

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter is to summarize what has been discussed in the previous chapters, and to give some suggestions related to the study.

5.1 Conclusion

Having discussed Anton Chekhov's play, this chapter now calls for a conclusion. The writer uses Graham Little's points in studying a play especially how to study the characters as her guidance to analyze the play systematically.

Based on the first question of the statements of the problem concerning the basic characteristics of Olga, Masha, Irena and Prozorov, the writer reveals the following: first, the physical and the mental qualities of them; second, the three sisters relationship; third, Prozorov and the three sisters' relationship; fourth, the three sisters and the society's relationship; fifth Prozorov and the society's relationship.

First is the physical and the mental qualities of Olga, Masha, Irena and Prozorov. The physical qualities of Olga are as follows: she is a twenty-year-old woman and quite thin and she has the appearance like a teacher which is her special characteristic. Concerning the mental qualities of Olga, it can be concluded that she is a woman who feels tired and strengthless because her teaching activity has made her exhausted. In addition, she is also mentally depressed because her hope to go back to Moscow cannot come true as she wishes. Concerning the physical and the mental qualities of Masha we can conclude as follows. Masha stands between Olga

and Irena and she is married, but she does not have a baby yet. She is charming and her face looks disregarding and a little bit rude. She is a woman who feels unhappy and lonely, and while far from reaching her desire to go back to Moscow she has submitted herself to her fate. The physical and the mental qualities of Olga and Masha have been concluded above. Next is Irena. Irena is a twenty-year-old young lady and she is the youngest. She is beautiful and attractive. Because of her beauty Siliony and Toozenbach are involved in a duel to catch Irena's attention. Not only is she beautiful and attractive but she also has a cheerful performance and a baby face. It makes people who are older than she is consider her as a little girl. Concerning Irena's mental qualities, it can be concluded that Irena is feeling depressed and in despair, because she does not like her job and she cannot face the reality about her present life and the failure of going back to Moscow. Next is Prozorov's physical and mental qualities. Concerning the physical qualities of Prozorov, we can say he is good-looking and stout-built and he also gives arrogant outward impression. His mental quality is as follows. He is a man who is feeling disappointed and depressed because he has made a wrong decision that is to stay in a county town.

Second, the basic characteristics do not consist only of the physical and mental qualities of the characters but also the characters' relationship. As concluded here is about the three sisters' relationship there is a good relationship between the three sisters. They live in harmony and they help each other. It is influenced by Olga's motherly nature and understanding about her sisters; therefore, they live in harmony.

Third, it is about Prozorov and the three sisters' relationship. Concerning the relationship between Prozorov and his three sisters, it seems that they do not have a good relationship. There are three reasons why they do not have it. First, his sisters hate his wife; second, his sisters seem to be annoyed with him for not making himself a professor; third, Prozorov has spent much money for gambling and mortgaged the Prozorov's house without asking his sisters' permission.

Fourth is the relationship between the three sisters and the society; it seems that they do not like their society. It means that they do not have a good relationship with their society. Their desire to go back to Moscow is bigger than their desire to stay in a county town; therefore, they do not have a good relationship with their society.

Fifth, concerning Prozorov and the society's relationship, it can be concluded that Prozorov hates the society around him. He feels disturbed by the society, because the people there like making a gossip about him; that is why, he does not have a good relationship.

In line with the last question of the statements of the problem concerning the setting of the play, there are three settings; they are Prozorov's house, a county town where the three sisters and their brother are living, and Moscow.

The *Three Sisters* takes place in a county town in Russia. In this town the unhappy things happen to the three sisters and their brother. This town has made them as if they lost their past life and changed into unsatisfied present life. The reason is that their memories about Moscow always shade their present life in a county town. Moscow is a metropolis and there is a luxurious life. Between those settings, Prozorov's house is also included in the *Three Sisters* setting. This house is

the first setting. Exactly in a drawing-room which is separated from a large ballroom at the back by a row of columns, they start the dialogues in this house.

All in all, the writer finds out that the theme emerges in the people's action and from the plot and from the setting of the play. The theme is about the depression of the three sisters and their brother in struggling their desire to go back to Moscow. Actually they want to go back to Moscow because Moscow has given them a luxurious, and pleasant life. In other words, they feel that Moscow is a more suitable place than the county town where they are living now. In fact they have failed to reach their desire; therefore, they are depressed. They cannot face the reality because they always dream about the luxurious and pleasant life in Moscow. Finally Moscow becomes their lost dream and Moscow becomes a lost paradise for them.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings discussed in Chapter IV, the following suggestions are given.

First, in relation to the teaching and learning of literature, the writer suggests that students be given general knowledge of literature such as the theories mentioned in Chapter II, because, so far, the writer has not obtained a satisfying basis of understanding literature.

Second, the writer suggests the students of the English Department of Widya Mandala encourage themselves to read plays. Since plays discuss about life's various aspects. They seem advisable to learn new experience through them. The students will be able to learn to be receptive to all kinds of experiences. Drawing a lesson from them, the students will be open minded to life's various aspects.

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