**LAPORAN PENELITIAN MANDIRI**



**THE CHARACTERS IN “THE PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS” BY GABRIELLA MUCCINO**

**PENELITI**

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**ABSTRACT**

The goal of this study is to describe the focus of the research that consists of the characters in the film “The Pursuit of Happyness “by Gabriella Muccino. The data were taken based on the quotations that focus on the characters found in the film script and time sequence “The Story of My Life”. The research is analyzed by using the qualitative approach. The kind of characters is based on eight instruments, they are major, minor, protagonist, antagonist, flat, round, static, and dynamic. This study is conducted based on literature reviews by observing documents from the film. The film consists of 1 hour 57 minutes duration and 103 pages of the original script. The findings that are found based on the observation from this film were significant. The character instruments consist of Minor by 30% % at the highest position, then Protagonist by 20 %, static by 10 %, antagonist by 10 %, Dynamic by 10 %, Round by 10 %, and Major by 7 %. and flat by 3%. The conclusions showed that the character that emerged as the minor character that consists in this film makes this film more interesting. After analyzing this film, the writer concluded that this element emerged from the major character’s hard work and self-empowerment strength that builds the personal competence involving personal journey and process of understanding as the effect of many problems in his life.

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**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

* 1. **Background of The Research**

Literature has the function to have a relation among people. They can share their minds, ideas, and feelings through literary works for entertainment or educational purposes. Literary works have big roles in human life. They can influent their audience’s behavior through the messages contained in the story or narrative with meaningful moral messages. It can influent the way of their think to solve the problems from the stories given. A good story will bring their audiences into a real atmosphere and feel the same incident.

The forms of literary works can be in the form of prose, poems, drama, novels, short stories, and films. It will always develop and relate to people’s expressions which cannot be stopped. Learning literature is not dealing much with art only, it has also a connection to other knowledge such as psychology, sociology, history, etc. In other words, by learning literature, the readers can understand a lot of knowledge but still get pleasure.

A film is a form of literary work that has some special effects and has differences from other literary works such as sound effects, lighting and color, sharpness of focus, and other special effects which can make the film unique and more vivid than other literary works. The story of a film can be adapted from a novel. It is sometimes possible to be worse or out of the real story of the novel or it can be more interesting because supported by the film effects. Watching a film is a very fun activity. This activity can turn the audience’s mood from a bad mood into a good mood. Besides entertainment, a good film can influence ideology or persuasion for people in looking at social reality. It can burn people’s nationalism through historical films or connect the relationship between social critics and politicians for the government.

In analyzing film, there are some intrinsic elements that can be chosen as a focus for the writer. There are themes, characters, plot, moral values, and setting. The characters are important parts of a film. The characters are built to make the story interesting to follow. Each character will fill each other's roles following the existing storyline. The main characters to the supporting actors are an inseparable part of each other. The combination of each character must be adjusted so that the composition of the story is balanced.

The characters in the film can be protagonists and antagonists. The protagonist is the main character in the story. The protagonist is the heroic character who keeps the story flowing. The protagonist must know what he wants. Without a protagonist, there will be no story. The antagonist is a supporting character who opposes or opposes the main character who will become an opponent. The antagonist is a character who will destroy the protagonist's efforts and will suppress the protagonist's state with all the strength he has. So that in order for the story to be interesting, the protagonist and antagonist must be in a balanced position. Because of its important function in the story, the screenwriter must first know the characters to be written completely. These characters will later control the story. Imagine if all the characters in a story are protagonists or antagonists. The plot will be boring for the audience. The characters in the story describe a figure and make the story alive following the desires of the scriptwriter. The power of the characters can really influence the audience. The characters can make them feel the emotion and the story vibes.

