

**ARISTOLE'S EUDAIMONIA AS REFLECTED IN THE SHORT STORY OF  
*STORY OF THE TWO YOUNG FRIENDS***

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**Abstract**

Virtues are the key to gain ultimate goal (eudaimonia) practiced in friendship. These virtues and eudaimonia can be learned from literary works and one among others is through an American Indian short story entitled *Story of the Two Young Friends*. This study is aim to examine the type of friendship between the characters, Chaske and Hake and to elaborate the eudaimonia - ultimate goal of life - of Chaske. The data gathered from the short story itself are analyzed using objective theory by M.H. Abrams and technique of analyzing the intrinsic element proposed by William Kenney. To support the analysis the writer applies moral philosophical approach which is used to examine the type of friendship between Chaske and Hake and Chaske's eudaimonia reflected in the short story. The result shows that the friendship between Chaske and Hake is friendship based on virtues and the ultimate goal of Chaske is choosing and making Hake to be his true friend, giving up the woman he loves to Hake, and making Hake's dream comes true, that is marrying Pretty Feathers.

**Keywords:** short story, eudaimonia, virtues, friendship

**INTRODUCTION**

Literature is an important source of moral guidance and spiritual inspiration. It has relevance to the reality that exists in society. The values contained in literary works basically reflect social reality and have an impact on the readers in particular and on society in general as Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, said that "art serves as supplement to the real world; It is a way of representing the real world that helps audiences better understand it" (Klages, 2017, p.18). An English Studies professor, Thomas E. Burden once said that "we should read literature and study it and take it seriously because literature shares human life; it enriches us as human beings. We develop our moral imagination, our capacity to sympathize with other people and our ability to understand our existence through the experience of fiction" (Smith, p.viii).

One of the topics we can learn through literary works is about the purpose of human life. What is the purpose of human life? Some would say it is fame, making money, or having successful career (Wildinger & Schulz, p.10) and to Aristotle it is happiness, which is called as eudaimonia; the ultimate goal of human life is happiness. However, it goes beyond our modern

understanding of happiness as mere pleasure or satisfaction. In fact, Aristotle saw that the ultimate goal of human life is achievable through a continuous process of self-improvement and the pursuit of virtue (Michiel, 2023). People place their happiness in most different things; some in eating and drinking, some in the heaping up of money, some in gambling, some in political power, some in the gratification of affection, some in reputation of one sort or another. Each one seeks his own specialty because he thinks that he shall be happy, that it will be well with him, when he has attained that. All men, then, do all things for happiness, though not all place their happiness in the same thing (Rickaby, p.21).

Through the study of a literary work, an American Indian short story entitled *Story of the Two Young Friends*, the writer intends to share about Aristotle's eudaimonia – happiness is the ultimate goal of human life. The writer found that the *Story of the Two Young Friends* is an effective short story which is expressively able to arise and hold the writer's interest in which all the elements of the story contribute to the final effect that is transmitting values of virtues and friendship in gaining happiness. The insight of eudaimonia has a resonance for the writer that brings about the writer exuberantly to look into friendship between Chaske the main character and Hake the supporting character. The writer believes and has a great interest to share with the readers that eudaimonia can only be gained by virtues - practicing and demonstrating character.

In this study the writer examines the intrinsic elements of the *Story of The Two Young Friends* such as setting, characters, plot, and theme and finds out to what extent this short story reflects eudaimonia by elaborating the types of friendship between Chaske and Hake and the ultimate goal of Chaske. Some previous researches have helped and given much contribution to the process of writing this article. The research entitled "The Moral Philosophical Analysis as Reflected on Dan Brown's *Inferno*" by Rachmawati, Kurnia, and Mustofa helps the writer to understand more about what moral philosophical approach is and how to apply it in analyzing a literary work. The other one entitled "Konsep Pertemanan Dalam Etika Nikomakea Aristoteles" by Pangestu Hakim. This research elaborates the concept of friendship contained in Aristotle Nicomachean Ethics. This research has deepened the writer's knowledge and given new insights about eudaimonia, concept about friendship, and Aristotle's Nicomachean ethics.

