written separately which it consists of two parts. Firstly, it is about Louis' characterization. The second is the comparison between Tony Kushner's real life and Louis' characterization in the drama to prove whether Louis is the reflection of Tony Kushner or not.

3.1 Louis Characterization

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In this part the writer specifies the discussion on the main character on the drama that has chosen. The main character that is chosen by the writer is Louis Ironson. Louis Ironson is a homosexual man. Here, the writer discusses about Louis' characterization based on Louis' feeling, personality, speech and behavior, and thought. So, the writer will find the characterization of Louis based on the some criteria above.

3.1.1 Louis as a Homosexual

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Homosexual is someone who has relationship with the same sex, which means man loves another man. It is normal for them to have desire with the same male gender. This kind of man who would like to have sexual intercourse such making love like a normal couple does. In this drama, Louis is a homosexual. His homosexual characteristic often shows in this drama. Below is the quotation:

“PRIOR: Hmm?
 LOUIS: You love me.
 PRIOR: Yes.
 LOUIS: What if I walked out on this?
 Would you hate me forever?
(Prior kisses Louis on the forehead.)
 PRIOR: Yes.” (46)

Louis and Prior have conversation on the bed (41). Louis intends to leave Prior and ends their relationship. When Prior kisses Louis on the bed, it proves that they are a homosexual. As normal couple does, they act some romance things to the opposite sex. Not for them, they consider they are both are partner with benefits in unusual way. Another scene which proves that Louis has relationship is stated below:

“BELIZE (Trying to jog his memory): How Long?
 PRIOR : I don't remember.
 BELIZE : How long have you been here?
 PRIOR *(Getting suddenly upset)*: I don't remember, I don't give a fuck. I want Louis. I want my fucking boyfriend, where the fuck is he? I'm dying, I'm dying, where's Louis?” (66)

The conversation above is a little talk between Prior and Belize. Prior is hospitalized because he is suffering and dying of AIDS. Belize visits Prior in the

hospital. He asks about how many days Prior has been in the hospital. Prior's answer is not suitable with Belize's question and Prior says that Louis is Prior's boyfriend.

Generally, a man will have a girlfriend. If there is a man who has a boyfriend, it means that he is a gay because he has relationship with the same sex. Prior is dying of AIDS but Louis, his boyfriend is not accompanies him in the hospital. Prior is looking for Louis though Louis has left him because of Prior's disease.

Louis intends to leave Prior because he is suffering AIDS. Louis does not want to be infected by Prior's disease, but Louis still wants to expresses his sexual desire to another man. Louis has an affair with another man. Below is the quotation which proves that Louis has an affair with another man:

“MAN: What do you want?

LOUIS: I want you to f*ck me, hurt me, make me bleed.

MAN: I want to.

LOUIS : Yeah?

MAN: I want to hurt you.

LOUIS: F*ck me.

MAN: Yeah?

LOUIS: Hard.

MAN: Yeah? You been a bad boy?” (60-61)

Louis and The Man are in Central Park. Central Park is one of Public Park in New York City. Louis wants to expresses his sexual desire with The Man. By uttering the words “f*ck me, hurt me, make me bleed” Louis wants to make love with The Man. Generally, a man will be attracted with a woman. A man will express his sexual desire with a woman, but, if there is a man who attracted and has sexual desire with the same sex, this man has a sexual disorientation. He is a homosexual. Louis and The Man express his sexual desire with the same sex. They called as a homosexual.

In the end of this drama, Louis and Prior end their relationship. Then, Louis begins to start a new relationship with another man. His name is Joe. Below is the quotation:

“JOE: Please.
Oh, boy . . .
Can I . . .
I . . . want... to touch you. Can I please just touch you . . . um, here?
(He puts his hand on one side of Louis's face. He holds it there)
I'm going to hell for doing this.
LOUIS: Big deal. You think it could be any worse than New York City?
(He puts his hand on Joe's hand. He takes Joe's hand away from his face, holds it for a moment, then) Come on.
JOE: Where?
LOUIS: Home. With me.” (122-123)

Joe and Louis are in the park. This is the first time for Joe to express his homosexual character by touching Louis' face. It is proved when Joe says “I'm going to hell for doing this.” By saying that, it means that Joe is never touch a man romantically. After that Louis invites Joe to go to Louis' home with Louis. Another conversation about Louis and Joe as a homosexual is:

“*(Louis goes to Joe and kisses him.)*
LOUIS: Strange bedfellows. I don't know. I never made it with one of the damned before.
I would really rather not have to spend tonight alone.
JOE: I'm a pretty terrible person, Louis.
LOUIS: Lou.
JOE: NO, I really really am. I don't think I deserve being loved.
LOUIS: There? See? We already have a lot in common.
(Louis stands, begins to walk away. He turns, looks back at Joe. Joe follows. They exit.)”(123).

