

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In analyzing short stories, there are several elements of fiction to be analyzed in order to examine the unity and literariness of the short stories. The elements of fiction are setting, point of view, plot, character and characterization, and theme.

One by one, the stories are analyzed using New Criticism and Formalistic Approach to reveal the unity of each literary work. After that, the unity and literariness of the three short stories are compared to see its differences and similarities.

The three short stories by Mark Twain that is analyzed in this chapter are:

1. *'The Story of The Bad Little Boy'*
2. *'The Story of The Good Little Boy'*
3. *'Edward Mills and George Benton: A Tale'*

Those three short stories are taken from a book entitled *Short Stories by Mark Twain*. This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters, the first sub-chapter discusses the analysis in each short story using New Criticism and Formalistic Approach, and the second sub-chapter compares the analysis result of the three short stories.

3.1 Short Story Analysis

Those short stories are analyzed one by one. This analysis examines the short story by reading closely the story several times to find out the patterns showed in the story and explain the literariness and the unity of the story.

3.1.1 First Short Story Analysis

The first short story is entitled '*The Story of The Bad Little Boy*'. This short story tells about the experiences of a bad little boy named Jim who is very naughty but never receives any punishments. Instead, he always experiences luck in every bad thing he does. The narrator compares the character of Jim with bad little boy character in Sunday-school books. However all the facts and experiences are totally different from what Sunday-school books says.

A. Elements of Fiction

The elements of fiction reveal the form and special pattern from the short story. In order to distinguish the elements, it is made in different pointers, as follows:

- **The Setting**

Setting of place, since the beginning of the story there is no exact name about the place or region which is explaining the setting of place in the short story. Most of the story discuss about Sunday-schools, Sunday-school books and religious acts, so, based on those characteristics, the setting of place is might be in

certain Christian neighborhood. Other settings of places are defined according to the place where the acts happen. For example, when Jim steals the key of the pantry and does something about the jam in the vessel, the setting of place is Jim's house and the pantry. When Jim steals apple in Acorn Farm, we can imagine that the setting of place is in a farm field with a lot of trees. The moment when Jim steals his teacher's penknife takes place in a classroom. Meanwhile, on Sunday, when Jim goes for boating and fishing, it takes place in the beach.

Setting of time in this story is Jim's lifetime. Based on the narration, this story begins when Jim is still a boy until he grows old. The length of time when Jim is still a boy until he becomes an old scoundrel man is taken as the setting of time.

The effect of the setting makes the mood of the story become strange and astonishing. The narrator's blunt explanations make the mood of the story strange and build curiosity at the same time. There is no exact name of place, time or year which explains the story. Those issues make the mood of the short story feels astonishing and strange.

- **Point of View**

The point of view (POV) in this short story is third person POV. It's because the narrator uses third person pronouns (he, she, it, his hers, they, them, and their). The narrator is not directly involved in the story but tells the story to the reader instead. From the style of the narrator, the level of the narrator perspective is omniscient because the narrator put himself in all-knowing voice. The narrator knows everything which happens in the story. "The omniscient

narrator has access to every character's background, disposition, and inner thoughts” (Monica Wood, 2004, p.87)

For example,

“Once there was a bad little boy whose name was Jim--though, if you will notice, you will find that bad little boys are nearly always called James in your Sunday-school books. It was strange, but still it was true, that this one was called Jim.”

Starts from the beginning of the story, the narrator explains about the character from outside and inside the character.

Another one is:

“Once he stole the teacher's penknife, and, when he was afraid it would be found out and he would get whipped, he slipped it into George Wilson's cap poor Widow Wilson's son, the moral boy, the good little boy of the village, who always obeyed his mother, and never told an untruth, and was fond of his lessons, and infatuated with Sunday-school.”.

In this part, after explaining about the thievery, the narrator moves to explain George Wilson, the moral boy characteristics. It shows that the narrator can see from different angle.

The Plot

This short story has linear plot. The story consists of Jim's life experiences from time to time until he grows old. The conflict of the short story is human versus order in society. In normal society, people who do bad things will receive punishment, but in this story Jim who always does bad things mostly gets lucky in return. This case becomes a conflict in this story.

The plot is divided into five parts. The first part is exposition. This part lies in the beginning of the story when the narrator explains about Jim and James from Sunday-school books.

The second one is the rising action. The rising action begins with the explanation about Jim's mother who is far different with James's mother in Sunday-school books. While James's mother in Sunday-school books is a pious mother and has consumption (TBC), in this story Jim's mother is a cold mother and does not really care about Jim. The rising conflict continues when Jim ridicules his mother, he changes the jam in the vessel with some tar. In Sunday-school books, the bad boy always feels guilty after doing that abuse, but Jim is different; he never regrets. When Jim wants to steal apples from the apple farm and he successfully does the stealing. According to the Sunday-school books, the bad boy who steals apples falls and breaks his arm and torn by the guard dog and then languish on a sickbed and repent and then becomes good. In this case Jim is success; he does not fall, does not break his arm, and well prepared for the guard dog. When Jim steals his teacher's pen knife, in critical condition, Jim slips the penknife in George Wilson's cap and finally the good boy George Wilson is accused as the thief. In Sunday-school books, when the innocent George Wilson is accused as the thief, there is someone who tells about the thievery but not saying anything about Jim, so neither George nor Jim get whacks, after that, the bad boy in the Sunday-school books becomes good. In this story everything happens in the opposite way: George is whacked by the teacher because of theft accusation and Jim is proud of that. When Jim goes for boating on Sunday and he does not get drown. Another time Jim is caught in the storm when he is fishing on Sunday and

fortunately he does not struck by lightning. Those two things never happen in any Sunday-school books. Based on Sunday-school books, a bad boy who skips Sunday school for boating always gets drown and the one who caught in storm always struck by lightning and finally repent. Those two contradictory understanding blends into one story that make the story strange and astonishing. When Jim gives the elephant in the menagerie a plug of tobacco; the elephant does not knock him with its trunk. And when Jim looks for essence of peppermint in the cupboard, he does not make a mistake and drink aqua fortis. Jim does not shoot three or four of his fingers off after stealing his father's gun. Moreover, when Jim gets mad and struck his little sister with his fist. His sister is fine and nothing bad happens to her. This case is contradictory with what happen to bad boy's little sister in Sunday-school books who died. In this story the narrator shows several conflicts which end up contrary with logics.

