

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1. Conclusion

The analyses in the previous chapters (III, IV, V, VI) clearly show that both round and flat character are used. Hemingway chooses two methods of presenting his characters, id est directly and indirectly. In using direct presentation he employs description and exposition, while in using the indirect one, he employs dialogs, actions, interactions, and irony. He uses either direct or indirect presentation in one story. He also merely uses indirect presentation in one story.

Hemingway also employs both type and stock characterization. In order to make the characterization convincing, in each short story Hemingway uses one point of view only. In "Cat in the Rain", for instance, Hemingway prefers omniscient point of view, while in "In Another Country", he prefers the first person point of view. In "Hills Like White Elephants" and "The Killers", then, he prefers objective point of view.

The characters' exemplifications are contrasted one to another in each short story. The contrast can be between two major characters, between the major and the minor ones. Thus, the contrast can be between the major and the minor character, between the major characters, between the individuals, or between the individual and group.

7.2. Suggestions

These are the points that should be considered in analyzing characterization in a short story:

1. The narrator

The story exist, no doubt, because of the narrator. The narrator, then, is fundamentally indispensable to characterization. The first point that should be considered, therefore, is the narrator's point of view. It is through the point of view that the interactions of the characters are manipulated by the author through the hands of the narrator.

2. Types of characters

All characters, no doubt, share their functions in the interactions of the characters. But because the major character(s), especially the leading one, play(s) the more significant role(s), attention should be paid,

first of all, to the major character(s), especially the leading one. Then, consideration should be given to minor characters, because without the help of the minor characters, the scenario of the interactions of the whole characters will, no doubt, collapse.

3. The characters' personal traits

Each character generally has one or more typically individual traits that differ him or her from the other characters. For the traits signify the characters' motivations for their actions, interactions and dialogs, the traits deserves attention.

4. The characters' motivations and roles

It is obvious that each existing character is created with a particular role in the story. No matter how little the importance of that character's existence, yet there must be a role for the character in order to develop the story. It is, therefore, important to identify the role of the character in the story. To identify the character's role, the attention, should be paid, first of all, to the character's motivation because the character's motivation is often one of the keys to the understanding of the character's role and finally to the understanding of the whole selection.

5. Direct and/or indirect presentation

The author presents the characters through characterization, and the way he or she develops his or her characters is different from the other author. It is, therefore, recommended that the type of characterization used in each short story is identified. In general, there are two ways in presenting characters, directly and indirectly. Basically, the direct method is simply an explanation, while characterization should include dramatization. The mere direct method, then, is not enough. The direct method should be accompanied by the indirect one. The indirect method can be presented through the characters' actions, interactions, verbal dialogs, minor character and irony. It is, thus, convinced that the indirect method can be used without the presence of the direct method.

6. Type and Stock Characterization

Based on the simplification of the characters' qualities, there are two kinds of characterization, namely: type and stock characterization. Type characterization deals with the flat characters which are usually minor characters while stock characterization deals with round characters which are generally major characters. To make

up a story, the author makes the minor character complementary to the major one. For the author applies both the major and the minor character in a story, type as well as stock characterization have significance in the story and both of them are used together in the story. By considering the stock and type characterization, it is easier to identify which characters are more rounded and changeable. The change in character is important since a character must change for a reason in the sense that the change should be motivated and the motives of the characters' actions will be more easily identified through the understanding of the type and stock characterization.

7. Conclusion

A good reading activity implies the activity of concluding the theme of the reading text. In order to conclude the theme, as the discussions in the previous chapters suggest, the readers' empathy in the interactions of the characters are instrumental in understanding the characters. Through the empathy, the reader is invited by the narrator to understand the characters. This understanding will enable the reader to detect the theme conveyed by the author.

8. Solution

Many times the author does not tell us what he really wants to say. He simply presents the characters and leaves the problem as well as the solution to us to figure out. The artistic ambiguity, therefore, may arise. To overcome this ambiguity, it is suggested to consolidate and to synthesize the story with the reader's experience in life. The reader's response, as a result, will be in line with the author's problem and solution.

9. Short stories contain something about life. When an author chooses a part of life which, according to him, is interesting and important, he passes his judgement on life. Because his work covers his judgement, it must be influenced by the extrinsic aspects, like his life, job, society and philosophy. Ideally, the background of the author, then, should be taken into consideration in order to give better understanding to his work.

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