

تحليل الحكمة في تحفة موباسان

” قصة القلادة ”

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مستخلص:

الحكمة هي سلسلة من الاجراءات المترابطة، وهي عنصر بناء للأعمال الأدبية. عرفت أن تشارترز الحكمة بأنها " تسلسل الأحداث في القصة وعلاقتها ببعضها البعض أثناء تطورها وعادة ما تحل النزاع" (تشارترز، 2003)

هذه الدراسة عبارة عن تحليل الحكمة في القصة القصيرة " القلادة: بقلم غي دو موباسان. الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو تحليل هيكل الحكمة وكيف تطورت في القصة القصيرة " القلادة " بقلم غي دو موباسان. المنهجية المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي المنهجية الوصفية التحليلية التي تهدف إلى تحليل وجمع البيانات من القصة وبعض الكتب المرجعية والمواقع الالكترونية والمكتبات ومصادر البيانات الأخرى التي كانت مفيدة للتحليل. يساعد هذا العنصر في عملية القراءة و تفسير الأعمال الأدبية لأنه يظهر تسلسل الاجراءات المترابطة التي تساعد على فهم السياق وتطويره. أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك خمسة تراكيب للحكمة وهي: العرض، الفعل الصاعد، الذروة، الفعل النازل، والخاتمة.

وفقا لتشارترز، هناك خمسة أجزاء رئيسية من الحكمة، العرض الذي يشرح الشخصية والفترة الزمنية والوضع الحالي . والفعل الصاعد الذي يقدم صراعات كبيرة وتعقيد الذروة أو الدراما (تشارترز، 1004-1005)

نتائج الدراسة لها أثار تربوية لتدريس الأدب الانجليزي لطلاب الأدب و متعلمي اللغة الانجليزية.

Plot Analysis in Maupassant's masterpiece "The Necklace"

ABSTRACT:

Plot is sequence of correlative actions, and it is constructive element for literary works. Ann charters defines plot as "sequence of events in a story and their relation to one another as they develop and usually resolve the conflict" (Charters, 2003

This study is plot analysis in short story "the necklace" BY GUY DE MAUPASSANT. the aim of this study is to analyze the structure of plot and how it developed in the short story "the necklace" by guy de Maupassant. The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative, which aims to analyzing and collecting data from the story and some referential books, website, library and other data sources that were useful for the analysis. This element helps in reading process and interpreting of literary works because it show the sequence of linked actions that helps to understand and develop the context. The results of the study showed that there are five structures of the plot: exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution. According to Charter, there are five major parts of a plot. The exposition that explain the character, the time period and present situation, the rising action which introduces a major conflicts and complicating the climax, or the dramatic (Charters, 1004-1005).

The results of the study have pedagogical implications for teaching English literature for literature students and language learners.

1. INTRODUCTION

Literature is a cover term refers to imaginative, creative written works of prose and poetry. Lazar in his book entitled Literature and Language says that " Literature is a word of fantasy, horror feelings, visions put into words" (1993p.t).

According to S.T.Esch " Literature is verbal art, an art which explores what it means to be human from inside. It's the inside story; it's philosophy, psychology, sociology, ideology and history rolled together" (2004).

The necklace is well known short story by French author Guy de Maupassant, which short story "The Necklace" is evidence of the literary realism that dominated literature during the19th.

French society in the19th century was divided into main classes ,the great nobles who were close to the king and live a luxurious lifestyle and work and occupy great position in the state, and the farmers who live in very difficult conditions and depend on their crops in addition to the taxes imposed on them towards the state, but with the development witnessed by that period and the spread of industry at that time, a new social nature appeared between the nobility and the peasants known as middle class which was composed of people of different professions such as lawyers, merchants, administrators and officials who were able to provide a comfortable life and they worked to acquire material goods to keep and advance their social standing.

when the mid-nineteenth century came, the protectorate had dominated French literature, many writers were famous during this period. The one whose stories gained great admiration at that time, was Maupassant .He had written nearly 300 short stories among those famous stories is the story of "The Necklace" that appeared in le Gaulios on February 17,1884,and was included in Maupassant's 1885, century and its idea came as a result of the struggle between the French social classes at the time and the unequal class structure and the middle class's attempt to advance and acquire material things to save its social status

The story takes place in Paris in the19th century at a time when the gap between classes in France widened.

Necklace is an 1884 short story and is representative of Maupassant short stories and the classic of word literature gallery.