In analyzing the topic, the writer applies objective theory by M.H. Abrams which states that "a literary work as a self-sufficient entity constituted by its parts in their internal relations" (Abrams, 1953, p.27). This study also applies the supporting theory proposed by William Kenney used to analyze the intrinsic elements - characters, plot, setting, and theme of the short story of *Story of The Two Young Friends*. After the plot-structure (exposition, climax, and resolution), characters (main and supporting characters), and setting (time, place, and environment) are examined then the writer finds the meaning, called theme – the universal concept the story revolves around. The moral - philosophical approach is used to elaborate the types of friendship and eudaimonia. "Moral

Philosophy is the science of human acts in their bearing on human happiness and human duty” (Rickaby, 2015, p.17). A moral or philosophical approach is used to describe or evaluate a work in terms of the ideas and values it contains. They are expressed directly by the narrator or character and those implied by the overall design and content—in relation to a particular ethical, philosophical, or religious system. The study applies Aristotle’s virtue ethics which defines virtues as character traits and tendencies to act in a particular way which gain through practice.

## **METHOD**

### **Method of Data Collection**

The primary data of this study are collected from an American Indian short story entitled *Story of Two Young Friends* and the secondary data are taken from library research by reading textbooks, critical writings, and articles and watching videos which related to short story, friendship, eudaimonia, and virtues. The first step to take is reading the short story as the object of the study followed by identifying the data related to the study such as plot, characters, setting, and theme. The selected or relevant data are described in the result and discussion sections of this article.

### **Method of Data Analysis**

The technique of data analysis is systematically arranged. First, the writer collected references related to the selected data namely the intrinsic elements of the short story, eudaimonia, virtues, and types of friendship. After obtaining the conversations (between and within the characters - Chaske and Hake), thoughts, deeds, and the narration of the settings or atmosphere in the story, the writer extracted virtues and eudaimonia and finally concluded the analysis.

## **DISCUSSION**

### **The intrinsic elements of *Story of Two Young Friends***

The writer applies the technique of analyzing the short story proposed by William Kenney. The study is limited to plot, setting, character, and theme.

**Plot.** The plot-structure is arranged in three parts, the beginning (exposition), the middle (conflict and climax), and the end (denouement or outcome) (Kenney, p.14-19). The story begins with the introduction of two different backgrounds of characters, Chaske a son of a wealthy leading war chief while Hake is a poor orphan boy who lives with his old grandmother. Then Chaske adopts Hake as his brother and shares with him all his family has, and they become very close friend. There are two conflicts in this story. First conflict is Chaske’s inner conflict, the battle between his brain and his feeling, and the second one is the conflict of man versus man, that is

between Chaske and Hake versus enemies. The inner conflict within Chaske occurs when it turns out that both Chaske and Hake love a woman, Pretty Feathers, and the woman chooses Hake. But Chaske manages the problem wisely. Rising action arises when Hake must go to a war to achieve the status of Honor warrior by killing the enemies and bring the enemies' scalp home. An honor warrior is an obligatory for Hake so that he can marry Pretty Feather. Accompanied by Chaske, the two friends leave for their warpath, meet Wakan, the wandering ghost, overcome harsh winter. The climax happens when the two of them manage to kill enemies and do the scalp. The first fight takes place in the enemies' territory and the second one is at Pretty Feather's lodge where Chaske fights against the enemies single handedly. The denouement of the story is Chaske and Pretty Feather safely return to their people and Hake marries Pretty Feather.