The third is climax. The peak of the conflict comes when the narrator tells that Jim finally runs off to the sea. In Sunday-school books when the bad boy runs off to the sea, he comes back in sadness and finally repents, but in this story Jim comes back in drunk and once again, he is helped by other people.

The fourth is the falling action. In this story the conflict starts to recover when Jim finally grows up and marries while in the other hand he is still a bad and wicked man who succeed and never gets any punishment after all of his bad deeds.

The fifth is the denouement, when the narrator says the conclusion that there is no bad James in Sunday-school books that struck by great luck as the sinful Jim in this story.

The ending of this short story is a tragic ending. Though Jim's life story ends happily, that is not the right value to be absorbed by the reader or critic. This kind of ending is tragic because as a normal people we will consider bad things are bad, but in this short story bad things are very prosperous. Jim never gets any punishments; he is fine no matter how bad his deed are.

- **The Character**

In this short story, there is only one character, his name is Jim and Jim is the bad boy in the story. The narrator uses direct presentation to explain the character and characterization, just like the first paragraph, the narrator directly tells about Jim,

“Once there was a bad little boy whose name was Jim--though, if you will notice, you will find that bad little boys are nearly always called James in your Sunday-school books. It was strange, but still it was true, that this one was called Jim” .

The characterization is explained by the narrator that Jim is a bad boy, never obeys his mother, never obeys the rule, hates good things, etc. Jim characterization does not change in the entire story. He is a bad boy from the starts and ends up as a bad wicked man. So, Jim is a static character because he does not make any single change in his characterization.

- **Theme**

The theme of this short story is “The luck of a wrong doer”. The major case provided in this short story is about Jim’s bad acts. He never obeys his mother, often tells lies, and does others bad things in life but he never receives any punishments. In this short story, the narrator employs comparative text in the story, he compares Jim’s story to the story of James in Sunday-school book which is actually a book which teaches about life, manners, and attitudes for Christian children.

The narrator repeatedly compares Jim’s activities with James’s activities in the story on Sunday-school books. James in Sunday-school book is a reformed child; he begins his life as a bad boy but ends up as a good boy. James always fails and feels guilty when he does bad things. James feels the pain when he is punished, feels the loneliness when he is alone, and feels regret when he does a mistake. Those feelings make James finally repent and transformed to be a good child. Another case happens to Jim and everything goes contradictory. Jim is a bad boy who always does bad things in his life, never likes good boy. In this story, Jim never feels any regret, his bad deed never fails, never shows an intention to repent, until he becomes an honorable wicked man in his village.

Jim is surrounded by luck. Whenever and wherever he goes, he always has bad intention and does bad things. Moreover, he always success, never gets punishment, and he is also helped by other when he needs it.

B. The Main Analysis

After analyzing the elements of fiction. The next step is the main analysis about the entire short story. The main analysis means to be the deeper analysis after analyzing the elements of fiction in the story. The short story is examined by using formalistic approach.

This short story only has one character. The narrator explains about the character in the early beginning of the story. It shows that the narrator is focusing the story about the character, and in this case is Jim. Starts from the first paragraph, the comparison between Jim and James is already happens, and it continues until the end of the story. This pattern shows that there is something essential and need to be noted. The good boy, the bad luck happens to the good boy, and all bizarre things happen in the story need an attention. The language that is used by the narrator is direct language; the narrator directly explains about the character and the story; the narrator knows everything about Jim, his deeds, his feelings; etc. The plot is related with fabula and syuzhet. Fabula is the real story. This short story tells about Jim as a bad boy who lives happily ever after, but this story become unique because the author manipulates the story. The manipulation of fabula called syuzhet. The syuzhet of this short story is several of Jim's bad acts are compared to James's bad deed in Sunday-school book. There are several styles which are found in this short story. In this case, style is the pattern of short story which makes it unique and different. The style of certain short story may support the meaning or value of the short story. Paradox is found in this short story, this style supports the defamiliarization of the short story.

Paradox is found in this short story. It is the use of two contradictory meaning. In this story the narrator always compares Jim to James. James always repents when he does bad things, but Jim never shows a single repentance in his bad acts. He is always proud to be bad. This contradiction always appears in every event in this story. The using of paradox is to show the importance of understanding on reality and theory. Jim's bad acts is reality while James bad acts is theory. People should learn them wisely.

The paradox in the story breaks the common sense in this life about bad people will face the karma, just like this proverb "*They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind*" which means everyone who does something will gain the effect. Bad people who do lots of bad things should face the karma, but in this story Jim does not face even a single karma or punishment because of his bad acts.

Paradoxes in this short story are supporting one and another, with those literary devices; this short story becomes unique, strange, and builds curiosity. The defamiliarization comes up with the styles that is employed by the narrator, the narrator compiles several similar events and then clash it to an understanding of the paradox. The narrator makes the short story unique and reaches its literariness and unity.

In conclusion, this short story reaches its unity because the elements of fiction are supporting one another and creates the unity of the story. The defamiliarization also exists in this work with the appearance of paradoxes. Generally, the dictions used in this story are common dictions that are easy to

understand. The story of this short story is also related with life and reality, theory and thought of life are guidance for life, but in the reality people should adaptive and realistic.