From the conversation above, this is the continuous of the previous conversation. In this conversation, Louis kisses a man, Joe. Generally, a man will not

kiss a man, especially if they are adults. A man who kisses a man is called a homosexual. Then, Louis feels lonely tonight, he asks Joe to spend tonight with Joe in the home. Firstly, Joe ignores the invitation and says that he thinks that he is not deserved being loved, but when Louis goes, Joe follows Louis and they spent the night together. It means that Louis begins to start new relationship with Joe. Then, Louis is a homosexual.

From some quotation and explanation above, it proves that Louis is a homosexual because he loves a man, he expresses his sexual desire with man, he kisses a man, he make love with man. He has relationship with a man. The first relationship is with Prior. In this relationship, Louis has affair with The Man. After Louis and Prior ending their relationship, Louis has relationship with another man, named Joe.

3.1.2 Louis' Feeling

There is a method that is used by the author to describe his character based on the character's feeling. In this drama, Louis states that he has a relationship with a man named Prior Walter. They live in an apartment. Below is the quotation which proves about Louis' feeling:

“LOUIS: I feel. . . nothing but cold for myself, just cold, and every night I miss him, I miss him so much but then . . . those sores, and the smell and . . . where I thought it was going. ... I could be ... I could be sick too, maybe I'm sick too. I don't know.
Belize. Tell him I love him. Can you do that?” (105-106)

The statement above, Louis states that he misses and loves him so much. 'Him' in this case is Prior, Louis' lover. Louis loves a man. Generally, a man must love a woman. A man who loves a man, it can be said that he has a sexual disorientation. He is homosexual because he loves the same sex called gay. It means that Louis is a gay.

3.1.3 Louis' Personality

There is a method that is used by the author to describe his character based on the character' personality. In this drama, Louis is describes as a New Yorker. Below is the quotation which proves that Louis lives in New York:

"First week of November. In the men's room of the offices of the Brooklyn Federal Court of Appeals; Louis is crying over the sink; Joe enters." (34)

It states that Louis is in his office of the Brooklyn Federal Court of Appeals. Brooklyn is the most populous of New York City's five boroughs. Another scene which proves that Louis lives in Brooklyn is:

"That afternoon. On the granite steps outside the Hall of Justice, Brooklyn. It is cold and sunny. A Sabrett wagon is selling hot dogs. Louis, in a shabby overcoat, is sitting on the steps contemplatively eating one. Joe enters with three hot dogs and a can of Coke." (75)

It also shows that Louis is having lunch with Joe on the granite steps outside the hall of Justice in Brooklyn. Two quotations above conclude that Louis is a New Yorker.

The other personality is Louis is a Jewish. The following quotation proves that Louis is a Jewish:

“RABBI ISIDOR CHEMELWITZ: Please, mister. I'm a sick old rabbi facing a long drive home to the Bronx. You want to confess, better you should find a priest.

LOUIS: But I'm not a Catholic, I'm a Jew.

RABBI ISIDOR CHEMELWITZ: Worse luck for you, bubblah. Catholics believe in forgiveness. Jews believe in Guilt. *(He pats the coffin tenderly)*”(31).

Louis is talking with a Rabbi. He consults to the rabbi. The Rabbi suggests him to consult with a priest. On the other hand, Louis ignores the suggestion because he is not a Catholic. He admits that his religion is a Jew.

Then, Louis is a word processor who works in the Brooklyn Federal Court of Appeals. Below is the quotation:

”First week of November. In the men's room of the offices of the Brooklyn Federal Court of Appeals; Louis is crying over the sink; Joe enters.

JOE: Oh, um. . . . Morning.

LOUIS: Good morning, counselor.

JOE *(He watches Louis cry)*: Sorry, I. . . I don't know your name.