* 1. **Statement of the Problem**

This research investigates the following questions:

1. What are the characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” by Gabrielle Muccino?
2. Who are the major characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” by Gabrielle Muccino?
3. Who are the minor characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” by Gabrielle Muccino?
   1. **Scope of the Problem**

This research investigates what are the characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” by Gabriella Muccino, who are the major characters and the minor character, The data is taken from the film entitled *Pursuit of Happyness.*

* 1. **Purpose of the Research**

This research is aimed to describe the characters in the film entitled “The Pursuit of Happyness” as follow:

1. Who are the major characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness”?
2. How many percentages of major characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness”?
3. Who are the minor characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness”?
4. How many percentages of major characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness”?

**CHAPTER II**

**THEORETICAL REVIEW**

**2.1 Literature**

Literature as the production and reception means that it can be used as a tool of communication to encode and decode. There is a visual expression shown inside the literary work such as drama. It used a combination between spoken words and facial expressions. According to Klarer (2004:1) “Etymologically, the Latin word “Literatura” is derived from “littera” (letter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. It is more enlightening to look at literature or text as cultural and historical phenomena and to investigate the conditions of their production and reception. Klarer explained the relation between words and sentences as a unity to build up a text. Not only that he also said that literature is not only about the text but also it has a function for culture and historical phenomena. It is proven with many prehistoric paintings in caves.

Literature is a human creation that is given by God. People in this case have an important role in the intervention to create a literature work. It comes from people’s habits to make creative art in the form of writing a text. According to Rainsford (2014:8), “Literature is not a natural phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of time. It is something that people have invented; and they have done so repeatedly, in different places, in different contexts.” By reading something people can see the world. Here means that literature is a tool of communication through creative art.

Based on the theories and opinions about literature above, it can be summarized that literature is a tool of communication through creative artworks that can be understood from the beginning till the end of the story.

A film is a semi-textual genre that is able to be analyzed traditionally by textual writing or modern by visual effects, sound, and editing. According to Klarer (2004:56) “Film as a semi-textual genre both influenced by and exerting influence on literature and literary criticism. The film is predetermined by literary techniques; conversely, a literary practice developed particular features under the impact of the film.” Literary is not always agreed by all experts, many of them argued with each other. So, there is literary criticism. A film is a combination of traditional and modern approaches. It is really possible to analyze a film by drawing on methods of literary criticism. The aspects of the film are able to analyze not only the text but also the visual effect, sound, and editing.

The power of the film itself is more in the visual cues shown in front of the audience. According to Landau and Frederick (2010:3) that “Film is primarily a visual medium; almost everything that needs to be communicated about a story and its characters are better shown than explained.” The differences in the film compared to other literary works are the supported effects that make it become more interesting. The hidden histories, emotional conflicts, and inner psychology inside the moral message need to be shown through the acts because the audience cannot see what happened behind the screen and it will be boring if there are too many explanations in words. The script in writing will be transformed into visual works with sound and effect. In short, the film is a visual medium that needs to show the story rather than explain it.

**2.2 The Characters**

Characters have an important role not only in a story but also in literature. They can make the audience make the story become real. As independent elements, characters have chief meanings. According to Barnet et al. (2008:101) said that “Character has two chief meanings; a figure in a literary work and personality.” Their chief meaning as a figure in a literary means that each character can be a flat or round character. A flat character only has a one-dimensional feature or a simple personality for example a high school student who doesn’t know how to swim. Meanwhile, the round character can have a complex personality or dynamic character. For example, a high school student does not know how to swim because she had trauma since she was a kid, she saw a shark in the sea and made her refuse to touch the water in the sea. The definition of character according to Barnet, et al. that character is figurative in a literary work, and personality means that it can round or flat character.

According to Benneth and Royle (2004: 60) that “Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation.” Each character has one characterization. The audience can understand the story by watching the acts played by each character. Characters can make the audience enjoy the plot and understand the story. The characters not only can attract the audiences’ curiosity and fascination but also their hatred and dislike for the antagonist characters. Characters also are not always human, they can be non-human such as animals, things, etc.