3.1.2 Second Short Story Analysis

The second short story is entitled '*The Story of The Good Little Boy*'. This short story tells about a good boy named Jacob Blivens who believes in the values of Sunday-school books and wants to be a good boy just like the good boy in that book. However, everything goes wrong in his life. Even though he does what the good boy in the book did, he always faces bad things; he is always the one who feels the pain. Similar to the previous short story, the narrator compares Jacob's experiences to the good boy's experiences in those Sunday-school books, but Jacob's experiences turn out to be different from what Sunday-school books tells.

A. Elements of Fiction

The analysis starts with the elements of fiction in order to examine the patterns, values, and reveal the unity and literariness of the short story. To distinguish the elements of fiction, the analysis is made in different pointers as follows:

- **The Setting**

Setting of place is the element that shows the place where the story happens. In general, the setting of place of this story is in certain Christian neighborhood since the narrator explains about Sabbath schools and Sunday-school books. When Jacob finds out about Jim Blake steals the apple. The setting of place is in the apple field where there are many apple trees. In another case,

Jacob tries to help a blind man who is pushed by the bad boy into the mud. The setting of place is in the suburban street after raining, so the surrounding is muddy. When Jacob warns the bad boy who sails on Sunday, it takes place in the beach or lake. There is also scene which takes place on the sea when Jacob is assigned to be a cabin-boy. The last scene is when Jacob finds the bad boy in an old iron foundry and the bad boy sets up a joke on fourteen or fifteen dogs.

Setting of time is the element that shows the time when the story happens. In this short story, there is no any exact time or year that has relation with the setting of time for this short story. According on the narration, there are some clues about the time. From the first sentence '*Once there was a good little boy by the name of Jacob Blivens*', the little boy indicates the time when Jacob Blivens is still a child, so the setting of time of the story is when Jacob is still a child.

The mood is the atmosphere in the story that is formed by the setting of place and time. The narrator's ways to explain the setting and scenes happening in the story creates something strange and astonishing. Jacob, who actually is a good boy, always obeys the rules and has a great passion to be a role model in many good things. But in this story he always suffers. All the good intentions he does turn out to be painful for him.

- **Point of View**

The point of view (POV) in the second short story is exactly the same as the previous short story: third person omniscient. The narrator of this short story also uses third person pronoun, and the knowledge about the story is full.

For example,

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“Once there was a good little boy by the name of Jacob Blivens. He always obeyed his parents, no matter how absurd and unreasonable their demands were; and he always learned his book, and never was late at Sabbath-school. He would not play hookey, even when his sober judgment told him it was the most profitable thing he could do”.

Those sentences show that the narrator is able to see everything. The omniscient level makes the story acceptable and also astonishing.

- **The Plot**

The narrator explains several events which mark the turnabout of the character. This story has a linear plot. The conflict of this short story is *human versus order in society or individual versus society*. In common sense good people will be respected and honored by his or her society, but in this story Jacob as a good boy who wants to do good things just like what the book said always suffers in every good acts he does.

The plot is divided into five parts. The first one is exposition. It is when the narrator explains about Jacob Blivens' characteristic and the general setting of the short story.

The second one is the rising action. It is when the narrator explains Jacob's faith in Sunday-school books. Jacob realizes that in every end of Sunday-school books the good boy is always died. Jacob cannot find the book which tells that the good boy is not dead in the last chapter. Besides, Jacob still has a spirit to be put in Sunday-school book as a good boy. There are several conflicts which follow the rising action. Among those conflicts, there is once when Jacob finds Jim Blake

steals apples. Jacob goes under the tree to read him about the punishment the bad boy face if he steals apples. Based on Sunday-school books the bad boy who steals apples will fall down from the tree and break his arm. Suddenly Jim falls down on Jacob. Jacob himself broke his arm but Jim is all fine. When Jacob sees blind man is ridiculed by some bad boys. He comes closer to help the blind man, but the blind man whacks him with his stick and accuses Jacob as the bad boy who pretends to help him. Conflict also rises when Jacob wants to find a lame hungry dog and help the dog and pet him exactly like what Sunday-school books teach. When Jacob starts to pet the dog, the dog flies at him and tears all of his clothes off. That is totally different with what the book said. When Jacob on the way for Sunday-school. He sees several bad boys on sail and he wants to warn them, but Jacob suddenly slid and gets drown. After that Jacob ends up in bed and gets sick for several months. There is a moment when Jacob feels less excited about his passion to be a good boy after everything he does; he does not receive proper reward in return. Right away Jacob resolves to fulfill his ambition. Then the conflicts continue when he applies to be a cabin boy in a certain ship. Jacob does the same exactly like the good boy does in the book when he applies as a cabin-boy, but in reality, Jacob's application is denied by the captain. He considers that Jacob is not the right boy to be a cabin-boy.

The third is climax. The conflict reaches its peak when Jacob finds several bad boys make a joke on fourteen or fifteen dogs in an old iron foundry. Jacob comes to make it right and warns Tom Jones, one of the bad boys. Suddenly Alderman Mc Welter comes up and all the bad boys run away. In that situation, Jacob Bliven wants to explain everything to Alderman Mc Welter, but the

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Alderman does not wait Jacob explanation. With no hesitation, he takes Jacob Bliven by the ear and whacks him in the rear with the hand. In an instant, he shoot out the boy through the roof. That event is the climax of the conflict. In every event in the story, Jacob always loss no matter how good his passion is.

The fourth is falling action. The falling action is when the narrator describes the situation after tragedy in an old iron foundry. When Jacob's body is torn apart, the authorities should hold five inquests on what happen to Jacob.

The denouement is when the narrator narrates the fact that happens to Jacob is one remarkable story. Every good intention from Jacob never come out according to the Sunday-school books.

