

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In this chapter, there are some sub chapters as follows: (a) The Internal Conflicts in Drama; (b) Causes of Internal Conflicts and (c) The Resolutions of Conflicts.

1.1 The Internal Conflicts Suffered by Natalya

Conflict is part of life that cannot be avoided. Conflicts can be categorized into internal and external conflicts. External conflicts is a struggle between opposing forces, such as between two people, between a person and something in nature or society (Beaty, *et al.*, 2002:1043). Even internal conflicts is a struggle that take place in a character's mind (Rector, 2002).

Natalya suffered the internal conflict when she began to converse with Lomov on Oxen Meadows. Lomov said that his Oxen Meadows touched Natalya's birchwoods. Natalya did not accept the word of Lomov because she thinks that this time the meadow was owned by her family. Her family has been taking care for hundreds of years. Finally quarrel ensued. Natalya is only concerned with her ego and does not want to think clearly. It proved by quotation below:

NATALYA: What non sense! The Meadows belong to us-not to you!
(Chekhov, 1914:501).

From the quotation *belong to us-not to you!* (Chekhov, 1914:501), it shows how much ego owned by Natalya. Even she uttered those words several times. By Natalya saying it has repeatedly demonstrated that she really did not want to lose

her property. She would not allow anyone to take hers. It shows by her sentences, *I won't give them up! I won't give them up! I won't give them up* (Chekhov, 1914:505). Moreover, she knew that the meadow had been kept by her family for nearly 300 years.

It was clarified by quotation below too:

NATALYA: ... That's not at all nice. We have owned this property for nearly three hundreds years, and now all at once we hear that it doesn't belong to us. Ivan Vassilyitch, you will pardon me, but i can;t really believe my ears (Chekhov, 1914:502).

The internal conflicts suffered by Natalya was increased when she maintained her prestige. According to her thinking, someone who has extensive Oxen Meadows and pet dogs are nice and expensive is the richest man. It proved based on the Natalya's quotation below,

NATALYA: So far as I am concerned, the meadows are worth very little. In all they don't contain more than five acres, they are worth only a few hundred roubles, say three hundred (Chekhov, 1914:502).

In 1888-1889, the *meadow* is a symbol of wealth. Someone who has a large meadow, can be regarded as a rich man. Meadow is a benchmark of person's wealth. Indirectly, wealth determines the social class of men. Therefore, Natalya does not want to lose the land. Due to the reduction in the meadow will lower the social status of Chubukovs as a rich family in their village. It was clarified by Natalya's phrase below:

are worth very little (Chekhov, 1914:502).

This phrase shows that Natalya wants to maintain the meadow just because she wants to maintain the social status of the family as a rich family in their village. Supposedly, something that is not worth not need to be maintained. On the contrary, Natalya defends it strongly. That is because of the sense of pride that

controls her. She was prestige if she would lose social status as a rich woman in her village. She wants to be seen as a rich woman even though she had to argue with the person she was loved. As Jim Van Pelt argues in his journal “Live Journal” that a conflict has three parts: someone wants something, something stands in the way, and something of value is to be gained or lost (2013). It is the same way with Natalya’s suffered. Natalya wants her social status as a rich woman, but she also does not want to lost her love. So, she suffered that conflicts.

The next internal conflicts occur when she knew that Lomov had proposed her. She was so sorry because she had mocked him so much. She did not want to lost her love. She loves him so much. It seems at Natalya’s said below,

NATALYA: Why didn't you tell me that before? (Chekhov, 1914:506).

Based on the quotation above, it shows that Natalya suffered a severe inner turmoil. She was so regret after mocking Lomov, someone who has proposed her. Because of a sense of regret that so large, thus causing Natalya felt she would die if she had to lose Lomov. It seems at Natalya’s word, *I’m dying!* (Chekhov, 1914:507). She was afraid of losing her love. She loved him so much, so she tried to get her love anymore. She asked her father to fetch Lomov back. It proved by quotation below:

NATALYA: Proposal for me? [Falls into an armchair and groans] Bring him back! Bring him back! (Chekhov, 1914:506).

Based on the quotation above, it shows how much love she has to Lomov. So, she asked her father to fetch Lomov back and she could apologize to him and get her love back. She apologized to Lomov and says that Oxen Meadows is Lomov mind. It seems at the Natalya’s word below:

*NATALYA: Pardon us, we were angry, Ivan Vassilyitch. I remember now-
The Meadows really belong to you (Chekhov, 1914:507).*

Based on the quotation above, it shows the resolution of conflicts suffered by Natalya. She felt so heavy with what happened. So, she choose to apologize to Lomov, someone who she was loved so much.

Actually, She was loved Lomov so much but, she was more concerned her ego and prestige. She overrode her love than property. So, she suffered internal conflicts caused by part of herself. She was faced among two choices, love or property. As Jim Van Pelt argues in his journal “Live Journal” that a conflict has three parts: someone wants something, something stands in the way, and something of value is to be gained or lost (2013). It is the same with Natalya suffered. She wanted her social status, but she did not want to lose her love too.