**Setting.** Setting is the time, place, and atmosphere in which a story takes place (Kenney, p.38). The time and place in the *Story of Two Young Friends* are not mentioned directly but it can be traced through the context clues. This short story is an American Indian legend, originally passed on orally in the old times and then written, printed in books, and published by several people of Sioux descendants. Thus, it can be said that the setting of the scene is around Lakota or Dakota in the United States which is the homelands of the Sioux tribe. The time setting can be traced by pointing out the practice of "scalping", the practice of removal of all or part of the scalp, with hair attached, from an enemy's head. It is estimated to occur during the winter around the 19<sup>th</sup> century or the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century because scalping practices have been banned and no longer practiced by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The objects, setting, and characters surrounding the scene are used by the author to create atmosphere, the feeling that is evoked by the narrative presentation of scene. The author uses the setting of time "night" when the inner conflict within Chaske happens. By using the time of "night" which usually reflects or symbolizes horrible suffering or hopelessness, the readers experience the feeling of what Chaske is going through at that moment that he is losing hope to marry Pretty feathers and it really suffers him. After the contemplation, Chaske finally wins the battle in his brain. Chaske confesses his feeling and thoughts to Hake the next day.

The next morning after they had eaten breakfast, Chaske proposed that they should go out on the prairies, ... After each had finished packing the kill on his horse, Chaske said:

"Let us sit down and have a smoke before we start back. Besides, I have something to tell you which I can tell better sitting still than I can riding along." (McLaughlin, p.96)

In the excerpt above we can see the author uses "morning", "prairies", "sit down and have a smoke". Through these word choices the author reflects the mental condition of Chaske that he is back again and ready for a fresh start. He has overcome his inner battle that set his minds free from misjudgment about Hake being a traitor and at the end Chaske becomes relaxed and brings back the bright and jolly Chaske.

In the climax, the author also uses the setting of time "winter" to arouse the feeling of sadness, discomfort, and depress on the readers.

Along towards evening, the clouds which had been threatening all day, hurriedly opened their doors and down came the snowflakes thick and fast. Just before it started snowing the friends had noticed a dark line about two miles in advance of them. Chaske spoke to his friend and said: "If this storm continue we will be obliged to stay overnight at Ghost Creek, as I noticed it not far ahead of us, just before the storm set in." "I noticed it also," said Hake. "We might as well entertain a ghost all night as to lie out on these open prairies and freeze to death. (McLaughlin, 2017, p.98).

The use of "winter" (snowflakes, snowing, storm) aims to increase the tense in the readers in such a way to make it easier to imagine the physical and mental conditions of Chaske and Hake when they are going to encounter with a ghost who haunts the creek as well as facing the enemy. The treat of death is ahead, someone will die whether it is Chaske and/or Hake or the enemies.

**Characters.** Kenney divides characters into two categories, simple and complex characters. The simple (flat) character has only one side - single attitude or obsession in which the character has no change from the beginning until the end of the story, while complex (round) character has some attitudes or obsession, showing changes or development (p.28-29). The main character in the *Story of the Two Young Friends* is Chaske, the son of a wealthy leading chief war and Hake is the supporting character, while the antagonists are the enemies in the battle field.

The first facts about Chaske character, which is expressed directly, is told by his friend, Hake by saying that Chaske is "Always of a bright, jolly, and amiable disposition" (McLaughlin, 2017, p.95). For the indirect way, the writer needs to explore through the dialogues and the narrations in the story. From the beginning until the end of the story, Chaske is portrayed as a wise, well-adjusted, and courageous person. He is a kind of person with self-understanding and emotional balance. Chaske's courage is much shown during the fight against the enemies in the border line as well as in their village. Since childhood, Chaske has understood how to choose good friends, not attracted to boys who only pursuit of pleasure. He studies all his friends and finally chooses the generous and truthful Hake to be his friend. His wise nature is also illustrated when the enemy who attacked him runs out of bullets and surrenders. Though he has big opportunity to kill that enemy, he does not do that. According to Chaske, killing an unarmed enemy is dishonorable as stated in the lines below:

Suddenly the enemy aimed his gun and threw it upon the ground. His ammunition was exhausted, and slowly folding his arms he stood facing his opponent, with a fearless smile upon his face, expecting the next moment to fall dead from a bullet from the rifle of Chaske.

Not so. Chaske was too honorable and noble to kill an unarmed man, and especially one who had put up such a brave fight as had this man (McLaughlin, 2017, p.98).