LOUIS: Don't bother. Word processor. The lowest of the low.

JOE *(Holding out hand)*: Joe Pitt. I'm with Justice Wilson . . .

LOUIS: Oh, I know that. Counselor Pitt. Chief Clerk.” (34).

It is the first scene when Louis and Joe meet. Louis introduces himself to Joe as a word processor. Even though they work in the same office, they do not know each others' name and position. Louis admits that he is a word processor.

Louis is one of the main characters in this drama. He becomes main character because he often appears in the drama and he dominates the story. Louis has some characteristic, Louis is a Jewish. He is a New Yorker who lives and works in

Brooklyn. He works as a word processor in the Brooklyn Federal Court of Appeals.

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Louis personality has proved from some quotation that has explained above.

3.1.4 Louis' speech and behavior

Louis' speech and behavior is clearly described by the author in this drama.

Based on Louis' speech and behavior, Louis is a sensitive person. A sensitive person is someone who easily upset by the things that people think or say about you. This person is highly responsive or susceptible, easily to be hurt or damaged emotionally. A sensitive characterization is a person who delicately aware of an attitude and feelings of others. For example if someone has an opinion but the other has different opinion with him, he will be easily offend or upset and become sensitive.

This drama describes Louis as a sensitive person. Louis as a sensitive person is revealed when he argues with Joe because Joe was voted for Reagan. Reagan is an American President who crowned in 1980-1988. Louis character as a sensitive person is firstly presented when Louis firstly meets Joe in the men's room of their office.

They have conversations. Below is the quotation:

“LOUIS: Hah. Reaganite heartless macho asshole lawyers.
JOE: Oh, that's unfair.
LOUIS: What is? Heartless? Macho? Reaganite? Lawyer?
JOE: I voted for Reagan.
LOUIS: YOU did?
JOE: Twice.
LOUIS: Twice? Well, oh boy. A Gay Republican.
JOE: Excuse me?
LOUIS: Nothing.
JOE: I'm not . . . Forget it.

LOUIS: Republican? Not Republican? Or . . .

JOE: What?

LOUIS: What?" (35)

Based on the conversation above, Louis is very sensitive with Joe because Joe has different opinion with Louis. Louis startled after knows that Joe voted for Reagan. Louis' sensitive characteristic shows when he utters the word "Hah" in the first quotation, it means that Louis feels startles with Joe. Louis' sensitive characteristic also shows with the capital word "YOU did? which is capitalized to emphasizes the utterance. From the word "YOU" which is capitalized, it means that Louis feels awkward when Joe was voted for Reagan. Louis becomes easily upset and offends with Joe because of their difference.

Louis does not like and hates Reagan and everything about Reagan. Louis also hates Republican. Reagan comes originally from Republican. Below is the quotation that Louis hates Reagan:

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"JOE: This makes no sense. I mean I don't know you.

LOUIS: Likewise.

JOE: And what you do know about me you don't like.

LOUIS: The Republican stuff?

JOE: Yeah, well for starters.

LOUIS: I don't not like that. I *hate* that." (123)

Joe and Louis do not know each other, but the thing that Louis knows about Joe is what Louis does not like. Louis says that he does not like The Republican stuff, Reagan's party. Louis states that he does not like Republican and even hates Republican.

After their first meeting, Louis and Joe meet for the second time when they are having lunch in the Hall of Justice not deliberately. Louis still discuss about their difference. Below is the quotation:

“LOUIS: My . . . ? Oh. He's worse. My friend is worse.
JOE: I'm sorry.
LOUIS: Yeah, well. Thanks for asking. It's nice. You're nice. I can't believe you voted for Reagan.
JOE: I hope he gets better.
LOUIS: Reagan?
JOE: Your friend.
LOUIS: He won't. Neither will Reagan.
JOE: Let's not talk politics, OK?” (76)

Joe talks about Louis' friend who is sick, namely Prior. Joe is asking about Prior's condition. On the other hand, Louis does not like the topic. Louis does not like to talk about Prior and Louis changes the topic about their difference. Louis wants to have debate with Joe about Reagan. Therefore, when Louis meets Joe, Louis always talks about Reagan. Louis cannot believe that Joe voted for President Reagan. When Louis is trying to have debate with Joe about Reagan, Joe ignores him and wants to not talk about politics, especially talk about President Reagan.

