AN ANALYSIS OF TWO MAIN CHARACTERS IN STEPHEN CRANE’S
TWO SHORT STORIES THREE MIRACULOUS SOLDIERS AND
THE VETERAN

HAINUDDIN
205026000546

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
THE FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2011
AN ANALYSIS OF TWO MAIN CHARACTERS IN STEPHEN CRANE’S
TWO SHORT STORIES THREE MIRACULOUS SOLDIERS AND
THE VETERAN

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
For The Degree of Strata I (S1)

By:

Hainuddin
205026000546

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
THE FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2011
Hanuddin, An Analysis of two main characters in two short stories, Three Miraculous Soldiers and The Veteran, Thesis. English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta 2011.

The study in this paper concerned with the characteristics of Mary and Mr. Fleming in the Amazing Stephen Crane’s short stories and how the war is described by the two main characters.

The method used in this paper is qualitative and the way of analysis used character analysis. The writer depicted the characteristics of two main characters are Mary and Mr. Fleming. In this research, the writer used descriptive analysis. He analyzed the two short stories by reading them intensively and giving hard attention to each paragraph. After that, the writer tried to find the proof that can support and strengthen the characteristic analysis.

As the conclusion, the writer found that the characteristic of Mary and Mr. Fleming in the Amazing Stephen Crane’s short stories was developed from the first till the end of story. From the analysis of the character of the two main characters, the writer finally finds that they (Mary and Mr. Fleming) have many similar characteristics that are, brave, kind, care, honest, and heroic.

In addition, with their characteristics, Mary and Mr. Fleming are able to describe the war that happens at that time. Even they were involved in war situation, they always can do positive things without being influenced by the negative characteristic of war. Moreover, they also have strong characteristic.
APPROVAL SHEET

AN ANALYSIS TWO MAIN CHARACTERS IN TWO SHORT STORIES
THREE MIRACULOUS SOLDIERS AND THE VETERAN
BY STEPHEN CRANE

A thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
For the Degree of Strata One (SI)

Hainuddin
205026000546

Approved By

Inayatul Chusna, M.Hum
Advisor

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
THE FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA-2011
LEGALIZATION

Name : Hainuddin
Nim : 205026000546
Title : An Analysis of Two Main Characters in Stephen crane’s Two Short Stories *Three Miraculous Soldiers* and *The Veteran*

The thesis has been defended before the faculty Letters and Humanities’ Examination Committee on July, 26 2011. It has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Strata one (S1)

Jakarta, July 26, 2011

The Examination Committee

1. Drs. Asep Saefudin, M.pd (Chair person) 
   19640710 199303 1 006

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum (Secretary) 
   19781003 200112 2 002

3. Inayatul Chusna, M.Hum (Advisor) 
   19780126 200312 2 002

4. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum (Examiner I) 
   19781003 200112 2 002

5. Moh. Supardi, M.Hum (Examiner II) 
   19781003 200112 2 002
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission in my own and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief. It contains no material previously published on written by another person non material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other institute of degree of diploma of university of other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, October 2011

The Writer
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................. i
APPROVAL SHEET ...................................................................................................... ii
LEGALIZATION .......................................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ........................................................................................................... iv
ACKNOLEDGEMENT ................................................................................................. v
TABLE OF CONTENTS .............................................................................................. vii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ................................................................................... 1
   A. Background of The Study .................................................................................. 1
   B. Focus of The Study ............................................................................................ 4
   C. Research Question ............................................................................................. 4
   D. Significance of The Research ............................................................................. 5
   E. Research Methodology ....................................................................................... 5
      1. Objective .......................................................................................................... 5
      2. Method .............................................................................................................. 5
      3. Technique of data Analysis ............................................................................. 5
      4. Analysis Unit ................................................................................................... 5
      5. Instrument ....................................................................................................... 6
      6. Time and Place ................................................................................................. 6

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ......................................................... 7
   A. Intrinsic Element ............................................................................................... 7
   B. Definition Character ......................................................................................... 7
   C. Kind of Character ............................................................................................. 9
   D. Description of Characterization ...................................................................... 10
CHAPTER III  RESEARCH FINDINGS ................................. 13