To anticipate of making mistakes or misjudgment Chaske always takes time to contemplate or consult with the village seniors about uncertain things. There is a time when Chaske was in sorrow and very quiet after seeing Pretty Feather, the woman he loved. It turned out that Pretty Feathers chose Hake over him to be her future husband and Hake did not know about it. Looking at something changed on his friend's face, Hake asked Chaske:

"Koda, what has come over you? You who were always so jolly and full of fun? Your silence makes me grieve for you and I do not know what you are feeling so downhearted about. Has the girl said anything to you to make you feel thus?" "Wait, friend," said Chaske, "until morning, and then I will know how to answer your inquiry. Don't ask me anything more tonight, as my heart is having a great battle with my brain." (McLaughlin, 2017, p.95).

It's not easy for Chaske to give up Pretty Feather to Hake, yet he is not carried away by his emotions. He tries to control his feelings and thoughts before giving statements or answers that might hurt Hake. He chooses to take time to deal with his emotions before those emotions become overwhelming and stop him from taking positive action. Eventually, after doing contemplation Chaske won over his battle, the battle between his brain and feeling. Other facts to show Chaske character is when Hake must go to a war for gaining the honor warrior. Before Chaske and Hake started off their warpath in the border line, Chaske together with Hake prepared themselves with things they did not know about warpath. It was their first war so they needed to consult with the village warriors about the challenges and risks they might face during their travel. They believed the village warriors and the elders had much experience about war so that they could learn some strategies to win the war.

A thoughtful character has been shown since Chaske was still a kid. He really concerns about Hake for being a poor orphan child and no friends. Chaske takes Hake to his parents' lodge and he became their son since then, "The orphan boy was taken to the lodge of his friend's parents and dressed up in fine clothes and moccasins. (When the Indians' sons claim any one as their friend, the friend thus, chosen is adopted into the family as their own son)" (McLaughlin, 2017, p.93). Chaske shared with Hake all his family had and he even joined Hake in war though he was not asked first. Even though Hake did not ask him, Chaske knew that Hake needed him. Chaske whole heartedly wanted to help Hake to gain his status as an honor warrior. He knew it would put himself in danger even death, but it did not stop him. It is obvious that Chaske really concerns about the needs of Hake. He knows that Hake needs food and place to live, he knows Hake must be back home with victory after the fights, and he takes part in those things wholeheartedly.

Hake is known with his obedient character. He always obeys the elders and Chaske most without any complaints, for he realizes that those people care about him and never take

advantages or exploit him. When Chaske asked Hake to take Pretty Feather as his wife, Hake complied him, "So, now, brother, take the flower of the nation for your wife... Hake said, "I will do as you say, my friend" (McLaughlin, 2017, p.96-97). Hake obeys every single thing Chaske asks him to do because he knows it is all done for him and he knows Chaske wants Hake to be happy. Before Chaske and Hake left for the battlefield, the old warriors forbid them to camp on the creek and Hake complains not a bit of it because he knows it is for their safety.

In the other moment when Chaske and Hake were on the way home from the war, they saw from a distance that their village had been attacked by the enemy and the village had moved away. Chaske asked Hake to go to follow the trail of their party, and Chaske himself went to check on Pretty Feather's lodge and Hake directly obeyed the order:

"My friend," said Chaske, "I am afraid something has happened to the Medicine Man's lodge, and rather than have you go there, I will go alone and you follow the trail of our party and go on ahead

with the horses. I will take the black and the white horses with me and I will follow on later, after I have seen what the trouble is. "Very well, my friend, I will do as you say, but I am afraid something has happened to Pretty Feather." Hake started on with the horses (McLaughlin, 2017, p.103).

The moment Hake got that order, he immediately obeyed it, no complaint at all. It is not because of fear but Hake understands why Chaske asks him to go. Chaske couldn't bear to see Hake sad and devastated if something has happened to Pretty Feather. Hake realizes Chaske takes that decision is only for Hake's sake.

Besides being an obedient person, Hake is also an empathetic one, with highly attuned to the feelings and emotions of those around him. When Chaske was in sorrow after seeing Pretty Feather, Hake felt it at a deep emotional level and he even could not sleep that night. He was worried something bad or unexpected thing had happen to his best friend.