The end of this story is tragedy. A boy who never has a bad intention to others, who always reads all the Sunday-school books, and does all the teachings in the book, but never gets any reward for everything he has done. For the worst, he has a miserable life and one tragic death.

- **The Character**

There are several names of people mentioned in this short story. Those are Jacob Bliven, Jim Blake, Tom Jones, and Alderman Mc Welter. From those four names, the main character is Jacob Bilven and the others are only supporting characters. The narrator only explains about Jacob Blivens as the main character in this story, the protagonist who is the center of the story. The others name are only shown up in Jacob experiences in the story.

The narrator uses direct explanation to explain Jacob and his characterization. Jacob Blivens is a good boy who never tells a lie. He always

obeys his parents, reads all of the Sunday-school books, and never comes late in Sunday school. Jacob is inspired by Sunday-school books and wants to be put in the book. Jacob is a static character because from the beginning until the end of the story, Jacob is a good boy who is inspired by Sunday-school books. No matter what happens he is a real good boy.

- **The Theme**

The theme of this story is *the bad luck of a pious boy*, just like the previous short story. The narrator compares the good boy in Sunday-school books to Jacob. There is something strange about what happens to Jacob. Even though he already follows the story about a good boy in Sunday-school books, he always ends up in loss.

The main thing in this story is Jacob's experiences. He always suffers in his life. From the beginning until the end of the story, the narrator consistently tells about Jacob's experiences which all of them ends up in pain for Jacob. No matter how good his intention is, bad luck always comes to Jacob. The things in this world cannot always run just like what people expect or want. Though there is a theory or gospel which tells about something should result in something, people cannot bluntly accept the theory. People should think, modify, or improve the thing in their life. Jacob in this story, bluntly practices what the book said and he gets loss in return, something which totally in contrast with the book. This story educates the reader to be more realistic in facing this life.

B. Main Analysis

After analyzing the elements of fiction of the story, it continues to the main analysis about the entire story. The short story is examined by using formalistic approach, so, the analysis focuses on the form of the story.

Just like the previous short story, the narrator has another comparison. In the second short story, the comparison is between Jacob and the good boy in Sunday-school books. This comparison makes the story astonishing and sometimes illogical. However, the narrator assures the readers that those bizarre things are really happened. That method makes the story realistic and persuades the readers to read the entire story. The language that is used by the narrator is a direct language. The narrator directly explains about the main character since the beginning of the story. There is no rambling language or riddle hid in the story. The readers can understand and or imagine what the story is about for the first time they read the story.

The fabula of the story is about Jacob's intention to be put in Sunday-school books as the good boy, but his intention end up in suffer. The narrator manipulates it into the syuzhet when the narrator compares the fact that happens to Jacob as a good boy to the fact that happens to a good boy in Sunday-school books. Jacob reads all of the Sunday-school books and all of the good boys in the books are prosperous, honored by people, and remembered after their death. Jacob wants to be like that, but in his every acts Jacob gets loss and always suffers in pain. Everything he does, does not run as what the book says. The combination of

fabula and syuzhet in this story supports the defamiliarization and makes the story unique.

The style used by the narrator in telling this story is a paradox. Just like the previous short story, the narrator in this story also uses a paradox. The narrator combines two contradictive understandings in this story. The first is the understanding that a good boy in Sunday-school books does good things is prosperous and because of that, honored by many people and remembered after his death. The second understanding is Jacob in this story wants to be a good boy and he does all the things said in the Sunday-school books. He strives to be a better good boy, but the fact in the story is Jacob does not get what he wants and he always suffers in pain. Good deed that he does ends up in loss. The narrator tells several events when Jacob tries to do good things, but ends up in loss and suffers in pain. The paradox dominates the story. Most of the story tells about Jacob's experiences which are turned out to be bad. The paradox makes the story unique and different and finally brings out defamiliarization.

Furthermore, paradox in this story breaks the common sense about cause and effect relationship, just like the proverb from the previous short story analysis "*They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind*". Jacob who always does good things never gets good things in back and in contrast he always gets loss after doing good things. That fact breaks the common sense and makes the story more unique.

The elements of fiction also support one and another. The setting creates astonishing mood supported by the POV. The omniscient POV increases the

bizarre atmosphere on the story. Several happenings that happen to Jacob also support the other elements. Character and characterization in the story also support the other elements to reach the defamiliarization level. Based on the story, Jacob always ends up in pain after doing good things. This kind of people should learn something new, to make their life better. Jacob's characterization is unique; he does not change until the end of the story, that condition makes the story unique. If Jacob's characterization is developing, maybe the story is not really interesting.

In conclusion, this story reaches its unity. It is unique and the usage of paradox creates its own defamiliarization on the story. Lot of things about life can be learnt based on this short story, such as people should be more adaptive and creative so people will be not always bullied in their life.

3.1.3 Third Short Story Analysis

The third short story entitled '*Edward Mills and George Benton: A Tale*'. It tells about a life of two men. It begins when both of them are still babies until they all die. Edward Mills is a good and a sober boy who grows up become a good and a hardworking man, but his life is full of pain. In contrast with Edward, George Benton is a cocky baby who never takes care of his stuff and grows up become a drunkard, but he gets lucky in his life. The one who is a real good man suffers in this story, but another man who is actually wicked ends up in honor.

A. Elements of Fiction

Just like the previous short story analysis, this analysis is begun with the analyzing of the elements of fiction in order to examine the patterns, values, and *commit to user*

then reveals the unity and literariness of the short story. To distinguish the elements of fiction, the analysis is made in different pointers as follows:

- **The Setting**

Settings of place are the places where the story happens or possibly occurs there. In this short story of the two babies, Edward and George are adopted by the Brants. The Brants is a rich childless couple as it is assumed because they can take care of the babies well enough. According to the narrator's explanation the Brants coddle and give the babies a delightful childhood. They give them whatever toys they want and provide them with their own nursery. Thus, based on those characteristics, it is assumed that the setting of place is in a certain luxurious home or a rich house.