According to Letwin, et al. (2008: 67) “Character is best projected to the audience through actions dramatized in the beats, scenes, acts, and the play as a whole.” In this statement, the experts want to emphasize that each character plays one character through action to make the audience get the message inside the film. Every beat and scene they play in their acts for a whole story is directed by the director. In each scene, the characters can be a flat or round characters. Shortly, each character plays one character to emphasize the characterization in every scene, act or play as a whole to make the audience enjoy the story.

From some theories and opinions defined about characters above, the writer can make a conclusion that characters are the life of literature which gives an important contribution to delivering the message to the audiences in every scene inside a plot.

**2.2.1 Kinds of Characters**

In analyzing the characters in this research, the writer tried to find some relevant theories about the kinds of characters.

According to Nurgiantoro (2009:176) “Characters are divided into some types; based on their importance 1) Major characters 2) Minor characters. Based on its functions 1) Protagonist 2) Antagonist. Based on its characterization 1) Flat characters 2) Round characters. Based on its developing characters 1) Static characters 2) Dynamic characters. Based on its reflection 1) Typical characters 2) Neutral characters

According to Evans and Dooley (2014:9) “Character: 1) Protagonist, 2) Antagonist, 3) Major characters, 4) Foil characters 5) Minor characters.” From the quotation above, it can be concluded that there are five types of characters that can be used to break down every character in this film. The protagonist is the main character in a story, Antagonist is the character in conflict with the protagonist, Major characters is the important people in a story, complex characters that grow, change, and react, Foil characters are characters with opposite traits to the main character, appearing to give emphasis to the main character's traits, Minor characters is the flat or one-sided characters in a story, who remain undeveloped.

Based on the quotation above, there are some characterizations for each character. The first is a flat character. This character is the simplest character in the story that can be described in a simple sentence. Minor characters in the story are usually flat characters that are easy to be forgotten by the audiences. The second is a round character, this character is full of many conflicts and contradictions from the psychologists’ conflicts. The third is a static character. These characters do not experience any profound change or personal evolution from the moment they appear in the plot until they disappear. The flat characters usually belong to static characters. The last is a dynamic character, these characters undergo profound and significant change as the story develops, showing some degree of personal evolution or growth which transforms them into somewhat different characters at the end of the plot. All kinds of characters can make the story becomes interesting and the audiences enjoy the story.

**CHAPTER III**

**PURPOSE AND ADVANTAGE OF THE RESEARCH**

* 1. **Purpose of the Research**

This research is purposed:

1. To identify what the characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” are.
2. To analyze who the major characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” are
3. To analyze who the minor characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” are
   1. **Advantages of the Research**

The results of this research are theoretically and practically expected to give a contribution to educational institutions.

Theoretically, the writer hopes that readers can increase their knowledge about The Characters and Moral Values in “The Pursuit of Happyness” by Gabrielle Muccino. The characters have important roles inside the story in delivering the theme through the characterization that they play in every scene. Hopefully, the audience can get many moral values from the film which can be applied in their daily life.

Practically the research wrote to help other writers who want to write about the characters especially in films with different titles or in other literary works such as novels, short stories, or dramas. This research can be implemented as a source of writing for other writers. Hopefully, this research can give a lot of information as a source for other writers that are interested also in analyzing characters and moral values in a film.

**CHAPTER IV**

**RESEARCH METHOD**

**4.1 Research Location**

The research is Qualitative. It is not bound by any specific place. The study case of the research is *“The Pursuit of Happyness”* film.

**4.2 Data Collection Technique and Data Analysis**

The data was taken from “*The Pursuit of Happyness”* film. Before coming further to the content analyses the writer would like particularly drawn the reader’s attention to how she collected the sources. In preparing and finishing this research, the writers used library research for getting and collecting reliable and accurate data and information to fulfill and support the research. And put them into the logical mind process of thinking.

Firstly, the writers watch the movie several times in order to get to know more and understand the story. Secondly, the writer searched a lot of information from tlibrary and the internet by reading some references, journals, and some theoretical books which were dealing with the theory and the film in order to help them to provide some basic theories, valuable knowledge, and information related to the research and the film. After getting enough information, then the writers examined the film and tried to find the correlation between the cases or problems stated inside the film. At last, the writers found some theories that could give the solution to each problem in this film.