4.2 The Causes of the Internal Conflicts

In this drama, internal conflict suffered by Natalya caused by something which struggle in her head, such as ego, prestige, regret and love. Which each of terms was described by relevant theories. Such as, the theory of Rector (2002), Weche (2006:8), and Jim Van Pelt (2013).

4.2.1 Natalya against Her Ego

The following quotation which states the nature of the ego,

*NATALYA: What non sense! The Meadows belong to us-not to you!
(Chekhov, 1914:501).*

From the quotation *belong to us-not to you!* (Chekhov, 1914:501), it shows how much ego owned by Natalya. Even she uttered those words several times. By Natalya saying it has repeatedly demonstrated that she really did not want to lose her property. She would not allow anyone to take hers. It shows by her sentences,

I won't give them up! I won't give them up! I won't give them up (Chekhov, 1914:505). Moreover, she knew that the meadow had been kept by her family for nearly 300 years.

When seen in terms of the causes of internal conflicts proposed by Weche (2006:8), it can be concluded that Natalya suffered this conflict by part of herself. In other word, she suffered this conflict since the struggle is inside her's head (Rector, 2002). The struggle is between herself and her ego.

4.2.2 Natalya against Her Prestige

The following quotation which states the nature of the prestige,

NATALYA: The meadows are worth very little. (Chekhov, 1914:502).

In 1888-1889, the *meadow* is a symbol of wealth. Someone who has a large meadow, can be regarded as a rich man. Meadow is a benchmark of person's wealth. Indirectly, wealth determines the social class of men. Therefore, Natalya does not want to lose the land. Due to the reduction in the meadow will lower the social status of Chubukovs as a rich family in their village. It was clarified by Natalya's phrase below:

are worth very little (Chekhov, 1914:502).

This phrase shows that Natalya wants to maintain the meadow just because she wants to maintain the social status of the family as a rich family in their village. Supposedly, something that is not worth not need to be maintained. On the contrary, Natalya defends it strongly. That is because of the sense of pride that controls her. She was prestige if she would lose social status as a rich woman in her village. She wants to be seen as a rich woman even though she had to argue with the person she was loved. As Jim Van Pelt argues in his journal "Live

Journal” that a conflict has three parts: someone wants something, something stands in the way, and something of value is to be gained or lost (2013). It is the same way with Natalya’s suffered. Natalya wants her social status as a rich woman, but she also does not want to lost her love. So, she suffered that conflicts.

4.2.3 Natalya against Her Regret

Regret is a feeling experienced by someone who has done wrong in the past.

The following quotation expressed feelings of regret,

NATALYA: Why didn't you tell me that before? (Chekhov, 1914:506).

Based on the quotation, *Why didn't you tell me so before?* It shows that Natalya was so deep regret. She was sorry for having offended Lomov when she argued about Oxen Meadows. She was sorry because she had mocked him. Being her regret, she thought that she would die if she could not apologize to Lomov. It shows by her quotation, *I'm dying!* (Chekhov, 1914:507). It was uttered as an illustration of how big Natalya’s regret because she had insulted the person who had proposed to her and she was loved.

When seen in terms of the causes of internal conflicts proposed by Weche (2006:8), it can be concluded that Natalya suffered this conflict by part of herself. In other word, she suffered this conflict since the struggle is inside her head (Rector, 2002). The struggle is between herself and her regret.

4.2.4 Natalya against Her Love

The following quotation which states the nature of love,

NATALYA: Proposal for me? [Falls into an armchair and groans] Bring him back! Bring him back! (Chekhov, 1914:506).

Bring him back! Bring him back! It shows that Natalya loved Lomov so much. She did not want to lose her love. She asked her father to bring him back to their house. She wanted to apologize to him because she had mocked him rudely.

When measured in terms of the causes of internal conflicts proposed by Jim Van Pelt (2013), it can be concluded that Natalya suffered this conflict caused by her desires to get her love. In other words, Natalya wants something (Pelt, 2013) in the form of love.

4.3 The Resolutions of the Internal Conflicts

This climax unfolds into the last part of the play—the end—which is also called the resolutions (Weche, 2006:9). In his book, Weche further states that the resolution of a play serves the following purposes:

1. it brings together the various parts of the plot,
2. makes the theme clear,
3. answers earlier questions raised by the reader,
4. satisfies the readers' expectations.

As Weche's statement in his book that one of the purposes of resolution is that it brings together the various parts of the plot. Drama *The Proposal* described the resolution as the final of the plot to outcome the conflicts. The resolution is the apologizing of Natalya to Lomov. It shows by quotation below:

NATALYA: Pardon us, we were angry, Ivan Vassilyitch. I remember now—The Meadows really belong to you (Chekhov, 1914:507).

Based on the quotation above, it shows the resolution of conflicts suffered by Natalya. She was so sorry to have offended Lomov rudely because she felt so heavy with what happened. So, she chose to apologize to Lomov, someone who she was loved so much. She chose this way to outcome her conflicts.