

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Bankruptcy is the main cause of the sale of the cherry orchard. This bankruptcy emerges as the result of many factors. The life style of the owner of the cherry orchard is one of it. Ranevskaya as the owner of the cherry orchard was lived in wealth of her ancestor. She lives in the prosperity of the cherry orchard. Her life style is influenced by the glory of the cherry orchard. When the cherry orchard was in the bloom, it produced crops and sold to Kharkov and Moscow. It means much income for this family. But when the prosperity of the orchard is end, the way of life of Ranevskaya does not change. She can not face the reality. The life style as a noble and rich is still live in her soul, eventhough she does not have money to live in that life style.

Other factors that cause bankruptcy is Ranevskaya's husband and lover. These two men made her suffer. Her husband was a man who only can drink. He died because of champagne, and left nothing but debts. Her lover is not different with her husband. He only wants Ranevskaya's money. After what Ranevskaya's sacrisfaction, he left her to another woman and robbed her. When Ranevskaya went to Paris to followed her lover, she had neglected her estate and her cherry orchard. After this disasster, Ranevskaya goes back to her estate in Russia. When she comes home, she

should face the reality, that her beloved cherry orchard and her estate must be mortgaged to pay her debts.

There is a contradiction about the sale of the orchard, between the old, middle, and young generations. The old generation, represented by Fiers, is not agreed if the orchard is to be sold, because it is difficult for him to accept any change. He does not know where to live if the master goes. Fiers cannot live without depend on the master. For Ranevskaya and Gayev, as the owner of the cherry orchard and as representative of middle age, the sale of the cherry orchard means the end of their happiness and childhood. It also shows their unresponsibility to their ancestor to keep their beloved orchard. Ranevskaya sees it as her punishment of everything she has done in her past. For the young generation, the sale of the cherry orchard means the beginning of new life. There will be a change in their life, a better change as they want. Eventhough this change will destroy a beautiful thing.

From the sale the cherry orchard, the writer founds a change of a society. That is a change from aristocracy authority to a more free life. The arictocracy that keeps the old tradition must be change into the new one. The collapse of the orchard into the hand of a merchant who is descent of serfs symbolized this change. The aristocracy's authority end, change into new power. The new owner of the cherry orchard has came.

A thing no longer productive cannot survive forever in a progressing world. So as the emancipated generation grows to manhood the relics of their enslavement must be cut down to make room for the new order. The orchard at the end stands for all the things which must fall in the name of progress (and all the values -good and bad- which fall with them). The rising generations, not as refined as the old masters, will be vigorous, hardworking, productive. That the new generation will destroy the natural beauties belonging to one man in order to accommodate not so beautifully many men is unaesthetic but probably necessary. At any rate, as the trees fall someone will suffer: in this case the residents of Gayev's estate.

As seen in the society that there are people who are like Mme. Ranevskaya, and there are also those who are like Lopakhin. Having beautiful experience in the past, they are often afraid of meeting failures in life, so that they lose courage to face the future. They prefer to be still in their condition. However, for those who have Lopakhin's characteristics, they will not be pessimistic to struggle against obstacles that must be found in life in order to gain a bright future.

BIBLIOGRAPHY