**CHAPTER V**

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

1. **Characters in “The Pursuit of Happyness” by Gabriella Muccino**

The characters’ analysis in this film is divided into some categories. They are based on the importance, function, characterization, developing characterization and reflection. The data was taken from the film and also the script film.

**a. Major Characters**

Based on Nurgiantoro Maajor Characters are dominant or important characters in the story, always present in every scene, connected to all characters in the story and determined the plot. There are two major characters in this film; they are Chris Gardner and Christopher Gardner Jr.

**1). Chris Gardner**

Chris monologue: “I'm Chris Gardner. I met my father for the first time when I was 28 years old and I made up my mind as a young kid that when I had children. My children were gonna know who their father was.” (00:04:51-00:04:59,p.3)

**Analysis**

This monologue occurred in the beginning of the film. Chris Gardner introduced himself and his ideology as a father. In this scene, he looked at his child, Christopher warmly from the outside of Mrs. Chu’s day care house. This film is a biography of Chris Gardner as a child without a figure of a father during his childhood. Based on his own experience, he kept on his promise not to leave his child.

From the analysis above it can be concluded that Chris Gardner is the **Major character** in this film.

**2). Christopher Gardner Jr.**

Christopher: “Did Mom leave because of me?”

Chris: “Don't... Don't even think something like that. Mom left because of Mom. And you didn't have anything to do with that, okay?”

Christopher: “Okay. You’re a good papa.

Chris: “All right, go to sleep. “

Christopher: I love you. (01:43:24-01:44:12, p. 95-96)

**Analysis**

The dialogue occurred in the try glide memorial church, a hostage for homeless, before Christopher wants to go sleeping. He asked to his father for a question in his life why his mom leaves him. This dialogue above show what Christopher feels as a child without a mom. He keeps asking himself why his mom leaves him and feels guilty. Chris as a single father does not want to make his child feel sad and guilty. He tries to make sure Christopher that his mom left because of her own decision.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Christopher is **Major Character.**

**b. Minor Characters**

Based on Nurgiantoro, minor characters are supporting characters, appear in few scenes and their presence does not affect the plot. They are eight minor characters in this film, they are Linda Gardner, Wayne, Jay Twistle, Walter Ribbon, Martin Fhrom, Alan Frakesh, The old trump and Mrs. Chu.

**1). Linda Gardner**

Linda: “I've been pulling double shifts for four months now, Chris. Just sell what's in your contract. Get us out of that business.” (00:12:06-00:12:15, p. 11)

**Analysis**

The dialogue occurred in the scene when Linda is complaining to Chris about their life. Linda cannot live in poverty with many debts. She also feels tired must work double shift in a laundry in order to fill all the needs. Linda as a mother who needs to cook for her family, take care her child after that she needs to back to her work is not easy to be faced. Having two roles as a mother and a worker with many bills every month made her feel stressful and decided to leave her family.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Linda actually is **Minor Character.**

**2). Wayne**

Chris: “Wayne, I need to get that $ 14 from you.” (The Pursuit of Happyness, 2006: 00:33:21-00:34:20, p. 74)

**Analysis**

Chris’ dialogue above is often spoken by him to beg his money to Wayne. Wayne is Chris’ friend who has a debt to him $ 14 and he does not want to pay it. He is a stingy man although Chris asked his money for many times but he does not want to give his money without any reasons. His appearance is a fat man with little bald and never care to his friend. He works in a garage by wearing blue uniform.

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that Wayne is **Minor Character**.