A. Data Descriptions ................................................... 13
   1. Mary’s character As the Main character ........... 13
   2. Mr. Fleming’s character As the Main character .... 16

B. Character Analysis .................................................. 18
   1.1 Mary’s Characteristic ...................................... 18
      1. Afraid ................................................. 18
      2. Kind ................................................. 23
   1.2 Mr. Fleming Characteristic ......................... 26
      1. Brave ............................................... 27
      2. Care ................................................. 29
      3. Honest ............................................. 31

CHAPTER IV  CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION ...................... 33

A. Conclusions ......................................................... 33
B. Suggestions ........................................................ 34

BIBLIOGRAPHY .......................................................... 35
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful

First of all, I’d like to thank to Allah SWT for his willingness and guidance to me in finishing this work. The writer does believe there is nothing he could do without his help. All praise belongs to him, the creator all the leaving things and non living thing from being nothing into exist.

My solution and benediction be into to nobles of the prophet and messengers, Muhammad SAW, who has selected as an intermediary and messengers to guide human to the way of felicity and comfort.

The writer also absolutely deserves to thank to his advisor, Miss Inayatul chusna, M.Hum who has guided the writer by counseling and advising him in finishing the paper. Without her guidance, this paper will never be completed.

The writer also wants to thank to:

1. Dr. H. Abdul Wahid Hasyim, M.Ag, the Dean of Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Syarief Hidayatullah State Islamic University.
2. Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd, the Chairmen of the English Letters Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities and Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum, Secretary of English Letter Department.
3. All lecturers in English Department who gave the writer knowledge of English literature and education during the writer’s study in the University.
4. My family, especially to my beloved parents, who always do the best things and provide innumerable useful suggestion during the lifetime. So, the writer is not able to imagine the world without them. The writer’s beloved brothers and sisters, who always make his optimist to finish this paper, love you all.

5. A special thank is rewarded to some of writer’s classmates in English Latter Department, Deni, Achong, Bedi, Famela, Fitri, Firdaus cannot be mentioned one by one.

6. All his friends in Ipemarohil (RIAU) Jakarta, Mamduh, Idham, Thamren, Ijal, Adnan, Marnii, Sufron and those whom cannot be mentioned one by one.

7. Some staff of the libraries who given him a permission to get the references to completing research.

Finally, the writer hopes his research can be useful for himself and for all other student who do a similar study.

Jakarta, June 2011

The Writer
A. Background of the Study

Various works of literature have been produced either in the form of prose, drama, films, and short stories. Short story is a literary work that is poured into a paper. Like other literary works, short stories have also elements of intrinsic, one of them is character. To turn the reader's imagination to the characters in a story, a story writer gives the characteristics of the character. Sometimes the character is a projection of self or others nearby. Arnold Bennett said, the foundation of good fiction is character-creation and nothing else.¹

Character is the most important element in a fiction. Without character, there would be no plot and hence, a story for a reader of fiction, the primary attraction in the characters. To make readers understand easily the content, a writer must create a short story which has interesting value to the readers and can deliver the content of the story and the story line simply, so that readers can enjoy the story. The writer will see the element of short story, intrinsic one. The element that can be more analyzed is character. Character that arises will be able to satisfy the interests of readers, and by appropriate word choices in depicting the characters are memorable, a literary work becomes a great literature.

Sometimes public cannot get the writer’s mean and it can create misunderstanding. Therefore public need more research in literature to clear the

misunderstanding and explain the writer’s need for his work. Meanwhile, there is an argument that literary work is an autonomy structure. It’s a unit which is built by the elements that has relation to each other. Structure must be analyzed based on its own structure, without correlating it with historical background writers mean and readers.

There are many approaches to analyze literary work; one of them is character analyzes. It studies characters in stories, novel, short story and drama. In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing the character viewed from the relationship major and minor character in two short stories: The Veteran and Three Miraculous Soldiers by; Stephen Crane.

Three Miraculous Soldiers, the girl (Mary or Maria) is the main character of the story. She is kind, friendly and humane. In the story she is very worried about the situation in her surrounding home because there are many soldiers with their weapon.