Louis not only sensitive with other people who has different opinion about Reagan, but also he is sensitive if someone has different opinion about his religion. It is revealed when he argues with Belize. Louis and Belize has conversation in a coffee shop. Below is the quotation:

“(Pause.)

LOUIS: You know what I think?

BELIZE: What?

LOUIS: YOU hate me because I'm a Jew.

BELIZE: I'm leaving.

LOUIS: It's true.” (100)

Louis feels that Belize hates him because of Louis' religion. Louis' sensitive characteristic is described by the word "YOU" he says "YOU hate me because I'm a Jew" which it is capitalized to emphasizes the utterance. From the word "YOU" shows how sensitive Louis feels with Belize. Though, Belize does not say to Louis that Belize hates him, Louis immediately remembers about their conversation three years ago. Three years ago, Belize ridiculed him and Louis still remembers about that. Louis thinks that Belize is racist because of Louis' religion, Jewish. Below is the quotation of other conversation between Louis and Belize:

“LOUIS: You called me Lou the Jew.

BELIZE: That was a joke.

LOUIS: I didn't think it was funny. It was hostile.

BELIZE: It was three years ago.

LOUIS: SO?” (101)

In the conversation above, Louis is angry because Belize called him as “Lou the Jew”. Louis is angry because he thinks that it is racist if someone calls him with his name and the religion. Louis is sensitive because Belize ridicules him and his religion. Belize has explained that it is a joke. Louis cannot accept Belize's explanation and Louis still sensitive with Belize.

3.1.5 Louis' Thought

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In this drama, Louis' thought is mostly show that Louis is a smart person especially when he learns or thinks about democracy in America. His good thinking or his good opinion about democracy in America is revealed when Louis talks to Belize in a coffee shop in Act 3 scene 2. Below is the quotation:

“LOUIS : Why has democracy succeeded in America? Of course by succeeded I mean comparatively, not literally, not in the present, but what makes for the prospect of some sort of radical democracy spreading outward and growing up? Why does the power that was once so carefully preserved at the top of the pyramid by the original framers of the Constitution seem drawn inexorably downward and outward in spite of the best effort of the Right to stop this? I mean it's the really hard thing about being Left in this country, the American Left can't help but trip over all these petrified little fetishes:....” (95)

Louis speaks about democracy succeeded in America. He has opinion in his mind about democracy and politics, especially about benefit and effect of democracy . succeeded in America. In his first statement, he starts into a long monologue on the topic of why democracy has been successful in America. He outlines that radical digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id democracy has the possibility to grow and spread in America.

He expresses an idea that the power in America is gradually shifting into the hands to the people. He has opinion that the Right want to take the power that has created by the original framers of the Constitution. The Right does the best effort to take the control, but, the American Left cannot help and it is a hard thing to being Left in America. Based on Louis' opinion above, it proves that Louis is smart person especially when he talks about politics in America.

Based on some quotation and explanation about Louis' characterization, it can be said that Louis is a homosexual because he loves man and has relationship with men; they are Prior, The man and Joe. Louis is sensitive person, he being sensitive when someone has different opinion with him. Louis is smart person, especially when he talks and gives opinion about democracy and politics in America.

3.2 The reflection of Tony Kushner's real life in the drama

As a biographical study, it is interesting to return the story of the work to the author's feeling, thought, and background. In this part, the writer will compare between Tony Kushner's real life and Louis' characterization in the drama. The comparison is about their homosexuality.

3.2.1 Tony Kushner and Louis are Homosexual

Related to the issue of homosexuality faced by the character of *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approach*, Tony Kushner tries to bring the readers to face the fact in present day. In the other words, Tony Kushner wants to explore the newest issues. Tony Kushner creates a drama and makes homosexuality as the theme. Homosexuality is part of Kushner's life. That is why, as a gay, he makes characters who are gays too. Louis is one of the gay men in the play. Louis has the same sexual orientation, as is Kushner.