When they finally grow up, the setting of place is in the Christian neighborhood, a certain Christian village or region as it is proved when Edward interests in Sunday-schools, debating societies, penny missionary affairs, anti-tobacco organizations, anti-profanity associations and etc. Another clue is when Marry puts aside her love for Edward. Mary asks Edward to help her to reform George to be a good man. It is fine that they give up their love for a better reason or religious reason. Finally Edward lets George Married with Mary. Another religious act is when George finally learns religion when he waits for the execution. Those religious acts show that the story takes place in a certain Christian village or region.

When they are big enough to go for work, the Brants ask them to become apprentices in trade. In this case Edward goes voluntarily; he works in his master

business until become a full time partner. The setting of place of this scene is a certain trading place like a shop, a stall or a retail shop, etc. When the Brants already die they leave their property to George in one condition: he must buy out Edward's partner with the property to join up as a business partner, otherwise the property must go to a benevolent organization called Prisoner's Friend Society. Finally, George and Edward join up as partner in business. The business does not run so well that they go bankrupt. After that, Edward and his family move into a garret. A garret is a room right under the roof of the house; it is usually a dark and damp place. So, the setting of place in that scene is in a garret.

One night George is found lying on a gutter in a very bad condition after having drunk all night long and he is helped by the Ladies' Temperance Refuge. Thus, the next setting of place is in a gutter. The Ladies' Temperance Refuge helps him out of that condition. So, the setting of place is in its organization facilities. After having been detained for two years in consequence of his forgery, George becomes a free man who then works for Prisoner's Friend Society. So, this story takes place in a prison.

When the condition a little bit better, Edward works in a bank as a cashier, *'as a respected and trusted cashier of a bank'*. In one winter's night, some masked burglars break into the bank, and find Edward Mills there alone. Edward refuses their command to reveal the combination of the safe-box so one of the burglars kills him. This story takes place in a certain bank in the city.

The murder case is revealed by the detective and George Benton proved to be the murderer. He is sentenced to death by the judge. In this scene, the settings

of place are in a courtroom, a prison, and in the gallows. The gallows is a place for the execution.

Thus, in this story, there are several places which are assumed to be the places where the story happens. Those places are: A luxurious home where the Brants take care of the babies; A Christian village where the entire story might be happens; A shop or a stall, where Edward become apprentices; A garret, a temporary place where Edward and his family live after the bankruptcy; A prison, where George is detained after committing fraud; A bank, where one of the burglars killed Edward Mills' In a courtroom, where George was arraigned for trial; a prison where George waits for the execution and in the gallows for the execution.

Setting of Time, just like the previous short stories, there is no exact time or year that has relation with the setting of time. However, it begins from the time when they were still babies until George's execution. So it is concluded that the setting of time of the short story is in their lifetime.

Astonishing mood is established by the narrator, something which is never predicted by common sense or logics. Edward who is actually a good man, his life is full of pain. But in contrast with Edward, George who is actually a wicked man, his life is full of luck. No matter what he does he ends up in everyone's blessing and compliment.

- **The Point of View**

The point of view (POV) in the third short story is third person omniscient. The narrator does know everything about the story. The narrator is able to see

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from different angles and tell the story smoothly. The narrator can explain about the two characters and every experience in their life. For example, “*Baby Mills was a comfort to everybody about him. When he wanted candy and could not have it, he listened to reason, and contented himself without it. When Baby Benton wanted candy, he cried for it until he got it.*”. That part shows that the narrator can see those two characters so the narrator is able to explain those two babies’ characteristics.

- **The Plot**

The plot of this short story is quite clear. The narrator explains several events or moments which mark the turnabout of the characters. The narrator compares Edward’s attitudes to George’s attitudes and also compares those two men’s ways in living their life in society. The plot contains conflicts. From the analysis, the conflict in this short story is *human versus society*.

The plot is divided into five parts. The first one is exposition. This part is about the explanation about two babies named Edward Mills and George Benton. They are adopted by the Brants, a childless couple who take care of them until they grow up.

The second is rising action. The rising action consists of several conflicts. Edward grows to be a comfort baby. He smiles and he is soft to everybody. When he wants something and he cannot get it, he understands and when he grows up a little older he takes care of his stuff. Baby Benton grows as a spoiled child. When he wants something, he must get it. Otherwise, he will cry until he gets what he wants. When Benton grows up a little older he takes no care of his stuff. Another

conflict is when the Brants ask the boys to become apprentices in trade. Edward voluntarily goes for apprentices and he becomes a hardworking man. George is someone in contrast with Edward. The Brants must bribe and coax George to make him go. Unfortunately for the Brants, George runs away from home and makes the Brants hunt him back. George runs away from home three times and also steals few things. The Brants patiently hunt him back and make him unprosecuted for the theft. From time to time Edward always grows better and better and finally become full partner in his master's business. George is the one who has no improvement. He only uses the old Brants wealth for his own selfish passion, just like this sentence *'he kept the loving hearts of his aged benefactors full of trouble, and their hands full of inventive to protect him from ruin'*.

The rising action continues when the narrator emphasizes that George as the one who get the most attention from the Brants. *'The good Brants gave all their time and attention to vain endeavors to regulate Georgie; they said, with grateful tears in their eyes, that Eddie needed no efforts of theirs, he was so good, so considerate, and in all ways so perfect.'* When Edward was a boy, he is interested in Sunday-school until he grows adult. He is a reliable helper in the church, but those good deeds attract no attention since it's so natural. In this story, the good things that are already done by Edward attract no attention. In contrary, George who is always wicked and bad gets all of the attention from the people in this story.