Your silence makes me grieve for you and I do not know what you are feeling so downhearted about. Has the girl said anything to you to make you feel thus?"... Hake bothered his friend no more that night, but he could not sleep. ... Hake never suspected that he himself was the cause of his friend's sorrow, for never did he have a thought that it was himself that Pretty Feather loved. (McLaughlin, 2017, p.95).

Both Chaske and Hake are complex or round characters that they show development in their characters. Chaske always wins his battles. The first is his internal conflict in giving up his dream girl without any conflict with Hake. He learns how to handle it and makes peace with himself and he even confesses his misjudgment to Hake. The second one, his courage brings him victory

to fight against the enemies as he says, "My friend, I present to you, ..., this man with whom I fought a two hours' duel, ... and who gave me the second hardest fight of my life. The hardest fight of my life was when I gave up Pretty Feather. You have them both (McLaughlin, 2017, p.107). Hake undergoes a very drastic life change. The poor and rejected Hake turns into a son of a rich chief war, surrounded by a loving family, and most of all he is so blessed with a true friend. Through his days Hake grows as a kind, obedient, and empathetic person.

**Theme.** Theme is "the meaning of the story releases; it may be the meaning of the story discovers" (Kenney, p.91). Most readers admit that it is not easy to discover the theme of a story for it is the universal concept of the story that revolves around, it can be done only by studying the relations among the parts of the story. Discovering the theme(s) of the short story of *Story of the Two Young Friends* is not quite challenging for we may trace or get it directly from the title that uses the word of "friends". The main theme of this short story is friendship. If we look back to the study of the plot, setting, and characters, it all relates to or revolves around two friends, Chaske and Hake. The plot starts with the narration about how Chaske selects one of the boys to be his friend. The first sentence says: "There were once in a very large Indian camp two little boys who were fast friends.... Chaske and Hake were inseparable. Where one was seen the other was not far distant. They played, hunted, trapped, ate, and slept together. They would spend most of the long summer days hunting in the forests" (p.93). Then the story moves to conflict which relates to the relation between friends. Chaske's inner conflict happens because Chaske thinks that Hake has deceived him. The climax is the fight between two friends against enemies, and the end of the story is Hake marries Pretty Feather. The story ends with Hake's wedding. The marriage may be possible also because the love of a friend, Chaske to his friend, Hake. Chaske and Hake almost present in every sequence of events; it's always about two friends.

The other theme of this short story is courage (Chaske's courage). Chaske is accompanied by Hake in almost every single fight or killing, but it is Chaske who always leads and has initiative. To start off, Chaske kills the antelope in the forest; afterwards without fear he encounters with a ghost who haunts the creek and kills people who pass through, and the last he fights against the enemies. The first fighting is in the enemies' territory, and the second one he single-handedly kills the enemy around Pretty Feather' lodge.

## **Eudaimonia in the *Story of Two Young Friends***

### **Friendship between Chaske and Hake**

"Friendship is the strongest of relationships not bound by or hostage to biology, which is to say blood. It does not raise out of necessity, but out of preference" (Epstein, 2006, p.1). Friendship is important to anyone, the young and the old, the poor and the rich, men and women, the strong and



the weak. People need and make friends for different reasons, among of others are for support, career advancement, common interest, et cetera. Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, said that friendship not only is important, but is a necessity for living. Friendship is a kind of virtue; thus, friendship is a necessity. We can have many friends but only have a few true friends. It is not possible to have true friendship with many different people, mainly because true friendship takes such a long time to build and maintain. Friendship is one of the greatest goods in life, so it is impossible to achieve perfect happiness without friends (Bartlett, p.200)

Aristotle divides friendship into three types. The first is friendship based on pleasure. This type of friendship is friendship in which both friends pursue what is pleasant to them. The second type is friendship based on utility. This friendship has only one purpose, which is to seek benefits, all done with strings attached. Those who love each other based on utility, do not love each other in themselves, but only insofar as they come to have something good from the other. In friendship based on pleasure and utility, what is liked is not the person but what he gets. These types of friendships are easily dissolved when the people involved do not remain the same as they were. The third type is friendship based on virtues. This type of friendship has a relationship of mutually-recognized, reciprocated liking, goodwill, well-wishing, and shared activities. This friendship is long-lasting for it is selfless, based on kindness, and has good purposes; both are good and alike in point of virtue. (Bartlett, p.240-244).

