



JURNAL JILP

(Langue and Parole)

Vol. 1 No. 2 ISSN : 2579-5449

E-ISSN : 2581-1819 (media online)

POPOVA AND SMIRNOV'S SUDDEN CHANGE OF HEARTS AS SEEN IN ANTON CHEKOV'S *THE BEAR*

Fetri Reni¹, Irwan Sumardi²

Fakultas Sastra Universitas Ekasakti

Abstract

The study in this the drama of The Bear by Anton Chekov. This drama depicts a widow and debt collector. The problem in the drama of The Bear is on personality and character changes. This research uses observation method with note-taking technique and uses interpretation in analyzing data. For this reason, the theory of Sigmund Freud's (Id, Ego, Super-ego) is used. From the results of this study the authors found the characters of Popova and Smirnov, in which Smirnov was actually a kind, young, beautiful, and Popova who was kind, romantic but rude. The cause of the change in Popov's character is based on his loneliness and Smirnov is based on economic needs. In Psychology Smirnov's personality who wants money (Id) and Popov want to force himself to duel with Smirnov (Ego) regardless of people in the surrounding environment, especially Luka as a helper of Popov (Super-Ego) in their quarrels and unwittingly emerge a feeling of love between Popova and Smirnov and finally they fall in love.

Keywords: Mentawai, Idioms, Language, People

© 2018Jurnal JILP

I INTRODUCTION

The Bear is an interesting drama, as the title suggests, it deals with the bear. However, the bear in this story is not the real animal, it is the personality of the bear that is shown by Smirnov and Popova characters. Popov and Smirnov have the sudden change of heart, from hate to love with their dynamic character.

In the drama *The Bear* described if love is having its effect on Popova emotional control as her dialogue changes and *The Bear* is a farce, a dramatic form designed to give the audience entertainment and amusement.

The word 'bear' suggests something spontaneous, in its expression of feelings, anger, love and hatred. A bear is powerful, fiercely aggressive and dominant. In fact it is passionate having no self control: it becomes a symbol of

vulgarity as well as of basic natural feelings. Drama that has a message that love sometimes can come from an odd turn of events. Chekov achieved success as through a set of plays that describe the nature of powerful emotions. The bear represents different qualities of the characters of the play. Though it refers to Smirnov primarily, yet it can well be fitted to all the characters of the play literally and ironically. Primarily, Smirnov is the bear. He is introduced to us as a powerful middle aged man. He is rough and tough: vulgar in all respects. Smirnov comes to Popova's house to seek money he landed to her late husband He drags himself in pushing the servant when he is told that the lady of the house does not see anybody due to her husband's death. He rebukes her and he threatens Popova when she refuses to pay him on account of her accountant not being there. She promises to pay

him the day after tomorrow but he refuses. Smirnov wants the money and for it he is ready even to die. He becomes vulgar as his remarks show it to us: "That's why I never did like to talk to women. I would rather sit on a barrel of gunpowder than to talk a woman". He makes fun of her, insults her even names her mourning a deception. He is very passionate when he falls in love with Popova, like a bear he behaves. The playwright describes it as: "He snatches at the back of a chair the chair creaks and breaks". And Smirnov utters: "Devil take it how I'm smashing up your furniture! I like you." The Smirnov who wanted to get the money at every cost is replaced with a passionate person who says: "I'm in love like a boy, a fool... I'm about to let my debt go".

On the other hand, Popova is polite and quite decent. She is faithful to her husband even after his death. She mourns him for about six months. She vows: "I shall never go out... he's in his grave and I have buried myself between four walls." Human beings are never dead if blood runs through their veins. Man has feelings and relations, without them man becomes an animal. She becomes a bear by crushing her basic natural feelings. Apparently, she is not vulgar, yet we do find pieces of vulgarity in her character when she encounters Smirnov. She abuses him as well as gets ready to tight a duel with him. All this is passionate, spontaneous, out of love or anger, and representative of might either of beauty or physical power. Because no sane man would let his debt go using his brain and no lady would be ready to fight a duel in normal circumstances. Further, the ending of the play where they are kissing and touching each other tenderly, represents passion and emotion.

