



Breaking Dawn Part 1: An Analysis of Egoism

Febby Pratama Putra¹, Laila Desnaranti²

Universitas Indraprasta PGRI

febby1988@gmail.com

Abstract

The objective of the study is to examine the egoism exhibited by the protagonist in the film Breaking Dawn Part 1, directed by Bill Condon. In addition, the writer seeks information regarding internal and external problems as well as moral lessons. The methodology involves conducting library research and extracting relevant data from the movie. To complete the analysis, the writer employs theoretical concepts derived from Hill and Fieser. The study reveals that the primary character's egoism stems from a deficiency in realistic objectives, a tendency towards antisocial behavior, and a lack of self-control. Bella's primary concern is her own well-being in order to protect her child. The primary character exhibits two sorts of character traits: psychological egoism and ethical egoism. The internal struggles revolve around the decision to embrace vampirism and the choice between prioritizing personal safety or the continuation of her pregnancy. The external conflict arises from Jacob's opposition to Bella's refusal of his advice and the clash between Bella's firm determination and the opposing views of the Cullen family. The movie effectively conveys the varying degrees of egoism exhibited by individuals in social interactions. Effective socialization occurs when individuals prioritize the interests of others over their interests.

Keywords: *movie, egoism, breaking dawn part 1 movie*

INTRODUCTION

If human nature were inherently structured in a manner where individuals could only act by their self-interest, then it would be impossible to establish a cohesive and meaningful system of moral philosophy. Egoism is described as the act of satisfying one's strongest motive in each scenario, to the best of one's ability. According to this description, a guy who willingly gives up his life to rescue a buddy is behaving in an egoistic manner, however, his behavior can also be seen as altruistic since he is not seeking personal gain. Egoism is the ethical perspective that individuals should prioritize actions that will most effectively promote their own self-interest. In other words, ethically correct activities are those that optimize one's self-interest. Even when it contradicts the interests of others. Occasionally, an individual may possess an inflated sense of knowledge and exhibit a reluctance to acknowledge or consider advice or information provided by others.

METHOD

The ongoing research is characterised by a qualitative and descriptive approach. By employing this research methodology, which falls under the qualitative framework, the researcher can elucidate a phenomenon by presenting comprehensive factual information without engaging in analysis. Quantitative research emphasizes objective data and verifiable facts, while qualitative research centres on exploring the intricate relationships and connections among the subjects being studied (Semi, 2012: 28).

The selection of descriptive qualitative research was based on the fact that the data for this study was derived from the movie. During this investigation, the researcher refers to two sources. They serve as both primary and secondary sources of data for the research of egoism. The movie serves as the primary source of information. The most compelling evidence stems from the writer's identification of certain phrases, dialogues, and situations depicted in motion pictures. Furthermore, the supplementary information comprises many sets of scenario parts.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writer chose "Breaking Dawn Part 1" as the focus of analysis because it presents a compelling exploration of the complex themes of self-sacrifice, love, and selfishness. Bella's unwavering decision to save her unborn child, despite the dire consequences for her own life and the emotional pain it will cause those around her, offers a rich narrative for examining human emotions and motivations. This movie serves as a poignant example of how personal choices can ripple through relationships, challenging our understanding of what it means to truly care for others while also remaining true to oneself. By analyzing Bella's actions, we can delve deeper into the ethical and emotional dilemmas that define our humanity.

According to the statement provided, it is suggested that all individuals possess an inherent tendency towards self-interest. However, the degree of selfishness varies among individuals. In the movie Breaking Dawn Part 1, Bella, the main character, appears to possess a self-centered nature that prevents her from accepting counsel from those who care about her. Despite the risks to her physical well-being and even her spiritual essence, she remains steadfast in her determination to protect the unborn kids that might potentially harm her body and even endanger her soul. Hence, the writer is intrigued to study the inherent selfishness exhibited by Bella in this film. This paper, which will identify and analyze the origins and behaviors of egoism, is of great interest to the author as a result of these factors.