The short story of *Story of the Two Young Friends* contains facts that portray the three types of friendship mentioned above. Friendship based on pleasure and utility are directly expressed in the beginning of the story. Children in the village where Chaske and Hake live generally only want fun and utility. They play only with boys who dress in fine raiment, and it is no surprise they reject the destitute Hake. They wish to be the friend of Chaske because Chaske is the son of a leading war chief who certainly has everything they want. In fact, what they want is not Chaske, but the personal satisfaction of gaining honor to be a friend of a chief's son. In fact, Chaske chooses the generous and truthful Hake as shown in the following excerpt:

So poorly was the boy dressed that the boys who had good clothes always tormented him and would not play in his company. As Chaske was the son of the leading war chief he was very much sought after by the rest of the boys, each one trying to gain the honor of being chosen for the friend and companion of the great chief's son.... The poorly clad he found to be generous and truthful, and from all of them he chose "Hake" for his "Koda" (friend) (McLaughlin, 2017, p.93).

Although Chaske and Hake have different backgrounds where Chaske comes from a rich and respectable family and Hake is a destitute child and rejected, they both have good characters. Chaske is a bright, courageous, caring, and well-adjusted person, and Hake is an obedient and

empathetic person. Their qualities are what make them good friends. Chaske has everything but nevertheless he still needs a friend as Aristotle said that "without friends, no one would choose to live, even if he possessed all other goods; and indeed, those who are wealthy or have acquired political offices and power<sup>1</sup> seem to be in need of friends most of all" (Bartlett, 2011, p.237).

Chaske and Hake have been friends since childhood and the friendship has grown stronger since the time Hake is adopted as a child by Chaske's family. It has been 20 years and not even once has there been a quarrel or conflict between them. Though they are not related by blood, they are inseparable. (McLaughlin, p.93). These two friends carry out and enjoy the pleasures in activities they do together like eating, sleeping, playing, hunting, and dating girls. They always support and have passion to give their best to each other. When until one day Chaske learned that Pretty Feather chose Hake over him, Chaske was dismayed and thought that Hake betrayed him. In responding to such situation, Chaske could have taken a deficiency or excess reaction, he might not have cared about the truth and continue to pursue Pretty Feather (deficiency), or he might have hated and blamed Hake with the consideration that Chaske has helped Hake in so many things. Neither of those two actions he takes; on the contrary, he takes time to calm down, contemplate, and finally realizes that he has nothing to be dismayed and primed to give up Pretty Feather for Hake because Chaske wants Hake to be happy with the woman he loves. Chaske's well-adjusted character enables him to control emotions that makes him capable of making the right decision.

Without being asked, Chaske accompanies Hake to the battle field to achieve the status of an Honor Warrior as a condition to marry Pretty Feathers. Going to the battlefield means must be ready to die, but his love to Hake cannot hinder him. He did all wholeheartedly. On their way home from the war, Chaske and Hake saw from the distance that their village had been attacked and burned by the enemy. Chaske was worried that Hake would hurt himself if something happened to Pretty Feathers, so he told Hake to go after their party and in the end Chaske singlehandedly fought against the enemies around Pretty Feather' lodge (McLaughlin, 2017, p.104). Chaske does everything for Hake selflessly. It never crosses his mind to hope or ask Hake to repay his kindness by doing the same for him because what a friend does to his best friend means he does it for himself as Aristotle said,

Our second self a friend is an "other self," because a good person, he claims, is related to his friend as he is to himself. This notion of "other self," for Aristotle, constitutes the fundamental ideal of friendship: insofar as someone counts as a friend, in any way or in any respect, he plays the role of an "other self." (Pakaluk, 2005, p.259)