The rising action continues when the Brants finally died and leave their property to George with one condition; he must buy out Edward with the property. The legacy for Edward is a duty to take care of George as what the Brants have *commit to user*

done. Right after that Edward and George become partner in business, George indicates that he is not a good partner because he only knows how to get drunk. After that, Edward should let Mary, the girl he loves so much, to take care of George and marry George in order to reform him. Edward and Mary are giving up their love for the sake of their religion, but once again, in this story good people always suffer. Mary fails to reform George. Finally children come to both of them. Edward makes a good family with his good personality while Mary tries so hard to reform George, but her efforts is in vain: George gets back to his old habit to be a drunkard and misuse his wife and child. The narrator emphasizes this part with a sentence '*A great many good people strove with George*'. The business comes to bankruptcy because George takes the money and the asset for gambling and two of them have nothing left.

After the bankruptcy, Edward goes on his own with his family to live in a garret. He walks day and night from one place to another seeking for job, but the fact is it is difficult to get a job. People have no interest in poor people like Edward. Edward is astonished why people around him who are very nice with him in his old condition turn to be like this when he becomes poor people. Finally Edward has a job, a very low and hard job. On the contrary, George still gets drunk and again luck is in his side. He is found lying in a gutter one morning by Ladies' Temperance Refuge, they take care of him and make a situation to his recovery. All of those things are published by the organization, so the city puts the sympathy on George. The circle of good only lasts for two until three months. After that George falls into his evil again and he is saved by the noble sisterhood again and again. And the sympathy for George flows rapidly again and again.

When George is very popular in the town, he uses it to commit fraud. Even after that bad forgery, George still gets help from others, so he is only jailed for two year. When he is free, he receives thousands of forgiveness and his pocket is also full. He is hired by the Prisoner's Friend Society and receives proper salary. Many good people come to give him advices. In another side, while all those things happen, Edward begins to fix his life. He already has a proper job as a trusted cashier bank.

And then, there is a report that George Benton is ill and he has not showed up in the town for a while. In one winter's night some masked burglars rob the bank in the city and kill the trusted cashier because he does not reveal the combination of the safe-box. Edward Mills dies while protecting the city asset. The investigation proves that the murderer is George Benton. Edward's family gets sum of money as an appreciation for the brave Edward, but the sympathy is soon moving from Edward to Poor George. People in the city consider that George is a picture of real repentance process, a man which is used to be bad repents to be a good man. The sympathy and pray from people all over the city are flowing rapidly only for George Benton.

The third is climax, the conflict reaches its peak when George arraign for murder accusation. He gets much sympathy from many people around the city and they hope there is forgiveness from the governor. It is decides that he is sentenced to death however.

The fourth is falling action. When George waits for the execution, he learns religion and the sympathy again flourished. From that time his cell is full of

girls and women praying for him. The fresh flowers, the hymn and the pray reverberates every time. After the execution, George Benton is considered as a role model of a good man. In this falling action, the narrator emphasizes two more strange things about their tombstones. In George Benton's tombstone, it has these words "*He has fought a good fight*". In Edward Mills's tombstone, it has these words "*Be pure, honest, sober, industrious, considerate, and you will never--*". Nobody knows who gives the order to leave it that way.

The fifth is denouncement, this part explains about Edward's family condition, a poor family who must struggle to continue their life. There are some appreciative people who collect donation to build memorial church for Edward Mills.

The short story has tragic ending because Edward who is a good man lives a hard way until his death and his family also suffers. On the other hand, George Benton, the bad man, has a good life and honorable death.

- **The Character**

There are several characters in this short story. Those are, The Brants, Edward Mills, George Benton, Mary, and The Detectives. The Brants are childless couple who adopt Edward Mills and George Benton when they are still babies. The Brants are religious, kind, and patient couple. Edward Mills is a picture of a good boy and a good man. When he is still a baby, he is a nice baby and he is a comfort to everybody. When he grows up a little older, he becomes a responsible boy who takes care of his stuff and also behaves as a religious boy. Edward is a hardworking and trusted man. George Benton is a picture of a bad boy and a

wicked man. When he is still a baby, he is a fussy baby and he grows up to be a lazy boy who never maintains his stuff. When he grows older, he is a drunkard and a wicked man who commits crime. Mary is a girl, who is actually Edward's darling who ends up marrying George with her hope to reform him to become a good man. She is a religious and visionary girl. The detective is the one who proves that George is the murderer.

The narrator uses direct explanation to explain the characters. Since the beginning of the story the narrator goes straight to introduce the main character's life background and how they suddenly get adopted by the Brants until the short explanation of the characteristic of each baby. The main characters in this story are Edward Mills and George Benton and the others are complement to build the story. So the narrator's explanation is more about Edward and George.

- **The Theme**

The theme of this short story is *good and bad behaviors have consequences*. This story depicts Edward Mills's and George Benton's life and the reality in it. Edward is a good man but he suffers despite all his good works. He works sincerely until he is killed by a burglar while protecting the bank. After that, Edward is remembered as a brave bank cashier and his family gets some money as an appreciation to Edward. This scene shows that good deed will be rewarded with something good. In another case, George is a bad man. What he knows is only to get drunk and does wicked things. He repeatedly commits crime and repeatedly goes behind bars. George seems has no feeling to stop doing bad things until he commits murder and then the judge sentences him to death. But,

the life of George is smoother than Edward. In all of his bad deeds, George is surrounded by people who care to reform him to be good. Until his funeral, George is attributed as a role of transformed man whereas there is no explanation in the short story which shows that George is actually transformed.

