

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses The Background of the Research, Questions of the Research, Objectives of the Research, Significance of the Research, Scope and Limitation, and Definition of Special Terms.

### **1.1 The Background of the Research**

According to Kutha Ratna's view, literary works is a creative art activity (2009:93). He further states that works of literature is clasified into two part i.e Prose and poetry, prose is a literary works that is not bound while Poetry is a literary works that is bound by rules and specific rules. Examples of literary works of poetry i.e poems, Poetry, and while examples literature of prose namely novels, short stories, and drama.

According to Wellek and Warren's view, literature is the work of imaginative that is considered more extensive understanding from the works of fiction (1995: 3-4). Literature is also a depiction of the life of community which poured in writing by the author with his imagination, as well as Damono states that literary is a social institution that uses language as a medium. The language itself is a social creation. Literary's displaying the description of life, and life itself is a social reality (1979:1). And one form of literary works was a short story. The short story as a form of literary works can be freely talking about the life experienced by people with a variety of regulations and norms in its interaction with the environment so that the works of literature (short story), there is a certain meaning about life.

Basically the human of life is extremely complex with a wide range of issues and problems. In life there are some complex issues of life that includes relationships between communities, between man and his God, mankind, and between events that occur in a person's inner being. For an author who is sensitive to these problems, with the result of contemplation, live up to, and the results of his imagination, and then pouring the idea is in the form of literary works.

Literature can serve as a work of art that can be used as a means of comfort for the reader. According to Nurgiantoro (1998:3) states that reading a literary works of fiction means enjoying the story and entertain yourself for the duration of inner satisfaction. When discussing about literature, there are several issues that arise, i.e the lack of ability of the reader in understanding the literary works that is complex, unique, and indirectly in strict confidence. This's other things that cause difficulty in interpreting literature readers. Similarly, according to Nurgiantoro's view, one of the causes of difficulty in interpreting literary readers due to the literary works is a complex, unique structure, as well as revealing something indirectly (1998:31-32). Therefore, need to do a work of evidence analysis.

In lives, people's never escape from a problem. Not uncommon humans having a void soul, chaos thinks, and even stress because it is not able to resolve the problems it faces. In this literary works can play a role to help as a catharsis or lightening and as a means of learning so that it can be taken the benefits and lessons in alive. Almost similarly, according to Hajj Saleh as quoted by Semi (1993:20), the first task of literature is as an

essential tool for thinkers to move the reader to the reality and help him take a decision when this problem occurs. Nowadays many people away from the nature of humanity and forget from his obligations, be indifferent to the problems going on around him. In this case through literary works (short stories) is expected to bridge the Community (the reader) learns to get back on the right path.

One of the short stories that attract the attention of the writer is the short stories entitled *Fat and Thin* by Anton Chekhov. The short story was first published in 1883 and was included in a collection of Early Stories by the same author. A theme contains elements of satire are pretty scathing about how we get caught up in ego associated with the position, status and money bask in this short story.

The interesting problem to studied and examined in this research is to find out Porfiry's and Misha's characteristics and their characterization in Anton Chekhov *Fat and Thin*. Second, the writer tries to find out the conflicts dealing with them, either internal or external conflicts. Then third, the writer will try to elaborate on one plot. And finally, the writer will try to find out how far the influence of the main character's conflicts towards plots in *Fat and Thin*.

As far as the researcher's knowledge, researches that analyze the relation between the conflict and the plot have never been carried out. Such researches will contribute to the study of literature in general and short story in particular.

## **1.2 Questions of the Research**

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the short story entitled *Fat and Thin* has many conflicts were found that dealt with the

main characters. Then the questions arise as the outline of the problem are as follows:

- 1.2.1 What is the conflicts between characters Porfiry and Misha in the short story *Fat and Thin*?
- 1.2.2 How far do the main character's conflicts influence the plots in *Fat and Thin*?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Research**

In accordance with the above question, objectives of the research to be achieved are:

- 1.3.1 To describe the conflicts, either internal or external conflicts, between Porfiry and Misha.
- 1.3.2 To describe how far the main character's conflicts influence the plots in *Fat and Thin*.

### **1.4 Significance of the Research**

Meanwhile, based on objectives of the research above, the benefits expected by the writer are as follows:

- 1.4.1 Benefits obtained from the theoretical research of the short story is to apply and prove the theory of characterisation, plot, and conflict combination by experts in analyzing short story *Fat and Thin*.
- 1.4.2 Benefits gained from practical research are novel introduces characters, conflict and plot in the short stories of *Fat and Thin* so that the reader can understand what is delivered by the short story.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

This research was conducted by making use of the object of the research of literary works, short story *Fat and Thin* by Anton Chekhov. The scope of this research is literature. More specifiaclly it concerns with theory of characterisation, plot, and conflict. As there are many aspects in

Anton Chekhov's *Fat and Thin*, the writer makes a limitation of discussion

to assure the theme of this thesis analysis, namely:

- 1.5.1 The main characters, Porfiry and Misha, and the characterization of the main characters by Anton Chekhov.
- 1.5.2 The internal and external conflicts which deal with the main characters.
- 1.5.3 The plot in novel.
- 1.5.4 The influence of the main character's conflicts toward the plots.

## **1.6 Definition of Special Terms**

- 1.6.1 Characters are the humans, animals, or fantasized beings that are created by the author to act within a story for the author purposes (Mifflin, 1992).
- 1.6.2 Conflict is the element of the story which shows the concerns of the central characters (Altenbernd and Lewid, 1966:17).
- 1.6.3 Herostratus was an arsonist. On July 21, 356 BC, seeking notoriety, he burned down the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus in ancient Greece [now Turkey]. The temple was constructed of marble and was built by King Croesus of Lydia to replace an older site destroyed during a flood, and it honoured a local goddess, conflated by the Greeks with Artemis, their goddess of the hunt, the wild, and childbirth. Measuring 130 metres long (426.5 feet) and supported by columns 18 metres high (60 feet), it was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World (Wikipedia, 2012).
- 1.6.4 Ephialtes was an ancient Athenian politician and an early leader of The democratic movement there. In the late 460s BC, he oversaw reforms that diminished the power of the Areopagus, a traditional bastion of conservatism, and which are considered by many modern historians to mark the beginning of the "radical democracy" for which Athens would become famous. These powers included the scrutiny and control of office holders, and the judicial functions in state trials. He introduced pay for public officeholders, reduced the property qualifications for holding a public office, and created a new definition of citizenship. Ephialtes, however, would not live to participate in this new form of government for long. In 461 BC, he was assassinated, probably at the instigation of resentful oligarchs, and the political leadership of Athens passed to his deputy, Pericles (Wikipedia, 2012).