According to Mackinnon (2010:23), egoism is a theoretical framework that explains individuals' preferences. In simple terms, this idea says that individuals are fundamentally egocentric or self-interested. Egoism refers to individuals who consistently prioritize their own interests and believe themselves to be superior and all-knowing, resulting in a reluctance to seek counsel or guidance from others. Rae (2009:21) defines egoism as the act of making moral decisions on euthanasia solely based on one's own self-interest. Egoism refers to an individual who lacks awareness of the negative impact their actions may have on others. Egoism causes both subtle and intense suffering, and it has taken a considerable amount of time for individuals to develop the capacity to experience physical and emotional anguish in a healthy manner. Tobin (2007:15) argues that egoism lacks ethical balance as it neglects the effort to harmonize own goals with a compassionate understanding of others. Egoism refers to the pursuit of one's own goals without taking into account the interests of others. He or she consistently desires to be the utmost priority and expects everything to align with their personal desires.

1. Kinds of Egoism

A. Psychological Egoism

Psychological egoism claims that humans have an inherent inclination towards selfishness, making it a descriptive assertion. Psychological egoism argues that humans are inherently driven solely by self-interest. Psychological egoism asserts that individuals consistently operate in a self-centered manner, prioritizing their self-interest and enjoyment. Psychological egoism refers to the acquisition of qualities that play a crucial role in establishing the connection between evolutionary theory and cell theory.

Hill (2002:141) defines psychological egoism as an empirical generalization regarding human nature. Psychological egoism asserts that every individual has a singular, ultimate objective: their well-being.

Based on the previous argumentation, it may be inferred that psychological egoism is the empirical belief that the underlying motive behind all voluntary action is a desire for one's well-being. From this perspective, while all activities are considered to be motivated by self-interest, egoists argue that individuals often hide their true intentions for their actions since doing so is typically advantageous for them.

B. Ethical Egoism

Ethical egoism is a normative assertion that humans ought to prioritize their own interests. Ethical egoism is the belief that individuals should always perform actions that will benefit their own self-interest. This argument asserts that individuals consistently act in their own best interest.

According to Fieser (2011:87), ethical egoism is the belief that individuals should always prioritize actions that will benefit their own self-interest to the greatest extent. That is, ethically good activities are those that maximize one's own greatest interest, even if they conflict with the interests of others. Ethical egoism asserts that an action is morally justified if and only if it maximizes one's self-interest. Being morally selfish is a dedication to rationality rather than being guided by impulsive emotions and instincts.

Based on the previous explanation, the writer's conclusion is that ethical egoism is a normative or prescriptive belief that states that each individual should prioritize their own well-being as the ultimate goal. The concept here suggests that an individual's own well-being is the sole entity of ultimate value for that individual.

2. The Factor that Influences The Occurance of Egoism

According to Walsh (2008:228), egoism is primarily influenced by two factors. The first factor can be summarized as self-centeredness, which encompasses a selfish and manipulative interpersonal style, along with shallow emotions and the belief that the self is the center of the universe (solipsism). The second factor involves a parasitic lifestyle and antisocial behaviors. Sexual promiscuity is associated with both factors, which we will discuss later. The third factor can be further divided into interpersonal behaviors (manipulation, chronic lying, and emotional dimension) while explicitly antisocial behaviors can be distinguished from parasitic and impulsive behaviors within the second factor.

The component can be understood as an indicator of the psychopathic personality, which refers to those who have a severe mental disorder that leads them to exhibit violent behavior. The second aspect can be conceptualized as a lack of self-restraint without the presence of selfishness. The third component is the combination of the first and second factors.

Sigmund Freud, a pioneering psychoanalyst, believed that egoism is deeply rooted in the human psyche. He argued that the balance between the id, ego, and superego plays a crucial role in the manifestation of egoistic behaviors. The id seeks immediate gratification, the ego mediates between the id and reality, and the superego incorporates moral standards. Freud suggested that egoism arises from the interplay of innate desires and the rational mind's efforts to satisfy them within societal constraints (Freud, S. (1920). *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*. Vienna: International Psycho-Analytical.)