B. Main Analysis

The analysis is continued to a deeper analysis to reveal the unity of the short story. From the elements of fiction, based on the analysis of the elements of fiction, it is found that the setting of the story is not really clear. Both setting of time and setting of place are not clearly mentioned in this story. Because of that, it is assumed that the setting is related to the logical place or time in the story. This condition makes the story universally acceptable. The point of view supports the bizarre things in the short story and creates certain sensation to the reader or critics. The language that is used by the narrator is quite clear. The narrator explicitly explains the story so the story is easy to understand. The fabula and syuzhet also support the defamiliarization of the story. The fabula is the life story of Edward Mills and George Benton. The syuzhet is the narator's way in comparing Edward's life to George's life: when the good one always suffers, but the bad is one prosperous. The combination of the fabula and syuzhet makes the story reaches its unity and creates defamiliarization.

Examining the style in this short story, the narrator uses paradox in this short story. The narrator uses two different understanding to create one story. The understanding is bad people versus good people. A good person suffers in this

story, but a bad person has a lucky life. This paradox supports the conflicts and once again it creates defamiliarization on the short story.

This short story breaks the generally accepted common sense about everything have consequences, just like the proverb *'They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind'*. In this story normal common sense is reversed by the narrator; Edward does all the good things as best as he can, but his life is always miserable and in pain. Meanwhile, George always does bad things, but fortune always comes near to him. From the beginning until the end of the story the bad people are always lucky and the good one suffers.

In short, the story reaches its unity because the elements of fiction are supporting one another. The conflicts and the style used by the author create the defamiliarization on the short story.

3.2 Comparative Analysis

After analyzing those three short stories, it is found that all of those three short stories reach its unity. It can be seen from the analysis that each of the elements of fiction in those three short stories are supporting each other to create a good and unique story. By the analysis of each short story above, the analysis is continued to compare the unity of three short stories. The comparative study focuses on the unity of each short story, so in the last conclusion, the similarities and the differences in the unity of those three short stories are explained.

The characteristics and parameters in deciding whether the story reaches its unity are already explained in Chapter II. The unity of the literary works is created by the literariness of the literary works. The literariness comes out from
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the level of defamiliarization on the literary works. Based on the short story analysis, each short story reaches its unity. So in this comparative analysis, the analysis is begun to sort the parameters or the elements of the short story which support the unity of each short story.

From the first short story, the unity of the short story comes from the elements of fiction and the style used by the author. The setting, the character, and the theme are supporting one and another to create one unique and logic story. The narrator does not mention any specific place name such as village, town, or country. He only mentions the characteristic of the places where the story happens. From those characteristics, the setting is predicted. The point of view is third person omniscient. The level of the omniscient gives plus value on the short story because it creates defamiliarization. The theme of the short story is *the luck of the wrongdoer*. The main conflict in the short story is about the strike of luck on Jim. As the story tells, Jim is a bad boy who never obeys the rules but he always comes out with luck no matter how bad his deed is. This case is absolutely bizarre. It is very strange that a bad boy who never obeys even a single rule in his life can be the most honorable scoundrel in his town. This irony can be such a warning for people in this world.

The narrator presents the story directly without any difficult language; it means that the narrator does not use any difficult words, idioms, or strange descriptions. This method makes the short story easy to understand. The narrator also uses paradox in this story. Most of the conflicts begin from the paradoxes in the short story. The narrator uses the value in Sunday-school books and compares it to the story. Sunday-school book contains teachings to be a good boy or girl and *commit to user*

explanations that good manner makes the children get some award, compliment, and honor. And on the contrary, punishment and rejection from the community will be given to the children who behave badly. In this short story, the bad boy named Jim always does bad things and never receives punishment. He always gets success in every bad act that he does and never repents until the end of the story. It is a sharp contrast to James, a bad boy in Sunday-school books, who does a lot of bad things and always gets punishment and in the end he repents then finally becomes a good boy.

This short story consists of several events which mark the turnabout of the character. When most people think that Jim will get punishment or fails in his bad actions, this short story provides the opposite. Jim is always successful in his bad action and never faces even a single punishment. His life is also prosperous until he becomes an old wicked and scoundrel man.

The first short has tragic ending. The narrator keeps narrating about Jim's bad characteristic and his successful bad action, as well as about a good boy who wants to warn Jim but ends up in pain. Finally, at the end of the story Jim becomes a wealthy respected man but is still wicked.

In short, those elements of fiction are well constructed by the narrator and they produce a good story. The broken common sense in this story also creates defamiliarization which also supports the unity of the short story. The narrator's style in comparing Sunday-school books to the story creates astonishing impression and produce defamiliarization on the short story. The fact that bad people become prosperous also supports the defammiliarization.

From the second short story, the elements of fiction are also supporting one another, just like the previous short story. The setting, point of view, character and characterization, and theme are well constructed by the narrator. It creates one realistic and bizarre story. The main character is a boy named Jacob who is always facing bad luck. However, he wants to do good things. The theme of this short story is *The Bad Luck of a Pious Boy*. In contrast with the first short story, in this second short story, the good boy always faces bad luck no matter how good his intentions are. Jacob is a pious boy, he wants to be a boy in a Sunday-school book. He always does good things, but strangely everything he does ends up in a bad luck. His life is full of suffering.

The paradox employed by the narrator also supports the unity and defamiliarization on the short story. Two different understandings are compared by the narrator to create one good story. In this short story, the focus of the discussion is in the good boy named Jacob who is compared to the good boy in Sunday-school book. In Sunday-school book the good boy has a good life and has good experiences in his life. In this short story Jacob has everything in contrast with the good boy in the Sunday-school book. In spite of his good deeds, Jacob always suffers in pain.