Louis is a homosexual. In the beginning of the drama, he has a relationship with his lover, Prior. They spend the last four years as a homosexual couples. They live together in an apartment. Unfortunately, at the beginning of the story, their relationship is closed from Louis' family. Louis does not introduce Prior to his family. Below is the quotation:

“PRIOR (*Hugs him*): Poor Louis. I'm sorry your grandma is dead.
 LOUIS: Tiny little coffin, huh? Sorry I didn't introduce you to. ... I always get so closety at these family things.
 PRIOR: Butch. You get butch. (*Imitating*) "Hi Cousin Doris, you don't remember me I'm Lou, Rachel's boy." Lou, not Louis, because if you say Louis they'll hear the sibilant S.
 LOUIS: I don't have a . . .
 PRIOR: I don't blame you, hiding. Bloodlines. Jewish curses are the worst. I personally would dissolve if anyone ever looked me in the eye and said "Feh." Fortunately WASPs don't say "Feh." Oh and by the way, darling, cousin Doris is a dyke.” (25-26)

It can be understood why Louis did not introduce Prior as his lover to his family because Louis is afraid with his family and his religion, Jewish. There is no homosexuality in Jew and Jewish curses are the worst. In other hand, Prior understands about Louis condition and does not blame Louis.

Even, after Louis and Prior end their relationship and Louis begins to start a new relationship with a man. Louis does not bring and introduce his lover to his family. In the end of this drama, Louis begins to start relationship with Joe but he still does not introduce Joe to his family.

Tony Kushner is a gay man. Kushner claims that he being gay since he was six years old. When knowing the strange thing which happens with Tony Kushner,

his parents try to give psychotherapy for Kushner to change his sexual orientation.

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Kushner's parent felt ironic and sad about the reality that his son was not

heterosexual.

Slowly, he came to accept his sexuality and acknowledged it to his family after moving to New York in 1974 to enter Columbia University (Fisher 3). Kushner and his boyfriend Mark Harris, an editor of *Entertainment Weekly*, held a commitment ceremony in April 2003, the first same-sex commitment ceremony. In summer 2008 they were legally married at the city hall in Provincetown, Massachusetts.

So, based on the sexual identity, Tony Kushner and Louis have similarity. Louis and Kushner are homosexual. As a homosexual, Kushner and Louis have the same story. When Kushner being homosexual, his family is very sad and reject it. Kushner family tries to give psychotherapy to make Kushner being heterosexual, but it does not work. Kushner still being homosexual, and when Kushner was collage, he admits that he is homosexual and his family can accept it though it is ironic. In 2003, Kushner marries his boyfriend Mark Harris.

In the case of homosexuality, Louis has the same story with Kushner with different ending. In the beginning of the story, Louis does not want to introduce his boyfriend, Prior because Louis is very close with his family about his sexual identity. For four years Louis has relationship with Prior but he does not want to show to his

family. His family rejects homosexuality. In Louis' religion, Jewish, forbids
homosexuality. Until the story ends, Louis does not want to admit to his family that
he is a homosexual. So, Louis and Kushner have the same beginning story. Their
family rejects their sexual identity, but, the difference is Kushner admits his sexual
identity to his family but Louis is not.

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CHAPTER IV

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CONCLUSION

This research is about the reflection of the author of literary work with the work. The writer has some interest with Tony Kushner as the author of a drama. The drama that has analyzed entitled *Angels in America Part One: Millennium Approaches*. This drama is the best play of Tony Kushner and this play bring him to become one of the most talked-about dramatists of the era. This research chooses Louis Ironson as a main character in the drama to be analyzed. The writer applies Expressive theory as the base theory and New Criticism especially Character and Characterization as supporting theory.

As the result of the analysis, the writer comes to two finding. First is there are three characterization of Tony Kushner and Louis Ironson which is same. It is homosexual, sensitive person and smart person.

Second, the reflection of Tony Kushner's influence in the drama is based on the sexual identity, Kushner and Louis are same. They are a homosexual. Kushner is a homosexual and he marries a man. Kushner were legally marries with mark Harris in 2008 in Provincetown, Massachusetts. In the drama, Louis describes as a homosexual who has relationship with man. Louis has relationship with Prior, The

Man, and Joe. So, Kushner and Louis have the same sexual identity. They are a homosexual.

On the other hand, there is a difference between Tony and Louis. Tony shows his homosexuality to his family and finally Tony marries his boyfriend. Then, Louis does not show his sexual identity to his family. His family does not believe about the existence of homosexual man. Louis does not introduce his boyfriend to his family until in the end of the drama.

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