**3) Jay Twistle**

Tim Bhrophy: “Let me see if I can find you an application for our internship. I'm afraid that's all we can do for you. See, this is a satellite office. Jay Twistle in the main office, he oversees Witter Resources” (00:13:52-00:13:56, p.12)

**Analysis**

This dialogue occurred when Chris Gardner walked across Dean Witter satellite office and looked that this company opened an internship application. Chris met Bhrophy as the manager in the satellite office and he told Chris to meet Jay Twistle as the Resources in the main office. In Dean Witter, Jay Twistle has an important position. By Getting this information made Chris become more confident to be able to get this chance.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Jay Twistle is **Minor Character.**

**4). Martin Fhrom**

Frohm: “Oh, Man, I remember mine. And ours were only an hour, not three like yours. We didn't do world markets, didn’t bother with taxes. And it was still a pain in the ass. Funny what you remember.” (00:59:39-00:59:48, p. 55).

**Analysis**

The dialogue above occurred when Chris met Mr. Fhrom unconditionally on the street on the break time. Mr. Fhrom as the senior manager in Dean Witter told him about his experiences a long time ago. Chris really appreciated it because he is the only person who makes a decision of the person who will join the Dean Witter. At the first time, Mr. Fhrom did not respect to Chris because of his appearance but he gives Chris a chance to show that he really wants to study a lot in Dean Witter

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Mr. Fhrom is a **Minor Character.**

**5). Alan Frakesh**

Chris’ monologue: “Favors for Frakesh, Our office manager all day.” (01:02:30-01:02:34, p.58).

**Analysis**

Alan Frakesh is the office manager in Dean Witter main office. His job is giving a training to all new members of internship in Dean Witter. Because of his high position, there is a power of him to ask everything to the new members. He always asks a favor even for simple things like buying doughnut to Chris. It can be concluded that Alan Frakesh is a bossy man who always takes advantage to the new members.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Frakesh, the bossy manager is a **Minor Character**.

**6) Walter Ribbon**

Chris: “Yes, Mr. Ribbon. I would love to have the opportunity to discuss some of our products. I'm certain that I could be of some assistance to you. “

Ribbon: “Can you be here in 20 minutes?” (01:04:59- 01:05:26, p. 61)

**Analysis**

Walter Ribbon is a CEO of Pension fund who gives Chris a chance to discuss about Dean Witter. If Chris can make Ribbon trust to manage the pension fund in Dean Witter means Chris is successful to be employed in Dean Witter. So, this Chris will do his best for this good opportunity. Mr. Ribbon is a very nice guy. He is polite and kind to everyone. The picture above showed the scene when Ribbon invited Chris and his son to join with him to watch football game. His kindness is really appreciated a lot by Chris.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Mr. Ribbon, the nice guy is **Minor Character.**

**7) The old trump**

The old trump: “I gotta get back to the '60s, man. That's what I wanna do. When I was younger. I wanna see Jimi Hendrix do that guitar on fire. Bring back my time machine! Bring my time machine back!” (01:18:50-01:19:05, p., 76)

**Analysis**

In a film there is a minor character that always appears in every scene but his appearance does not affect the plot. Since the beginning of this film, the old trump whose name is not mentioned already appeared by guessing Chris’ machine is a time machine. From his appearance, it can be seen that he is an old man with grey long hair and breed. He said that Chris’ machine can make him back to his young age to meet Jimi Hendrik. In the other scenes, He always tries to steal Chris’ machine. Chris cannot let him steal this machine because this machine is used to fill his family’s need every month.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the old trump is a **Minor Character**.

**8. Mrs. Chu**

Chris: I mean, he could watch television at home. We're paying you $ 150 a month. If he's gonna be sitting around. Watching TV all day, we're taking him out of here.

Mrs. Chu: “Go pay more at other daycare if you don't like Navy TV. You late pay anyway. You complain. I complain. “(00:18:15-00:18:31, p. 17)

**Analysis**

Mrs. Chu is the owner of day care for Christopher. She is a middle-aged Chinese woman and little bit outmoded. From her appearance is shown that she is an unfriendly person who hardly ever smiled and difficult to accept the critic. From the quotation above, Chris tries to complain about the activity has been done in her day care. According to Chris, it is inappropriate for little kids to watch love series and useless activities also for them. Mrs. Chu cannot accept this critic, for her it is not love series but historical series which is good for children to learn about history. Chris chose Mrs. Care because it is cheap. Mrs. Chu’s appearance in this film is not too many just some scenes without dialogue.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that Mrs. Chu, the Chinese owner of the day care is **Minor Character.**

**9. Deborah**

Chris: Hi. Can I ask you a question?