Ayn Rand, a philosopher and novelist, promoted a concept called rational egoism. She argued that acting in one's self-interest is both rational and moral, provided that one respects the rights of others. According to Rand, egoism is about pursuing one's happiness and values without sacrificing oneself or others. Rand's philosophy holds that egoism, when grounded in reason and respect for others' rights, is a moral and rational way to live (Rand, A. (1964). *The Virtue of Selfishness: A New Concept of Egoism*. New York: New American Library)

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neolectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

Our focus:
Social and Culture

Our Scope:
Humanities, Education, Management, History, Economics, Linguistics, Literature, Religion, Politics, Sociology, Anthropology, and others.



Table 1. The factor that Influences the Occurrence of Egoism

Factor 1: selfish, callous and remorseless use of others	
1. Interpersonal features: - Superficial charm/glibness - Pathological lying - Manipulative/conning - Failure to accept responsibility	2. Affective features: - Grandiose sense of self worth - Lack of remorse or guilt - Shallow affect - Callous/lack of empathy
Factor 2: unstable, antisocial socially deviant lifestyle (low self-control)	
1. Lifestyle: - Need for stimulation - Irresponsibility - parasitic lifestyle - Lack of realistic goals - Impulsivity	2. Antisocial behaviors: - poor behaviors control - early behaviors problem - juvenile delinquency - revocation of conditional release - criminal versatility
Factor 3: item correlating with both factor	
- promiscuous sexual behavior - many short term relationship	

Sources: Walshon, Anthony. 2008. *Biosocial Criminology: New Directions in The Theory and Research*. New york: Routledge

3. Analysis of the story

Protagonist and antagonist are two categories into which characters can be classified according to their physical attributes. However, the protagonists of the film *Breaking Dawn Part 1* are Bella and Edward. In the film *Breaking Dawn Part 1*, Edward weds Bella. Subsequently, after she nearly succumbs to childbirth while giving birth to their daughter, Renesme, Edward converts her into a vampire. Bella has possessed the capacity to protect her mind since life began. However, her capacity to extend her shield to safeguard others from mind control is further enhanced when she transforms into a vampire.

The characters in *Breaking Dawn Part 1* can be classified as either flat or round based on their characterization. The character of Bella in this film is a round figure that transforms, and her characterization will evolve in accordance with the story and narrative that have been presented. Edward, who is also a prominent character in this film, is a flat character who embodies a single idea or trait and possesses a single characteristic.

4. The Egoism of The Main Character

A. Bella's Egoism

Bella, the protagonist, starts to exhibit self-centeredness upon discovering her pregnancy. Essentially, a mother desires to safeguard her offspring. However, if the aim offends the sensibilities of other people, it might be said that it is selfish. An individual with a selfish disposition lacks concern for others and is solely focused on their own self-interests. She desires to have her child reside with her and mature, as she believes that a child without siblings is blameless. Bella is willing to sacrifice her life to ensure the safe delivery of the child. The individuals who have affection for her are experiencing sadness upon learning about her decision. Due to the high level of risk involved, this move has the potential to jeopardise her life. Despite the affection people have for her, Bella remains

steadfast in her decision and cannot be swayed. Walshon identifies several factors that influence egoism. These factors have been seen in Bella's performance in the movie.

These are some dialogues that show the egoism of Bella in the movie:

Edward : "What is it Bella?"
 Bella : "How many days since that wedding?"
 Edward : "14, why? Would you like to tell me what's going on?"
 Bella : "*I'm late, I know it is impossible. It is happening. I'm pregnant. But I absolutely will not have an abortion.*"
 Edward : "Okay, I get it. Abortion is super terrible awful because Stephanie Meyer is a Mormon. But surely she'd concede that it's morally permissible to save the life of the mother, right? Even the most hard-line pro-lifers accept that, so there's no way Meyer would take an even more extreme fringe position."
 (Brazil:49:27)

This discussion exemplifies Bella's egoism as she refuses to terminate her pregnancy while being aware that her decision will result in her own pain or possibly death. Bella refused to heed her husband's counsel, despite his deep concern for her safety. Bella's ego is influenced by a lack of attainable objectives. She believes that her issue is her own responsibility and that others cannot choose what is best for her.