Necklace tells the story of Mathilda Loisel, a young and pretty woman who yearns for a life of luxury and wealth. Wife of a low paid clerk of a ministry of education, who borrowed a so called diamond necklace from her friend

"Madame Jeanne Forestier", to show off her charm to everyone in the ball party ,unexpectedly, the necklace was lost on her way home, she had to borrow money to buy a new necklace and return it to her friend. In order to repay the debt, Mathilda worked hard for ten years, moved away from the original a apartment, and become ostentatious woman in the eyes of others. When she finally paid off an enormous dept of 36,000 francs and re-experienced the sun shine of her life, she learned that the necklaces borrowed were a fake necklace worth only five hundred francs.

But her choices lead her to her personal, financial ,and social downfall, during the reveal of the plot and the wonderful description of Mathilde and her husband ,Maupassant presents to the readers with a dramatic account of what is happening when a person is not satisfied with his/her social life.

1.1 Aim of this Study:

Every study always has an aim that has to be achieved. The aim of this study is to analyze the structure plot of the short story "The Necklace". As well as, it shows light on the great role that the plot plays in the literary analysis of the story, and its role in building up the structure of it.

1.2 Research Question

in this paper, the researcher tries to seek answers for the following questions:

1. Why plot is important?
2. What are the parts of plot that used by Maupassant in the " Necklace, short story"?

1.3 The Importance of the Study:

This study offers many benefits to readers, students and teachers of English literature. It helps to gain insight in to the literature ,the writer's literary sentence structure and the style follow at the time. The teacher can use story as a teaching objective because through the story the practice of reading, discussing creative work, and introducing literary concepts, genres and terms. This study is also useful for ordinary readers and students, as this paper provides a brief and comprehensive overview of the story of the necklace and

allows them to glimpse a complete narrative structure in a shorter and understandable form. This study was done to offer more knowledge and information about plot.

2. Theoretical Background to the Study

The plot is essential in any story, from fiction to nonfiction. It is what makes a story a story, It gives the story character development, suspense, energy and emotional. So it gives sense to the literary work.

The plot is the plan or outline of the short story with a beginning, middle, and an end. It is formally named as a narrative. It reveals the string of events in the story. As Raghda (2008) states that "plot is the sequence of events or incident of which the story is composed, or it is the final shaping of the action in the story" .Lukens (2003:6) agrees with Raghda, but he adds another component when he states plot as "the sequence of events showing character in action".

Gorden (1975:1) defined plot as "author careful arrangement of incident in a narrative to achieve a desire effect" . whereas Chris (2001) defines plot as" the pattern of events and situations in a narrative or dramatic as select and arranged both to emphasize relationship usual elicit a particular kind of interest in the reader or audience. (1983)states the term plot refers

to systematic chain of events which make up the short story, each link in this chain helps to build suspense and to solve problem . Klarer (1998:15) suggests that " plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which leads to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative".

M.H.Abrahams (2013) defines plot (which Aristotle termed the mythos) in a dramatic or narrative work as "constituted by it is events and actions". Aristotle saw plot as more than just the arrangement of incident ;he assigned to plot as the most important fiction in a drama , as a governing principle of development and coherence to which other elements (include character) must be subordinated .He insisted that a plot should have a beginning ,a middle ,and an end ,and that its events should form the fully integrated ,or tightly knit to the loosely episodic. In general, though, most plots will trace some process of

change in which characters are caught up in a developing conflict that is finally resolved. Chris (2001). Without plot, readers would have no direction or understanding of what happen in the story. Early 20th - century English novelist E.M.Forster described plot as the causes and effect relationship between events in a story.

3. Method

3.1 Research Design

The data source refers to the object from which the data are taken, for example: book, novel, and various kinds of documents. The data were taken from the short story entitled "The Necklace" which was written by Guy de Maupassant .It first published on 17 February 1884 in the French newspaper Le Gaulios.

3.2 The Data

The study used descriptive qualitative research; the researcher uses two sources which are: primary and secondary data to analyze the plot of the story. the primary data source from the story itself, which this story written by Guy de Maupassant entitled "The Necklace" and the secondary data is taken from books, papers, and websites.

3.3 Analysis Procedure

In this study the short story "The Necklace" was chosen to be analyzed. Therefore, the research have used library research to collect the data by note taking .The working procedure was divided into several steps. The first step was reading the short story repeatedly and intensively to understand the content of the short story. The second one was analyzing the main character that the short story was talking about. The third step was reading the theory book and browsing to the internet, in order to get more information that is relevant to the topic. The technique of analyzing data is the process to find and arrange the data systematically, by organizing the data into categories, describing the data into units, arranging the data into pattern, and making conclusion. Qualitative method was used in the analysis and it was descriptively presented.

4. Functional Analysis

There is more to the plot not just the beginning, middle, and an end, the plot has 5 main parts that are often represent in a particular order.