This short story consists of several acts which mark the turnabout of the character. Good man normally has a good life; has delightful experiences. In this short story, everything happens the other way around. Jacob does good things and gets bad luck in return no matter how good his intention is. This short story is with tragic ending because Jacob as the main character has a terrible death in the end of the story.

In short, the narrator's ways in presenting this short story and the compactness of the elements of fiction create one unity of the short story and produces defamiliarization. The astonishing mood once again appears in the short story and again produces defamiliarization which makes this short story different with other writing products.

From the third short story, the elements of fiction are supporting one and another; the setting of place and setting of time create astonishing mood. The narrator does not mention the exact place's name or exact time in this short story, so the setting of place and time are analyzed by the characteristics in the short story just like the two previous short stories. The theme in this short story is *good and bad behaviors have consequences*. The main story is about good and bad man. The good man does all good things in his entire life, but the bad man always does bad things in his life. The strange thing in this short story is a good man suffers in pain, but the bad man has a good life. In the end of the short story two main characters are dead and the bad man has more honorable death.

The style of the narrator in telling the story is quite clear. The narrator uses direct and ordinary language. The explanations are explicitly clear but they have hidden values to be analyzed. The narrator also employs paradox in this short story. Many contradictive understandings are crashed to create one short story. In the two previous short stories the narrator compares the cases of the characters to the cases in Sunday-school books, but in the third short story the narrator directly compares two different men. Edward Mills is a good man who's his life is suffering and George Benton who is actually a bad man but his life is full of luck.

Just like the two previous short stories, every act in this short story marks the turnabout of the character. When the good man does a good thing, he ends up in pain but when the bad man does all the bad things, he ends up in luck. These opposite happenings always happen in the short story until the end. This short story is with tragic ending: the good man and his family have a bad life, but the bad man and his family have a good life.

In conclusion, this third short story reaches its unity. The elements of fiction in this short story support one another to create one good story. The astonishing mood and paradoxes created by the narrator produce the defamiliarization level on the short story that makes it a good literary works.

To simplify the comparison of those three short stories, a table are made to differentiate the points.

Short Story	Setting	Point of View	Main Character	Plot	Style	Theme
First	Not clearly mentioned	Third person omniscient	One main character (Jim)	Linear	Paradox	The luck of wrongdoer
Second	Not clearly mentioned	Third person omniscient	One main character (Jacob)	Linear	Paradox	The bad luck of a pious boy

Third	Not clearly mentioned	Third person omniscient	Two main character s (Edward and George)	Linear	Paradox	Good and bad behaviors have consequenc es
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The elements of fiction in those three short stories are started to compare, in order to find out the similarities and the differences of those short stories. Those three short stories have similarities in the setting. The way narrator explains the setting is quite the same. Setting of time of those three short stories is not clearly mentioned, so, the character's life time is used as the setting of time. Those three short stories use Christian neighborhood as the setting of place and Christian society as its main society where the stories happen. There are possibilities of a connection among those three short stories.

In term of point of view, all of those three short stories have the same point of view. The narrator who brings those stories, positioned him/her self in the same position in all of those three short stories. Third person omniscient point of view is used in those three short stories. The all-seeing access on the story makes the story run smoothly and realistic.

All of those three short stories have linear plot. The story begins with the early introduction of the characters and continued with the sequence of events in

the characters' life. It is followed by the rise of the several conflicts and resolution and finally closed with the conclusion. All of those three short stories are with tragic ending, the linear plot makes the story realistic and easy to understand.

Talking about the character in those three short stories, there is a slight difference in that part. The first two short stories have one main character in the story and it focuses on a character in each story. The first short story has James as the main character, and the second short story has Jacob. Each of them plays their own part: James lives as a successful bad man and Jacob lives as a miserable good boy. Moving to the next, the third short story combines the story from the two previous stories. The third short story tells about two boys who grow up together but having contradictory personality. The good one is Edward Mills and the bad one is George Benton. Same as the two previous short stories, the good one has a miserable life while the bad one has a delightful life.

Those three short stories have different themes. It is believed that the themes on those three short stories are connected. The first one is the luck of the wrongdoer, the second is the bad luck of a pious boy and the third is good and bad behaviors have consequences. It is seen that the first and second short stories are the examples given by the narrator about life theoretically. The narrator makes the theories in the first two short stories seems wrong. When it comes with the third short story, the story seems more realistic. It looks like really happens in a real life. The narrator comes with a story of two men which depicts the two previous stories. However, in the third short story everything seems more realistic.

Among those three short stories, there is another point to be compared. That is the style that is used by the narrator. It is clearly seen that those three short stories are full of paradoxes. The narrator uses contradictory understanding to create the story. In general, the understanding is about the notion of good and bad. In a real society, bad people who do bad things will receive punishment from the society, and otherwise good people who always do good things will be awarded by the society. In those short stories, that common sense is broken. The bad man who does bad things never gets any punishments and on the contrary the good man who always does good things always finds himself miserable.

Concluding it in simple way, those three short stories have four similarities. The elements of fiction of those three short stories are almost the same except the theme and character. The setting, point of view, plot, and style of those three short stories are the same. As for the differences, there are two differences: the first one is in the theme and the second is in the character.

This comparative unity comes up with larger understanding that those three short stories may be related. The first and the second short stories are like the theories given to live a life. In those short stories, the understandings are Sunday-school book which encourages people to do good things so that people could live in good condition. Those short stories explain about what we should do and avoid in order being a good boy. The third short story is more like a real life because there is no more explanation about what should people do in their life. In this case are two people who choose their own way of life. The story is directly tells about life. Edward chooses the good side and George chooses the bad side.

The third short story shows that the theories do not always run like it's said. There

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is also a possibility that those three short story exist as a warning for people or as a mock for this world and everything in it. Above all, the error is not on the theories, it is more like the human error. . The theories exist only as a basic tutorial of this life so people must improve by their selves.