Hake also loves Chaske very much which he shows by always supports, carries out activities together with Chaske, and always does or obeys what Chaske tells him to do. This obedience is not because he is afraid of Chaske but because Hake knows it is all done for Hake's

needs and good. Besides being an obedient person, Hake always knows how and what to do as part of a team work without having to be reminded by Chaske. For example, when Chaske proposed Hake to go to prairies for hunting, Hake directly went out and got a band of horses for Chaske and Hake to choose to ride. When Chaske and Hake were in the tepee and a guest arrived, Hake immediately served the guest food and drink. Good cooperation between them makes them attain their task well and gain their purposes together.

These two friends are able to do all things selflessly because they have love (McLaughlin, p.97). They are eager to benefit each other with no fight for each of them longs for the good. With their virtues they celebrate their friendship since they were kids. They stick together in bad and good times and they have made the right choice for "In poverty as well as in other misfortunes, people suppose that friends are their only refuge. And friendship is a help to the young, it is a help also to those in their prime in performing noble actions, for "two going together" are better able both to think and to act (Bartlett, 2011, p.237). Their strong characters make them easily maintain their friendship and because they live together they have more than enough time to strengthen their bond. After examining all the details related to the friendship between Chaske and Hake, it is obvious that the type of friendship between Chaske and Hake is friendship based on virtues which is shown by the existence of a relationship of mutually-recognized, reciprocated liking, goodwill, well-wishing, and shared activities.

### **Chaske's eudaimonia**

Eudaimonia is a Greek term, means "happiness," "flourishing," "doing well," or "fulfillment (Pakaluk, p.48). Eudaimonia is Aristotle's Ethics which states that happiness is the meaning and the purpose of life, the whole aim and end of human existence; it is the ultimate goal of human life (Michiel, 2023). Whatever our goal is when we do something, the ultimate goal is happiness. For example, why do we go to college? To get education, skills, and /or certificate. For what? To get a job. Why should get a job? To get money or salary. And then? After getting money/salary, we become financially independent. Being financially independent makes or gives us happiness as we become the burden to our parents no more or at least we have eased our parents' financial burden. Once we have arrived at the "happiness" then that is the end, the ultimate goal. There is no need to ask and definitely no answer for "What are you happy for". Eudaimonia is gained by practicing virtues, moral excellence and one of the fields to practice virtues is in a friendship (Rickaby, p.28).

Chaske, the main character in the short story of *Story of the Two Young Friends* is presented as a person with strong characters, having high moral standard and having done countless good to his best friend, Hake. What Aristotle said that the purpose of people behave well is to be happy is

obviously seen in Chaske. Chaske's happiness is first shown when he chooses and makes Hake his true friend. Before making decision whom to choose among the lads in the village, Chaske carefully studies them and chooses Hake by taking him to his parent's lodge. When the Indians' sons claim any one as their friend, the friend thus, is adopted into the family as their own son (p.93). And Chaske is happy ever since. Together with Hake, Chaske celebrates his life at all times by enjoying eating, sleeping, playing, hunting, and dating girls. Chaske's happiness, having a true friend, is a result of wise nature. Instead of doing it in a rush, Chaske first studies on the boys' disposition and finds out that "The well-dressed he found were vain and conceited. The fairly well dressed he found selfish and spiteful. The poorly clad he found to be generous and truthful, and from all of them he chose "Hake" for his "Koda"(friend). His right choice eventually gives him happiness. They become a like-minded friend to each other. Kevin E. B. calls it as "another version of yourself. In other words, having a like-minded friend is like being friends with yourself (Kevin, 2020, p.21).

When Chaske has grown up, he once triumphed over the battle of an inner conflict that happened when he thought Hake had betrayed him. He was very disappointed that the friend he loved had a heart to betray him. This is one of his hardest fights in his life (McLaughlin, p.107). Contemplation overnight successfully frees Chaske from the great battle between his heart and his brain. He overcomes the battle and he feels relieved. Chaske who was previously in sorrow, in the next morning he is back to his jollity and even told Hake that, "The only brother's love I know is yours. The only sister's love I will know will be Pretty Feather's" (McLaughlin, 2017, p.96).