4.1 Exposition:

Exposition is a beginning of the story in which the appearance of the characters and the setting for the first time appeared in a story or movie. It may mean the introduction of the characters, setting of place and time. According to Hall (2013) exposition decide who and what the story about. While Baldick (2001) refers exposition as " the opening part of play or a story, in which we are introduced to the characters and their situations, often by reference to preceding events. According to wallek, warren (1949) the exposition introduces all the main characters in the story. It shows how they relate to one another, what their goals and motivations are, and the kind of person they are.

According to guy in his masterpiece "the necklace "he introduced Mathilda as " lovely and fascinating young ladies who happened to be born into a family of clerks by chance, she cares very much about pretty things, beautiful balls, manages to go to one. She is to be pitied several ways because first of all she puts a lot of value in things that do not matter that much, she has a decent life at the beginning of the story, we see that she has found on the sofa, she has a little a apartment, her husband has a steady job, even though, it is a modest job, he is a clerk of some kind, but she is not appreciative of that.

"She was one of those pretty and charming girls born, as if by an error of fate, into a family of clerks. She had no dowry, no expectations, no means of becoming known, understood, and lovely or wedded by a man of wealth and distinction; and so she let herself be married to a minor official at the ministry of education".

so one of her flaws is she does not appreciate what she has ,and unsteady she just wishes she could be rich , and could have beautiful things, also Maupassant describes how Mathilda's life was filled with moments of suffering and intense pain, this is because of she compares her poor life with that of her

rich friend (madam forestier) and how she cannot afford to live like her friend and yet that is the kind of live she dreams of.

"She had a rich friend, an old school friend whom she refused to visit, because she suffered so keenly when she returned home. She would weep whole days, with grief, regret, despair, and misery".

The writer also describes how Mathilda suffered more about her poor house and outworn furniture.

"She suffered from the poorness of her house, from its mean walls, worn chairs, and ugly curtains".

Mathilde often dreamed of "silent antechambers hung with oriental tapestry, lit by tall bronze candelabra".

4.2 Rising Action:

Wallek, Warren (1949) refers that the conflict is started. The character now begins to struggle against one another. In addition, Rush (2005, p.52) in his book, a student guide to play analysis, points to that the rising action pointed the problem which the protagonist has been through, the problem and achieve the goals. Rising action is a part of plot that may happen when two main characters faced the conflict in the story. In this part of plot were got harder and complex when the main character struggles towards the problem.

Maupassant shows rising action in this story when Mathilde's husband gave her an invitation to the ball of the ministry of education after his hard work to get it, he thought that his wife will be happy by this invitation instead of that, she threw the invitation on the table resentfully, because she did not has any beautiful dress to wear.

"One evening her husband came home with an exultant air, holding a large envelope in his hand. Here's something for you, "he said.

Swiftly she tore the paper and drew out a printed card on which were these words:

"The minister of education and Madame Ramponneau request the pleasure of the company of monsieur and Madame Loisel at the ministry on the evening of Monday, January the 18th

Instead of being delighted, as her husband hoped, she flung the invitation petulantly across the table, murmuring: "What do you want me to do with this?"

"Why, the dress you go to the theatre in. it looks very nice, to me. . ."

At her husband's suggestion of wearing her theater dress, she simply cries with grief.

"Why the dress you go to the theatre in...It looks very nice, to me....."

After the dress problem is resolved, Mathilda is sad because she did not have jewelries to wear at the ball until she borrowed a diamond necklace from her rich friend madame Forestier. Maupassant described how Mathilda is very selfish and does not satisfy about her life, her husband that he had to do everything he can to make her wife happy, even though, she just care about herself and what she is wearing without care about her husband that works very hard to get this invitation.

4.3 Climax:

Wallek, Warren (1949) states the point of climax is the turning point of the story, where the protagonist plays his\her main role. Both the protagonist and the antagonist play to win against the other. The climax often contains much of the action in a story. according to Hall (2013) " the climax is the high point of interest and suspense". Rush (2005,p.52)refers that, climax is the major conflict when the protagonist faced the final problem and he\she had solved the problem in the story while Stanford (2003,p.28)refers that climax is the moment of the greatest tension in a story. the climax usually shown when in the story there are conflicts that the major character faced. It is also sometimes it can be the solution of the problem or struggles that the main character has been through.

Maupassant describes the climax in his literary work as a big surprise for Mathilde when she blacked out to the house and look to her beautiful appearance at the front of the mirror, suddenly she does not have the necklace around her neck.....!!

"In the front of the mirror, she took off the clothes around her shoulders, taking a final look at herself in all her glory. But suddenly she uttered a cry. She no longer had the necklace around her neck!"

Her husband and she searched to it in every where, in dress in pocket, in folds of her cloak and along the street but has not found it in any place.

"They looked in the folds of her dress, in the folds of the coat, in the pockets, everywhere. They could not find it".