Bella's egoism also shows in dialogues below when all of the Cullens's family discuss about Bella's problem:

Jacob : "You did this".
 Carlisle : "You don't know that is possible"
 Jacob : "What is it?"
 Carlisle : "I'm not sure".
 Alice : "I cannot see Bella's future"
 Rose : "This thing is not your business wolf"
 Esme : "Rose!! Always fighting is nt good for Bella"
 Alice : "This fetus is not good for Bella"
 Rose : "Say the word Alice, "Baby." It's just a little baby"
 Jasper : "Possibly"
 Jacob : "Carlisle you have to do something"
 Bella : "*No, It's not his business, not yours*"
 (Cullen's Family house:59:31)

This discussion demonstrates Bella's selfishness in rejecting Jacob's advice and proposal for improving her life. Bella believes that it is her personal affair and not the concern of others or him. In this discourse, the factors that affect Bella's selfish behaviour are her antisocial tendencies and inadequate self-control. Essentially, Bella lacks the ability to think rationally about her dilemma and she rejects the guidance offered by others.

The following conversation between Bella and Jacob highlights Bella's self-centeredness as she adamantly insists that her brother is a human baby:

Jacob : "I can't believe you have a vampire fetus"
 Bella : "*BABY! Not "fetus", you abortion-loving lefty socialist*"
 Jacob : "Sorry, BABY. So what are we going to do about this unholy deadly mutant human vampire monster BABY? It is a killer. Bella listen to me, Bella please don't do this. Live, ok? Please"

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neolectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

Our focus:
 Social and Culture

Our Scope:
 Humanities, Education, Management, History, Economics, Linguistics, Literature, Religion, Politics, Sociology, Anthropology, and others.



Bella : “Jacob, I think it’s gonna be ok.”
(Cullen’s Family House:01:03:04)

The main aspect that influences Bella's selfishness is her lack of realistic aspirations. Bella believes that her pregnancy is an actual baby. In reality, her pregnancy is a catastrophic event that will cause her immense suffering and result in the termination of a human life. However, Bella adamantly rejected Jacob's suggestion to terminate her pregnancy for the sake of her own well-being, and she remains steadfast in her position. Bella demonstrates her self-centeredness by adamantly maintaining her position to protect the baby. When she is aware that her decision will endanger her life. In this film, Bella displays a self-centered focus on her own desires, such as her desire to keep her baby, without considering the importance of safeguarding her own well-being and the emotions of others who care about her.

Hill argues that psychological egoism is an empirical generalisation concerning human nature. Psychological egoism asserts that every individual has a singular, ultimate objective: their own well-being. Bella's adherence to psychological egoism compels her to make the rational choice of retaining both the rewards she has received and the possessions she already possesses. Bella's refusal to get an abortion stems from her selfishness, as she views the pregnancy as a precious gift that she must save and retain. Otherwise, it may adversely affect Bella's well-being and overall quality of life. According to Fieser, ethical egoism is the moral perspective that dictates individuals should constantly prioritise actions that will best benefit their own self-interest.

According to the concept of ethical egoism, Bella's egoism is characterised by her unwavering determination to keep her kid, regardless of the emotions of others who care about her. Essentially, a mother's first concern is to save her child from harm, even if it means putting her own life at risk. Regarding the elements that influence this individual, egoism is the second component. This refers to the instability of her emotions and behaviour, which fluctuate due to her disturbed or agitated state of mind, as well as her anti-social tendencies and lack of self-control. It signifies that Bella lacks self-control when faced with a challenging decision and disregards the guidance of others. These aspects contributing to Bella's selfishness include her lack of realistic goals, illogical thinking, impulsivity, and irresponsibility. Bella's insistence on saving the baby offends many around her.

B. Edward’s Egoism

The movie portrays Edward's experience with egoism when he becomes aware that Bella's pregnancy poses a threat to her safety. This discussion exemplifies Edward's egoism.

Edward : “Tell me, how she can survive this?”

Mormon : “Death...”

Edward : “*I won’t let that thing hurt you. Carlisle will help you to let that thing out*”

(Brazil:52:44)

Based on the above conversation, Hill defines psychological egoism as an empirical generalisation on human nature. It means that every individual desires to be the most significant and to align their actions with their own desires. Edward's psychological egoism is seen in his exclusive concern for Bella's safety and his own happiness, while disregarding the well-being of the kid. According to Fieser's thesis, ethical egoism is the belief that individuals should always perform actions that will benefit their own self-interest to the greatest extent. Edward's ethical selfishness is evident in his willingness to protect and save his wife from harm. The occurrence of Edward's egoism is influenced by irresponsibility. Edward's concern is solely focused on Bella's life, without considering the developing foetus

within her. Edward prioritises Bella's protection above all else, neglecting to consider the well-being of his own child.