The girl always peeps from the home to ensure the soldiers activities in outside. She always observes each corner if there is something or check whether the windows and doors are locked properly. She is very afraid. She remains to observe the situation of old Santo (horse) in a horse stable, she is very care about old Santo (horse) in a horse stable. For her, old Santo is one of the worth property that she has. At one time she is asked by her mother to lock the kitchen’s door because her mother does not sure if the door is locked. Also, her mother hears the disturbing voice from the kitchen.
She keeps walking slowly towards the barn. Suddenly, she is surprised by three men in gray uniforms in the barn. Because she feels that three men are good person, she is treating them as close friends by offering them food. A sudden, some other soldiers come and ask her for the barn to be used as a place to rest their prisoners.

The girl is very afraid on the happening of encounter among soldier with the captive outdoors of her house. she cries hysterical when one of prisoner is shot, and a young heroic says "this bizarre once, why her cries like lunatic above her enemy’s " at the same time their Lieutenant said” War changes many things; but it doesn't change everything, thank God!"

*The Veteran,* Mr. Fleming is the main character of the story. Story tells about the old man his name is Fleming, he was a veteran but now he is just an old man. In his team he was a good sergeant, the old man has declared that he has always been a lion. He is a brave veteran but some people assume that he is a liar and they laugh at him when he tells a story on his past. But, Mr. Fleming doesn’t care of what people say because he is already proud to have become a Tough warrior.

Mr. Fleming also has a big fan at him. He is small Jim of its own grandchildren who always goes together wherever Mr. Fleming goes. One night in his house, accidentally, he has shown to people that he really a Taft and brave man. At that night, the barn is burning because of the carelessness of the drunken Swede. In the barn, there are some concubine ox and horse. Everybody scream fire…fire… but no one tries to stop the fire. What they do is only seeing and waiting. Suddenly, With his opened knife in his hand old Fleming, himself has gone ahead into the fire, he saves all existing concubine except two horses which
fall into oblivion in warehouse, he has the spirit of combatant which stick at his soul as he is a soldier.

These two short stories have two main figures that are different in sex, age and occupation. Both of the main characters have relation with war. Mr. Fleming is veteran of war and Mary meets soldiers who hide in her warehouse. These two characters are described as having different background.

The two main characters have traumatic experience of the war. Mary experiences trauma when she is left by her father, uncle and cousin to fight in war. Mr. Fleming is a veteran who also experiences trauma due to his involvement in previous war. It is interesting to analyze their character and to analyze how they describe the war.

B. Focus of the Study

To make the analyses easier, the research focuses is needed to control the result validity of research to minimize deviation and mistakes in the research. As the background above, the writer focuses on the element of main character and the characteristic in the short story.

C. Research Question

Due to the focus of the study above, the research question is formulated as follow:

1. What are the characteristics of two major characters in two short stories?

D. Significance of the research

The result of this research is expected to give some deep information in recognizing two short stories, especially the characteristic of two main characters.
The writer also hopes that this research will enrich the literary studies principally in understanding short story.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective
The objective of this research is to know how the characteristic of main character

2. Method
The method that is used in this research is qualitative method and writer tries describing data analysis that has correlation with the method.

3. Technique of data Analysis
The research describes two short stories by Stephen Crane: The Veteran and Three Miraculous Soldiers trough out some steps as following:
First, the writer reads two short stories as an object of research carefully and accurately.
Second, the writer read some books to find the topic for the research.
Third, the writer classifies the data by classifying the characteristic of the main character in two short stories then analyzes that characteristic.

4. Analysis unit
Analysis unit that is used in this research is the two short stories by Stephen Crane:
The Veteran (1896) and Three Miraculous Soldiers (1892).

*The Complete Short Stories & Sketches of Stephen Crane (Garden City, N.Y. Doubleday, 1963)*
5. Instrument

In this research, the instrument of research is the writer himself, by reading two short stories The Veteran (1896) and Three Miraculous Soldiers (1892). The Complete Short Stories & Sketches of Stephen Crane (Garden City, N.Y. Doubleday, 1963)

6. Time and Place

The research begins on 2009 at English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Intrinsic Element

As the writer’s explain in chapter one, that there several aspects of short story, which the reader will need to know well, such as character, and character is arguably the most important single component of short story. In this second part of the research the writer tries to explain all about character and the characteristic, and when we talk about character we should know about characterization and also characteristic because definitely those words are related.