In friendship based on virtues, our happiness is our friend's happiness and vice versa. A friend will do anything for his friend because his friend is his 'second soul' or 'other self' as Aristotle said, "friend is an "other self," because a good person, he claims, is related to his friend as he is to himself. This notion of "other self," for Aristotle, constitutes the fundamental ideal of friendship: insofar as someone counts as a friend, in any way or in any respect, he plays the role of an "other self." (Pakaluk, 2005, p.159). Hake really loves Pretty Feathers and wants to marry her. One of the conditions to marry her is Hake must win a war to get the title of Honor Warrior. Since Hake has never been to the battlefield, it is going to be an intense struggle and Chaske knows Hake desperately needs his help. Chaske, who has a kind heart and brave mentality, joins Hake to the warpath, though he himself has never been to the battlefield, too. Together with Hake, Chaske goes through all the challenges start from overcoming the storm, encountering with the Wakan, the ghost who haunts the creek, and even fighting single-handedly against the enemies. Chaske's courage enables him to overcome all the adversities, and it is just for the sake of Hake. Chaske makes Hake's dream come true. On the day of Hake's and Pretty feathers' wedding Chaske gives away two great gifts that he gained through two uphill battles, as it is said in following excerpt:

"My friend, I present to you, that you may have him as a servant to look after your large band of horses, this man with whom I fought a two hours' duel, and had his ammunition lasted he would probably have conquered me, and who gave me the second hardest fight of my life. The hardest fight of my life was when I gave up Pretty Feather. You have them both (McLaughlin, 2017, p.107).

Chaske is happy for Hake's wedding because he knows exactly that Hake is happy. Chaske never gets bored or ceases doing selfless kindness though it demands sacrifices. Hake's happiness is his happiness as well. Although Chaske didn't get what he wanted, his happiness lies not in what he wants, but in his actually doing something as what Rickaby says, "Happiness is an act, not a state. That is to say, the happiness of man does not lie in his having something done to him, nor in his being habitually able to do something, but in his actually doing something. "To be up and doing" that is happiness" (Pakaluk, 2005. p.22).

## CONCLUSION

After examining the intrinsic elements of the short story of *Story of the Two Young Friends*, it is found that the theme of the story is friendship, friendship between Chaske and Hake. And the main character is Chaske in which he revolves around the sequence of events and conflicts start from the beginning until the end of the story. Chaske's strong characters, that is wise, well-adjusted, and courageous, make him able to overcome his battles, the inner conflict as well the external conflict. His inner conflict is the battle between his heart and feeling which occurs when he thinks that Hake, his true friend, has betrayed him and has to give up his dream girl, Pretty Feather, to Hake. The external conflict is the battles between Chaske (and Hake) and the enemies.

The short story of *Story of the Two Young Friends* portrays three types of friendship, that is friendship based on pleasure, friendship based on utility, and friendship based on virtues. Friendship based on pleasure and utility can be found among the boys in the village who only pursue of pleasures and reject the poor. What they want is nothing but the "honor" Chaske has as the son of the leading war chief. Friendship based on virtues obviously depicted between Chaske and Hake, starting from the beginning until the end of the story. These two friends treat each other as their 'second soul' or 'other self'. Their relationship is characterized with the existence of a relationship of mutually-recognized, reciprocated liking, goodwill, well-wishing, and shared activities. It is Chaske's virtues - characters and tendencies to act in a particular way - that make him able to gain his ultimate goal, that is wisdom to choose Hake to be his friend, being a well-adjusted person to win over the inner conflict, and courage in the battle field that enable him to make Hake's dream comes true.

The ultimate goal (happiness) of Chaske gained through his virtues is first conveyed when with the wisdom he has he chooses Hake over the other lads and makes Hake his true friend. The second one is his well-adjusted character allows him to free himself from his inner conflict after doing a contemplation. The last one is his courageous character enable him to make Hake's dream comes true, marrying Pretty Feathers, by gaining victory in the battles.

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