C. Moral of the Story

Upon viewing and analysing the film *Breaking Dawn Part 1*, the writer has derived some key ideas and a significant message that they believe should be applied to our life. The underlying theme of this film is the imperative for individuals to exercise discipline and channel their egos towards constructive endeavours that benefit both themselves and others. It emphasises the importance of not allowing selfishness to dominate our actions, so avoiding harm to ourselves and others. Prior to making a choice or taking action, it is important for the viewers to thoroughly consider the lessons that can be derived from this movie. Avoid making decisions or taking actions that may cause harm to others. Therefore, it is important to consider more than simply one's own self-interest, as humans are inherently social beings. An individual is unable of living in isolation and occasionally need assistance from others.

Indeed, humans are inherently self-centered and inherently own their own egos. However, the egoism exhibited by each individual varies. When something is not in accordance with our expectations or standards, it would be unfavourable for our friends or anyone involved in a relationship with us. When you describe someone as selfish, it implies that they prioritise their own interests and disregard the well-being of others.

Common interests should take priority over selfish interests. Given their nature as social creatures, people have a fundamental urge to engage in social interactions with others. Effective socialisation occurs when individuals prioritise the welfare and concerns of others over their own personal interests. However, being removed does not necessarily imply being individualistic. Individualism is essential for everyone. Everyone desires to be highly significant, as it is well acknowledged to be both crucial and advantageous. However, it is imperative to also take into account the circumstances of others. If an action poses danger to others, it should be avoided. Due of the potential to harm the interests of others. As human beings, it is imperative that we prioritise the collective welfare and exercise individual freedom responsibly, without causing harm to others in our vicinity.

CONCLUSIONS

Psychological egoism asserts that every individual has a singular and ultimate objective, which is their own well-being. Bella's psychological egoism refers to her innate inclination to preserve and uphold the rewards and possessions she has acquired. Bella's refusal to get an abortion stems from her selfishness, as she perceives the pregnancy as a valuable gift that she should retain. Otherwise, it may adversely affect Bella's health. Meanwhile, Edward's self-centeredness is solely focused on Bella's safety and shows no concern for the child. According to the concept of ethical egoism, Bella's egoism is characterised by her unwavering determination to keep her kid, regardless of the emotions of others who care about her. Essentially, a mother's primary objective is to save her child from harm, even if it means putting her own life at risk. Meanwhile, Edward's self-centeredness from an ethical standpoint revolves around his willingness to protect his wife from harm. The egoism displayed by Edward and Bella in the movie *Breaking Dawn Part 1* is a result of various circumstances. The individual exhibits a deficiency in setting attainable objectives, demonstrates a lack of accountability, displays antisocial behaviour, and possesses limited self-regulation abilities.

In reality, humans exhibit egoism, although the degree of egoism varies among individuals based on the challenges they encounter. When something is not in accordance with expectations, it would be unfavourable for friends or anyone in a relationship with us. It is important to consider more than simply one's own self-interest, as humans are