B. Definition Character

In literary work character can be use to create an event and determine the plot of story. Character is a person or a fictitious creation, which is created by author to represent what the author need to tell to the readers in short stories; character has an important role, because through a character we can know the totality of the story.

Some experts told about the meaning of character. There are some definitions of character as follow:

a. A character is a person of a specified kind (usually with many eccentricities); "a real character"; "a strange character"; "a friendly eccentric"; "the capable type"; "a mental case"

2 http://ardictionary.com/Character/4078; 24/03/2010
b. A character is some one in literary work who has some sort identity (it need not be a strong one), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name, and possibly thoughts going in the head.  

Characters: The fictional people who are part of the action of a literary.  

c. Character: some one who appears in a work is called character, the same word we use to refer to those qualities of mind, spirit, and behavior that make one individual different from every other.  

d. Character is the single most important element in the short story.  

Based on definition above, character is an author’s representations of a human being who are interpret as being endowed with moral, dispositional, an emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say. Another opinion also said by Robert Stanton “ Karakter merujuk pada percampuran dari berbagai kepentingan, keinginan, emosi, dan prinsip moral dari individu-individu tersebut”. Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of human being, specifically the inner self that determines though, speech and certain character to his characterization. Burhan Nurgiantoro said “ antara seorang tokoh dengan perwatakan yang dimilikinya merupakan suatu kepaduan yang utuh. Penyebutan nama tokoh tertentu tak jarang langsung mensyaratkan kepada kita perwatakan yang dimilikinya”. Through dialogue, and commentary, literature makes these interaction interesting by portraying characters who caring about,
rooting for, and even loving, although there are also character whom public may laugh, dislike or even hate.

C. Kinds of Character

The main character is the most dominant character and often involves with the other characters that exist in a story. The major or main characters are those we see more of over a longer period of time, we learn more about them, and we think of them as more complex and, therefore, frequently more” realistic” than the minor characters, the figures who fill out the story.9

Minor character is the figure that plays no central role in a story, Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kuehner said “Character other than major characters are classified as minor character.”10 Minor character is needed to support the major character.

Below types of characters:

1. Protagonist and Antagonist

The major character is sometime called a Protagonist whose conflict with an Antagonist may spark the story’s conflict. Protagonist is the major character with whom we generally sympathize.11 The antagonist is the character or force against which the protagonist struggles.12

---

9 Paul Hunter, J. et al., Op cit. p.102
12 Robert Diyanni, Op cit. p.1187
2. Static and Dynamic

Static character is a character who does not change in any significant way during the course of the work. Static character is a character who changes in some significant way during the course of the work.

3. Flat and Round

According to E.M Forster suggests that the degree to which fictional characters are realistic classifies them as round or flat.

A round character is a three-dimensional character complex enough to be able to surprise the reader without losing credibility. A flat character is one whom Forster deems incapable of surprising the reader. Flat character are to be while minor character and round character are to be while major character.

D. Description of Characterization

Character all the product of characterization that is to say they have been made in particular way. The kind conversations they have, the thing they do their appearance and so on are the particular ways in which the author has chosen to characterize of his or her character.

In other thing is to get the real description about character, Prof.Dr. Henry Guntur Tarigan on his book, he said “seorang tokoh adalah suatu complex (complex of potensialities of action) bagi sejumlah gerak yang berseda-beda, tetapi tentu saja tidak untuk semua jenis gerak, hanya hanya bagi jenis-jenis

---

14 Ibid. p.40
A figure is a complex but not for all of figures, sometimes some of figures can be appropriate to another figure in the setting of story. The important one is how the figure make a motion as comfortable he/she can.

In other words, characterization is a method and character is a product of method. Characterization can be narrative description with explicit judgment. Character creation is the art of characterization what the author does to bring a character to life.17

Many opinions from the expert method to understand the characterization, they are:

1. Direct characterization. The narrator or a character summarize or tells the reader what another character looks like or person he or she is.18

2. Indirect characterization. Narrators, describe without comment, a character’s appearance or dress. In this way they suggest something about the character’s personality.19

3. Description or report. Description what a person does in the story often gives public remembrance to the figure.20

4. Action. Character can be established by action which we learn something about him or his.21
5. Through a character’s thought or conversation. Think how much we learn about him or her though in conversation so much comment.\textsuperscript{22}

All off the definitions and methods above make the writer to analyze characteristic of main character in two short stories by Stephen Crane. The writer will explain and give the roof of each character in chapter three.