Based on the psychological research, Chekhov wants to tell that inferiority feeling influences Smirnov's personality in facing the real facts. The bear drama represents Grigory Smirnov who shows personality development value to become good person, starting from the man who has bad attitude to be a good man after

he got real woman. Smirnov's individual psychology is divided into six, namely inferiority feeling and compensation, striving for superiority, fictional finalism, style of life, social interest and creative self. Smirnov inferiors are when he was bored to be a man who had bad attitude. He knows if he has this inferiority feeling, at the same time he meets Popova that makes him become conscious to his act. He tries to strive his superiority. Smirnov fights hard to cover his weakness to be perfect and he wants Popova to be his wife as a wage.

Anthon Chekhov wants to tell that everyone has inferiority feeling and ways of compensating them. He writes *The Bear*, so well and the structural of elements of the drama is in a good unity and related to one another in building the story so that it easier to understand. He creates Grigory Stepanovitch Smirnov as major character in the drama. Besides that, Anthon Chekhov uses some minor character to support the major character. Luka and Elena Ivanovna Popova are the minor characters to support the major character in this drama. Grigory Smirnov is a bad performance person. He is an attractive person because he is a man who has bad attitude act when he was collecting money from customers. In other side, he is unlucky man about love. He feels so lonely to end his life, so he looks for a woman to accompany him based on his experience. Anthon Chekhov takes place in Popova's house, estate of Russia and takes the time more than in 1888 during the Russian war as a setting of place and time.

Anton Chekhov, in full Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was born on 29 January 1860, in Taganrog, Russia, died on 15 July 1904, Badenweiler, Germany. He is a Russian physician, dramaturge and author who is considered to be among the greatest writers of short stories in history. His career as a dramatist produced four classics and his best short stories are held in high esteem by writers and critics.

II RESEARCH METHODS

In the collecting data, the writer applies library research. It means that the writer applies

the data which the writer takes from library and other written material from book store or even

internet. Pradopo in *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* (2001:153) states:

Penelitian pustaka adalah observasi yang dilakukan dalam pustaka, dimana penulis mendapatkan data dan informasi tentang objek penelitian melalui buku dan media audiovisual yang berhubungan dengan topic.

The library research is the observation that is executed in the library, which the writer gains the data and information about his object through the books and other audiovisual equipment that related and relevant to the topic (translated by writer).

Through this library research activity, the writer gains some aids to develop the research theory and even the perfection of problem research, or the modification for the research problem which is done before. In order to gain more information, the writer also executes the internet research as to support the data from library research, the data is received in files form.

A. Method of Analyzing the Data

In the method of analyzing the data, the researcher uses library and digital research. The data are collected by reading the script and collected from the books

related to the topic. The first step is reading *The Bear* to identify the data and taking notes the data. Then, it is continued by reading the related references to learn more about the data. After that, the data is analyzed by using the relevant theory and references from the articles, journal and digital references from internet which is containing the meaning of each data.

III RESEARCH FINDING

The Bear is a one act play written to amuse the audience of general human fallacies and errors that we are prone to. All the mistakes and follies depicted within the personalities of the characters help us laugh at ourselves and realize how fools we are when we try to assert things too rigidly. Smirnov might consider himself wise

B. Technique of Collecting the Data

The writer uses documentary thesis in collecting the data. This technique is attempted to trace the source of information in the form of document which are relevant to the object of the research. The writer uses reading the books and searching on internet for collecting the data.

C. Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analyzing procedures concern with the way of the writer to conduct the research of the data. This research uses genetic structuralism, it looks the external factor of the literature that conveys the internal element of literary work such the actions of the main character, such as characters and author. Pradopo in *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* (2001: 54) state that "Peneliti bertugas menjelaskan karya sastra sebagai sebuah struktur berdasarkan unsur-unsur yang membentuknya, seperti masyarakat dan kehidupan sosial." "The researcher has a chance to explain literary work as structure base on the elements that formed them, which are society and social life." From the explanation, structural method has two functions which explain the internal factor of literature and show the relation of this internal factor with the external factor such as sociology.

In the procedure of analyzing the data, the primary data is taken from novel itself, the writer tries to analyze it by using the information based on the novel itself. In doing this research, the writer starts by analyzing some intrinsic elements of this novel, after that tries to find extrinsic element which becomes the basic of the problem that will be analyzed.

while he keeps on making fun the beautiful Popova but we all understand his position which ultimately fails him. Human nature is the single most factor in determining the outfalls for the characters of the play whereas they tend to deviate from the obvious and in doing so they do excess which embarrasses them. However, later

they realize how stupid they have been and reconcile to what life has for them to offer. The bear is a thorough satire set at the human behaviour and complex thought pattern in the subconsciousness.

B. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that the finding of the research can contribute to the English language learners and the English language practitioners. Academically, this writing is intended for completing the thesis requirement in English Department of Faculty of Letters of Ekasakti University.

C. Theory Psychological Analysis

Psychological analysis is originally a set of psychological and psychotherapeutic theories and associated techniques, created by Austrian physician Sigmund Freud and stemming partly from the clinical work of Josef Breuer and others. Over time, psychoresearch has been revised and developed in different directions. The basic tenets of psychoresearch include:

1. A person's development is determined by often forgotten events in early childhood rather than by inherited traits alone

2. Human attitude, mannerism, experience, and thought is largely influenced by irrational drives that are rooted in the unconscious

3. It is necessary to bypass psychological resistance in the form of defense mechanisms when bringing drives into awareness

4. Conflicts between the conscious and the unconscious, or with repressed material can materialize in the form of mental or emotional disturbances, for example: neurosis, neurotic traits, anxiety, depression etc.

5. Liberating the elements of the unconscious is achieved through bringing this material into the conscious mind

Fundamental figures in psychological criticism include Sigmund Freud, whose "psychoanalytic theories changed our notions of human behavior by exploring new or controversial areas like wish-fulfillment, the unconscious, and repression" as well as expanding our understanding of how "language and symbols operate by demonstrating their ability to reflect unconscious fears or desires". Psychological research has a number of

approaches, but in general, it usually employs one of three approaches:

1. An investigation of "the creative process of the artist: what is the nature of literary genius and how does it relate to normal mental functions?"

2. The psychological study of a particular artist, usually noting how an author's biographical circumstances affect or influence their motivations and/or behavior.

3. The research of fictional characters using the language and methods of psychology.

All psychological research to literature have one thing in common, the critics begin with a full psychological theory of how and why people behave as they do, a theory that has been developed by a psychoanalyst outside of the realm of literature, and they apply this psychological theory as a standard to interpret and evaluate a literary work. The developer of the theory and the details of the theory will vary, but the theories are all universal in scope, positing patterns of behavior that are not dependent on specific times, places, and cultures. Psychoanalytic literary criticism can focus on one or more of the following:

a) The author: the theory is used to analyze the author and his/her life, and the literary work is seen to supply evidence for this research. This is often called "psychobiography."

b) The characters: the theory is used to analyze one or more of the characters, the psychological theory becomes a tool that to explain the characters' behavior and motivations. The more closely the theory seems to apply to the characters, the more realistic the work appears.

c) The audience: the theory is used to explain the appeal of the work for those who read it, the work is seen to embody universal human psychological processes and motivations, to which the readers respond more or less unconsciously.

d) The text: the theory is used to analyze the role of language and symbolism in the work.

The aim of psychological research folds in three natures. Foremost, the objective of understanding behavior, that is by defining factors that combine the development and expression of behavior. Secondly, the psychologist striving to develop procedure for

the accurate prediction of behavior. Thirdly, psychology aims at developing techniques that will permit the control of behavior that is, way of shaping or course of psychological development through manipulating those basic factors to the growth and the expression of behavior.

The psychological research leads most directly to a substantial amplification of the meaning of a literary work. In discussing psychology and its place in a literary work, we are primarily studying the author's imagination. As all literary works are based on some kind of experience, and as all authors are human, we are necessarily caught up in the wide spectrum of emotional problems caused by that experience.

D. The personality theory by Sigmund Freud's

According to Sigmund Freud, human personality is complex and has more than a single component. In his famous psychoanalytic theory, personality is composed of three elements: there are the id, the ego, and the super ego to make the feeling some one can be changed and to create complex human behaviors.

Take a closer look at each of these key parts of personality, how they work individually, and how they interact

1. The Id

According to Freud, the id is the part of the unconscious that seeks pleasure. His idea of the id explains why people act out in certain ways, when it is not in line with the ego or superego. The id is the part of the mind, which holds all of human's most basic and primal instincts. It is the impulsive, unconscious part of the mind that is based on desire to seek immediate satisfaction.

The id does not have a grasp on any form of reality or consequence. Freud explained that the pleasure principle is controlled by the id because

it makes people engage in need-satisfying behavior without any accordance to what is right or wrong. Freud compared the id and the ego to a horse and a rider. The id is compared to the horse, which is directed and controlled, by the ego or the rider. This example goes to show that although the id is supposed to be controlled by the ego, they often interact with one another according to the drives of the id. Psychoanalysis was founded by Sigmund Freud (1856-1939). Freud believed that people could be cured by making conscious their unconscious thoughts and motivations, thus gaining "insight".