inherently social beings. An individual is an egalitarian being that cannot exist in isolation, and occasionally requires assistance from others. Effective socialisation occurs when individuals prioritise the interests of others over their own personal interests. However, being removed does not necessarily imply being individualistic. Individualism is a crucial aspect for every individual. Everyone desires to be highly significant, as it is well acknowledged that this holds great value and brings substantial benefits. However, one must also take into account the circumstances of others. If an action poses danger to others, it should be avoided. Due of the potential to harm the interests of others. As human beings, it is imperative that we prioritise the collective welfare and exercise individual freedom with accountability, ensuring that we do not cause harm to those in our vicinity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atkinson, C. (2007). *Beyond and bullet points: Using MS office PowerPoint*. LA: BBP Media, LLC.
- Barnett, S. (2001). *An Introduction To Literature*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Bohner, C. (2006). *Short Fiction Classic And Contemporary*. New Jersey: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Bradshaw, D. (2007). *The Cambridge Companion to English*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Condon, B. (Director). (2011). *The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 1* [Film]. USA: Wide Screen Production.
- Craig, W. R. (2004). *Movie Mind For Screenwriters: Write It Right And Get It Written*. USA: On the Flats Publishing.
- Davis, J. B. (2008). *The Elgar Companion To Social Economics*. United Kingdom: Edward Elgar Publishing.
- Fieser, J. (2011). *Ethics: Discovering Right And Wrong*. United States: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Fowler, R. (2006). *The Routledge Dictionary Of Literary Terms*. London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group.
- Freed, J. (2007). *Character*. United States: In Depth Press.
- Freud, S. (1920). *Beyond The Pleasure Principle*. Vienna: International Psycho-Analytical.
- Griffith, K. (2010). *Writing Essays About Literature*. United States: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Haven, K. (2000). *Super Simple Storytelling: A Can-Do Guide For Every Classroom, Every Day*. United States: Greenwood Publishing.
- Hill, T. Jr. (2002). *Human Welfare And Moral Worth: Kantian Perspectives*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Johnston, D. (2006). *Shots In The Mirror: Crime Film And Society*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kelly, P. (2011). *Nursing Leadership And Management*. New York: Delmar.
- Kirszner, L. G., & Mandell, S. R. (2004). *Literature: Reading, Reacting, Writing*. New York: Harcourt.
- MacKinnon, B. (2010). *Ethics: Theory And Contemporary Issues*. Boston: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Maslow, A. H. (1943). *A Theory Of Human Motivation*. *Psychological Review*, 50(4), 370-396.
- Miller, K. (2011). *Organizational Communication: Approaches And Processes*. Boston: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Moody, D. L. (2005). *CAHSEE English Language Arts (REA)*. USA: IRM Press.

175 | Visit our Open Journal System at <http://journal.neolectura.com/index.php/Literatus>



- Osterberg, J. (1988). *Self And Others: A Study Of Ethical Egoism*. Sweden: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Persson, P. (2003). *Understanding Cinema: A Psychological Theory Of Moving Imagery*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Piaget, J. (1952). *The Origins Of Intelligence In Children*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Rodowick, D. N. (2007). *The Virtual Life Of Film*. USA: Harvard University Press.
- Rae, S. (2009). *Moral Choices: An Introduction To Ethics (3rd Ed.)*. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.
- Rand, A. (1964). *The Virtue Of Selfishness: A New Concept Of Egoism*. New York: New American Library.
- Rhoads, D., & Syreeni, K. (2004). *Characterization In The Gospels: Reconceiving Narrative Criticism*. New York: T&T Clark International.
- Rouven, D. (2011). *Supernaturally Lost: TV Series As A Modern Form Of Narrative*. New York: Grin Publishing.
- Rozakis, L. E. (2004). *The Complete Idiot's Guide To Creative Writing (2nd Ed.)*. New York: Alpha Books.
- Sibanda, T. (2011). *Conflicts Issues Across Disciplines*. USA: Xlibris Publishing.
- Sloane, A. (2005). *Home Oriented Informatics And Telematics*. New York: Springer.
- Smiles, S. (2006). *Character*. Teddington: The Echo Library.
- Tobin, R. (2007). *The Common Class Egoism And The Attack On American Education*. USA: iUniverse.
- Walsh, A. (2009). *Biosocial criminology: New directions in theory and research*. New York: Routledge Publishing.
- Zartman, I. W. (2010). *The Extents And Limits Of Multilateralism*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Zile, S. (2001). *Awesome Hands-On Activities For Teaching Literary Elements*. United States: Prentice Hall.

LITERATUS is a journal published by Neolectura, issued two times in one year. Literatus is a scientific publication media in the form of conceptual paper and field research related to social impact and cultural studies. It is hoped that LITERATUS can become a media for academics and researchers to publish their scientific work and become a reference source for the development of science and knowledge.

Our focus:
Social and
Culture

Our Scope:
Humanities,
Education,
Management,
History,
Economics,
Linguistics,
Literature,
Religion,
Politics,
Sociology,
Anthropology,
and others.

