

ABSTRACT

SITA MAGFIRA. **Marxism amongst Russian Intellectuals in the Early 1890's as Depicted through *Three Years'* Characters.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letter, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2014.

It is hard to talk about Russia without talking about its history of communism. The reason is that it was in Russia the first communist government, as the result of the revolution, established. Seeing Marxism as the starting point of communism, this research focuses on Marxism. In Russia, Marxism got its peak of popularity amongs the intellectuals in 1894. For *Three Years* was written by Chekhov (a Russian author) in 1895, this research argues that *Three Years* depicts Marxism amongst Russian intellectuals in the early 1890's. Examining Marxism amongst Russian intellectuals, this research focuses on *Three Years'* characters which are characterized as intellectuals. Those characters are Laptev, Yulia, Yatsev, and Kostya.

There are two main problems formulated in this research. The first is how the characters (intellectuals) are described in the story. The second is how those characters represent Marxism amongst Russian intellectuals in the early 1890's.

The writer used socio-cultural -historical approach in analyzing the formulated problems by doing several steps. The first step was conducting a close reading on the novel and formulating the problems based on the topic. The second step was collecting data and theories. The writer used library research in this study to get references which are necessary. The data are taken from books, articles, other related studies, encyclopedias, and internet. The next step was analyzing the work by applying those data. The last step was drawing the conclusion of the whole analysis.

Three Years' characters can be seen as the representative of Marxism amongst Russian intellectual in the early 1890's. Their characteristics as a round and flat characters represent the situation of the capitalistic and the non-capitalistic system in Russia at that time. Their characteristics as major and minor characters represent the capitalist and non-capitalist power in Russian society at that time. Moreover, their characteristics in terms of social classes, exploitation, and art are closely related to the ideas of Marxism.

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Sulit untuk tidak mengaitkan Rusia dengan komunisme. Alasannya, pemerintahan komunis pertama kali hadir di Rusia sebagai hasil dari revolusi. Memandang Marxisme sebagai titik tolak komunisme, penelitian ini fokus pada Marxisme. Di Rusia, Marxisme mengalami puncak popularitasnya di kalangan intelektual Rusia pada 1894. Sebab *Three Years* ditulis oleh Anton Chckhov (penulis Rusia) pada 1895, penelitian ini memandang bahwa *Three Years* menggambarkan Marxisme di kalangan intelektual Rusia pada awal era 1890an. Sebab mengkaji Marxisme di kalangan intelektual, penelitian ini fokus pada karakter-karakter dalam *Three Years*, khususnya yang dideskripsikan sebagai intelektual. Karakter-karakter itu adalah Laptev, Yulia, Yattsev, dan Kostya.

Terdapat dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini. Permasalahan pertama adalah bagaimanakah karakter-karakter (para intelektual) tersebut dideskripsikan dalam cerita. Permasalahan kedua adalah bagaimana mereka merepresentasikan Marxisme di kalangan intelektual Rusia pada awal era 1890an.

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan sosial-kultural-historis untuk menganalisa permasalahan-permasalahan di atas dengan mengambil beberapa langkah. Pertama, membaca karya sastra tersebut dengan seksama dan merumuskan masalah berdasarkan isu yang ada. Kedua, mencari data pendukung dari beberapa buku, artikel, penelitian, ensiklopedia, dan internet. Berikutnya, menganalisa karya sastra tersebut dengan mengaplikasikan data temuan. Terakhir, menarik kesimpulan setelah semua rumusan masalah terjawab.

Karakter-karakter dalam *Three Years* merepresentasikan Marxisme di kalangan intelektual Rusia pada awal era 1890an. Karakteristik mereka sebagai tokoh yang bulat dan datar merepresentasikan sistem kapitalisme dan sistem non-kapitalisme di Rusia pada waktu itu. Karakteristik mereka sebagai tokoh utama dan figuran merepresentasikan kekuasaan kapitalisme dan non-kapitalisme di Rusia pada waktu itu. Selain itu, karakteristik mereka terkait kelas sosial, eksploitasi, dan seni sangat erat hubungannya dengan ide-ide dalam Marxisme.