4.4 Falling Action:

Hall (2013) refers to the falling action as winding down of the conflict. diyanni (2001, p.45) refers that falling action is the stage when the tension of the story calms down. falling action contains a moment of final suspense, usually wrapped up the story and lead to the conclusion.

When she lost the necklace. In shock; her husband goes on a hunt but comes up empty. Maupassant rely hyperbolizes her shock and lack of responsibility. While her husband sacrifices himself to cope with the new changes, she remains the static character. He takes out a loan, and they both have to work extra jobs to pay the money back. While this is purely Mathild's fault, the husband is further martyred as he maintains a compliant persona towards his wife's chaotic mind.

"He did borrow it, getting a thousand from one man, five hundred from another, five Louis here, three Louis there. he gave notes of hand, intered into ruinous agreements, did business with usurers and the whole tribe of money. Lenders he mortgaged the whole remaining years of his existence. ,risked his signature without even knowing if he.....".

After losing the necklace, Mathilde and her husband go into poverty and she must now work outside the home. Mathilde comes face to face with her own shallowness. She becomes rough and hard, the opposite of her dreams. She comes to know hard work and strength required living a hard life. still, she does not change mindset. Her shape is different but inside she is static and demonstrates no remorse. Her still day dreams, as in the beginning of the story, and wishes she were living the life she had when she was at the ball and wore the necklace.

"Sometimes when her husband was at the office, she sat down by the window and thought of that evening long ago, of the ball at which she had been so beautiful and so much admired."

4.5 Resolution:

Hall (2013) refers that resolution is general insight about or change in the characters. Diyanni (2001, p.45) resolution happened when the action are sorted out and resolved. This is the ending of the story which main character has already solved the problem. as wallek, warren (1949) defines the resolution as the final confrontation between protagonist and antagonist, which one of them win the conflict. Resolution has three types:

1-Happy ending.

2-Tragic.

3-Open ended.

Maupassant's has classic twist ending which involves Mathilde finding out that necklace was fake. Madame forestier tells her, after ten years of hard work, that the necklace was fake.

"Oh! My poor Mathilda! But mine was imitation. It was worth at the very most five hundred francs!..."

Maupassant shows how Mathilde always wanted to appear richer and better than she really was, and when she actually thought she had done so and worked a decade for that mistake, she finally realizes that the night at the ball was also fake social production.

4.6 Conflict:

According to Irshad and Ahmed (2015), conflict is the point of issue or problem in a story. It helps in providing pace to the story. The internal or external conflicts are of four kinds: man vs. man, man vs. self, man vs. society and man vs. his self\ herself.

The conflict in The Necklace is very important. There is two conflicts that have in this story, internal and external conflicts. In The Necklace the internal conflict lies in the fact that Mathilde is embarrassed by her poverty. Even though she is physically beautiful, and married to an understanding husband, she believes that the key to her happiness lies in expensive jewelers, balls and

the luxuries that comes with to being rich. But she obsessed with the idea that rich people are generally more happy and she is obsessed with how other people see her. She unable to find happiness in herself and the joys in life without money.

The external conflict in the story is that Mathilde has to find the way to replace the necklace. She believed that the necklace is very valuable and cannot figure out what they should do. Mathilde and her husband had to go to find the replica of the necklace she had lost after the party. It was very hard for them to pay off that necklace because her and her husband is pretty poor compared to everyone else. So this led to her husband using all his savings from an inheritance and then having to borrow money from other things that are important towards him. They had to work desperately hard for ten years to pay it all back.

5. Conclusion and Recommendation :

5.1 Conclusion

Plot is a serial arrangement of incidents, ideas or events. In literature, the plot encompasses all the incidents and provides aesthetic pleasure Type of plot can be divided into three, such as: flashback plot, successive plot, and mixed plot.

The story of "the necklace" by Guy de Maupassant is used successive plot. Because of all events are happened chronologically. The first event is followed by the second event and the second event is also followed by the third event and continually.

The structure of plot is divided into beginning, middle, and end. The beginning of the story is begun with the introduction of the character, setting and what the story about. The middle is divided into 3 parts such as: conflict, complication, and climax. Climax when Mathilde lost the necklace, complication when she decides to replace the necklace by any way, the conflict when she struggles with herself and her society to repaid her dept that took to bay a new necklace. The last is the end; the end of these story is when Mathilde knows that the borrowing necklace was fake.

5.2 Recommendation :

By reading this paper, the writer hopes that this paper will be helpful for the readers, who wanted to know about plot and its elements or parts . In fact, it will be better for the reader to understand about literature before reading a short story since that short story is one of a familiar literary works to anyone. Short story can be enjoyed by anyone at any age with suitable short story genres. Moreover, it is also important to understand the plot in a story therefore you will gain the maximum understanding of the story line with being able to identify which part happens in what time and where it takes place.

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