\textsuperscript{22} Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kuehner. \textit{Op cit.} p.97
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

According to Burhan Nurgiyantoro, a figure can be categorized into naming type all at one, as an example as figure-protagonist-develop-typical. They present many actions and create understanding in reading that builds the story. The presentation of the character can be flat or round character and static or dynamic.

The two short stories by Stephen Crane have two main characters that dominate the story and also they present actions that build the short stories. Two main characters in short stories are Mary or Maria (Tree miraculous shoulders) and old Fleming (The Veteran).

A. Data Description of Main Character

1. Mary’s Characteristic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Corpus / Quotation</th>
<th>Paragraph/Line/Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Then she arose with sudden fortitude and cried: &quot;Why, there isn't anybody there! I know there isn't.&quot; She marched down into the kitchen. In her face was dread, as if she half expected to confront something, but the room was empty. She cried joyously: &quot;There's nobody here! Come on down, ma.&quot; She ran to the kitchen door and locked it.</td>
<td>24/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35/1/5</td>
<td>Mary caught her breath, throwing her hand up to her throat. &quot;Oh!&quot; she said, &quot;you--you frightened me!&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95/1/12</td>
<td>The girl sat in the new gloom of the kitchen and watched. The soldiers lit a lantern and hung it in the barn. Its rays made the form of the sentry seem gigantic. Horses whinnied from the orchard. There was a low hum of human voices. Sometimes small detachments of troopers rode past the front of the house. The girl heard the abrupt calls of sentries. She fetched some food and ate it from her hand, standing by the window. She was so afraid that something would occur that she barely left her post for an instant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106/1/13</td>
<td>During the time of this incident, the girl had nearly swooned. Her hands searched weakly over the boards for something to which to cling. With the pallor of the dying she had watched the downward sweep of the officer's arm, which after all had only brought forth a handful of feed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156/1/20</td>
<td>The girl felt a cry of warning arising to her lips as she gazed at this sentry. She noted every detail of his facial expression. She saw, moreover, his mass of brown hair bunching disgracefully about his ears, his clear eyes lit now with a hard, cold light, his forehead puckered in a mighty scowl, the ring upon the third finger of the left hand. &quot;Oh, they won't kill him! Surely they won't kill him!&quot; The noise of the fight in the orchard was the loud music, the thunder and...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lightning, the rioting of the tempest which people love during the critical scene of a tragedy.

The girl who knelt beside the body upon the floor turned toward them her lamenting eyes and cried: "He's not dead, is he? He can't be dead?"

2. Kind  "Where did you come from? Did--did you escape from the--the Yankees?"

Mary went and patted his nose. "Well, if you are hungry, I can get you something," she told the men. "Or you might come to the house."

"Well, I can bring you something," cried the girl eagerly, "won't you let me bring you something?"

"Well, "said the soldier with embarrassment, "we hain’t had much. If you could bring us a little snack--like--just a snack--we’d—"

The girl and the three men peered from the shadows of the barn. The view of the road was intersected by tree trunks and a little henhouse. However, they could see many horsemen streaming down the road. The horsemen were in blue. "Oh, hide--hide--hide!" cried the girl, with a sob in her voice.

The girl espied the great feed-box. She ran to it and lifted the lid. "Here! here!" she called. "Get in here."