Contrary impulses exist side by side, without cancelling each other out. There is nothing in the Id that could be compared with negation, nothing in the Id which corresponds to the idea of time.

2. The ego

The ego is that part of the id which has been modified by the direct influence of the external world. The ego represents what may be called reason and common sense, in contrast to the id, which contains the passions in its relation to the id. The ego, driven by the id, confined by the super ego, repulsed by reality, struggles bringing about harmony among the forces and influences working in and upon it. The ego seems to be more loyal to the id, preferring to gloss over the finer details of reality to minimize conflicts while pretending to have regard for reality.

3. Super ego

This theory, known as Freud's structural theory of personality, places great emphasis on the role of unconscious psychological conflicts in shaping behavior and personality. The super ego can be thought of as a type of conscience that punishes misbehavior with feelings of guilt.

IV CONCLUSION

After analyzing the drama "The Bear By Anton Chekov" the writer would like to draw the conclusion as follows:

1. The analysis of the drama *The Bear* by Anton Chekov, the writer concludes the character personalities Popova and Smirnov. Popova is a woman

who obeys the tradition, Mrs. Popov was a widow grieving a lot because of her husband death and she had been imprisoning herself for about seven months. Popova is young and pretty and brave woman and then Smirnov is good man but he is also a rude person and actually Smirnov is romantic person

2. The dynamic Changes the characters in the story begins with the arrival of Smirnov's home Popova collect the debt and could not pay his debts to Sminov on the same day. But there are several reasons that make Popova or Smirnov character changed is loneliness. When her husband was still alive, she often left for days or even weeks to reoccur Popova lonely when her husband abandon her forever. Survive, The cause of the change is due Sminov character need money to survive.

The Id or desire in this story is focused on Smirnov character, Smirnov Id has changed in the story from money to love. In Smirnov id for money then in the end of the story,

Smirnov id change into love. The 'Ego' The ego in this analysis is focused on Popov character. Her ego to fight with Smirnov has also change into the proposal of marriage. Popov in the beginning of the story want to have the duel by using pistol with Smirnov. But , the ego is broken by the end of the story when Smirnov proposes her into marriage. The only super ego in the society where Popova and Smirnov live can be seen from the neighbourhood in Popova house.

In conducting this analysis, the writer is aware that has not covered all of the exsternal aspect yet, such as the sociology, ideology, cultural and many other. The writer also only analyzesthe character of the main character personalities she has not covered the other yet such as the theme, plot, setting and many others. Exsternal aspect of the literary work are the interisting topic to be observed altogether with the internal aspect, serve as the object that do not have the limit to be analyzed. So, the writer hopes that this analysis can motivate the other to develop these aspect it can be more useful for those who study english language in the developing their vocabulary and another important thin in reading a drama.

Bibliography

- Cattell, J. M. (1904). The conceptions and methods of psychology. *Popular Science Monthly*
- Daiches, David. 1990. *Critical Approaches to Literature*, Singapore: Singapore Publisher Ltd
- Dayakisni, 2003. *Psikologi Sosial..* Malang : UMM.
- Feist, Jess. 1985. *Theories of Personality*. New York: Holt
- Freud's, Sigmund, Memperkenalkan Psikoanalisis (terjemahan K. Bertens), jakarta: Gramedia, 1995.
- Hudson. 1997. *Psychological Approach, Defenition of Literature: eropa*
- Santrock, jhon W. (1995) *Adolescence (fifth ed)*. New York ; McGraw- Hill Company Inc.
- Sarafino, Edward. P, 2002. *Health Psychology Biopsychological Interaction*. 2nd ed. New John Wiley and Sons Inc.
- Sugiyono. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*, Bandung: CV. Penerbit Alfabeta. Cetakan Ke-19
- Sumarjono. 1997. *Psychology Approach, penelitian sastra: jakarta*
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 1956. *Theory of Literature*. Harcourt Brace and Company NewYork.
- Pavlovich, Anton. 2007. *Chekhov Plays*. Cambridge. University Press.
- Pradopo, Rachmat Djoko, et.al. 2001. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: PT. Hanindita Graha Widia.
- Semi, M. Atar. 1993. *Metode Penelitian Sastra*. Bandung: Angkasa.