Deborah: Sure.

Chris: We need a room just until I can fix this and sell it. (01:29:33-01:01:30:02, p. 83)

**Analysis**

Deborah is a social worker for helping homeless people. She has a kind heart. In this scene, there is no information about how Chris knows Deborah. Chris needs a room just until he can fix the scanner.

From the analysis above it can be concluded that Deborah is a **Minor Character.**

**CHAPTER VI**

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

**6.1 Conclusion**

It can be concluded from the data found that eight kinds of characters are analyzed in this film. i.e major, minor, protagonist, antagonist, flat, round, static, and dynamic character. The minor characters get 30% because there are nine minor characters in this film. The Protagonist gets 20%. Static, antagonist, round, and dynamic get 10%. Each of them gets has three characters and the least are major gets 7% and flat gets 3%. Major has two characters and flat just has one character.

**6.2. Suggestion**

*The* writer can analyze and discuss deeply what has been portrayed in the *Pursuit of Happyness* and its message that can be clearly seen and informed to the readers. Hopefully, it can inspire the readers.

Based on the result finding, this research can be used as a suggestion for university students who want to analyze more films, novels, or other literary criticism. Teachers who teach about the film, and the intrinsic elements in literary works. A literary lover who wants to get more understanding of the film, and characters. While this research focused on the characters further research could to analyze other potential variables such as the plot, theme, setting, and educational or religious values by using relevant theories.

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**APPENDICES**

**Apendix 1. Research Budget Realization**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **NO** | **KEBUTUHAN** | **JUMLAH BIAYA** | **SUB TOTAL** |
| 1 | **Peralatan Penunjang** |  |  |
|  | a.Buku | Rp. 500.000 |  |
|  | b.Modem | Rp. 500.000 |  |
|  | c.Harddisk eksternal | Rp. 870.000 |  |
|  | Sub Total |  | Rp. 1.870.000 |
| 2 | **Bahan Habis Pakai** |  |  |
|  | a.Pulsa telepon | Rp. 100.000 |  |
|  | b.Voucher internet | Rp. 300.000 |  |
|  | c. Alat tulis | Rp. 100.000 |  |
|  | d. Kertas A4 | Rp. 150.000 |  |
|  | e.Tinta Printer | Rp. 450.000 |  |
|  | f.Biaya Fotocopy | Rp. 50.000 |  |
|  | Sub Total |  | Rp.1.250.000 |
| 3 | **Perjalanan** |  |  |
|  | a.Transportasi perjalanan | Rp.1.000.000 |  |
|  | Sub Total |  | Rp.1.000.000 |
| 4 | **Biaya Lain-lain** |  |  |
|  | Dokumentasi dan Laporan | Rp. 500.000 |  |
|  | Sub Total |  | Rp. 500.000 |
|  | **Total** | | **Rp. 4.620.000** |

**Appendix 2 Biography**

**Appendix 2.1**

**1. Personal Identity**

a. Full Name & Degree : Ulfa Rahma Dhini, S.S., M.Pd

b. NIDN : 0308058804

c. Functional Position : -

d. Study Program : Sastra Inggris

e University : Bina Sarana Informatika University

f. Research Duration : 8 Months

**2. Educational Background**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **S-1** | **S-2** |
| University | STBA Pertiwi | Universitas Indraprasta (UNINDRA) PGRI |
| Time of Graduation | 2010 | 2021 |

All data that I have filled in and included in this biodata is true and can be accounted for legally. If in the future it turns out that there is a disagreement with reality, I can accept sanctions.

Jakarta, Februari 2023

Researcher



(Ulfa Rahma Dhini, S.S, M.Pd)

NIP: 202209079