The girl smoothed a pillow carefully for her mother's head. "No, ma. They're here yet. But they haven't hurt anything--it doesn't seem. Will I get you

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lightning, the rioting of the tempest which people love during the critical scene of a tragedy.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The girl who knelt beside the body upon the floor turned toward them her lamenting eyes and cried: &quot;He's not dead, is he? He can't be dead?&quot;</td>
<td>161/1/21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Where did you come from? Did--did you escape from the--the Yankees?&quot;</td>
<td>35/1/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary went and patted his nose. &quot;Well, if you are hungry, I can get you something,&quot; she told the men. &quot;Or you might come to the house.&quot;</td>
<td>45/3/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Well, I can bring you something,&quot; cried the girl eagerly, &quot;won't you let me bring you something?&quot;</td>
<td>47/1/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Well, &quot;said the soldier with embarrassment, &quot;we hain’t had much. If you could bring us a little snack--like--just a snack--we’d—&quot;</td>
<td>50/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The girl and the three men peered from the shadows of the barn. The view of the road was intersected by tree trunks and a little henhouse. However, they could see many horsemen streaming down the road. The horsemen were in blue. &quot;Oh, hide--hide--hide!&quot; cried the girl, with a sob in her voice.</td>
<td>53/1/7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The girl espied the great feed-box. She ran to it and lifted the lid. &quot;Here! here!&quot; she called. &quot;Get in here.&quot;</td>
<td>91/1/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The girl smoothed a pillow carefully for her mother's head. &quot;No, ma. They're here yet. But they haven't hurt anything--it doesn't seem. Will I get you</td>
<td>91/1/11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
something to eat?"

2. Mr. Fleming’s Characteristic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Corpus / Quotation</th>
<th>Paragraph/Line/Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Brave</td>
<td>With his opened knife in his hand old Fleming himself had gone headlong into the barn, where the stifling smoke swirled with the air currents, and where could be heard in its fullness the terrible chorus of the flames, laden with tones of hate and death, a hymn of wonderful ferocity.</td>
<td>22/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He flung a blanket over an old mare's head, cut the halter close to the manger, led the mare to the door, and fairly kicked her out to safety. He returned with the same blanket, and rescued one of the work horses. He took five horses out, and then came out himself, with his clothes bravely on fire. He had no whiskers, and very little hair on his head. They soused five pailfuls of water on him. His eldest son made a clean miss with the sixth pailful, because the old man had turned and was running down the decline and around to the basement of the barn, where were the stanchions of the cows. Some one noticed at the time that he ran very lamely, as if one of the frenzied horses had smashed his hip.</td>
<td>23/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>&quot;Why, it's sure death!&quot; &quot;He would never get out!&quot; &quot;Why, it's suicide for a man to go in there!&quot; Old Fleming stared absent-mindedly at the open doors. &quot;The poor little things!&quot; he said. He rushed into the barn.</td>
<td>31/3/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Care</td>
<td>Old Fleming staggered. It was true: they had forgotten the two colts in the box-stalls at the back of the barn. &quot;Boys,&quot; he said, &quot;I must try to get 'em out.&quot;</td>
<td>31/1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old Fleming took a fork, beat off the cow, and dragged the paralysed Swede to the open air. When they had rescued all the cows save one, which had so fastened herself that she could not be moved an inch, they returned to the front of the barn, and stood sadly, breathing like men who had reached the final point of human effort.</td>
<td>27/1/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot; Old Fleming stared absent-mindedly at the open doors. &quot;The poor little things!&quot; he said. He rushed into the barn.</td>
<td>32/4/4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Honest</td>
<td>The veteran looked down and grinned. Observing his manner, the entire group tittered. &quot;Well, I guess I was,&quot; he answered finally. &quot;Pretty well scared, sometimes. Why, in my first battle I thought the sky was falling down. I thought the world was coming to an end. You bet I was scared.&quot;</td>
<td>4/1/1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
"Why, yes, that was true enough, Jimmie. It was my first fight, and there was an awful lot of noise, you know."

B. CHARACTER ANALYSIS

Here, the writer will analyze the characteristic of two main characters by using the quotations that can be found from the character in two short stories. The character is alive like creature in fictional story. It is presented with the characteristic and clues that are described in the story such as actions, person’s speech, descriptions, environments, thoughts and explanations.

MARY’S CHARACTERISTIC

Mary is a heroine for her family. Since her father and other brother go to war, she remains only with her mother at home. She has been confronted by problems which even an adult is not guaranteed ready to face it.

She must take care of her mother from all unexpected possibilities. Furthermore, it was in condition of war. Any possibilities can happen anytime; therefore she must keep the completeness of her family. To understand the character of Mary in solving the problem, we can see from her characteristic as follow.

1. Afraid

Mary's fear begins when a lot of soldiers stand a camp around their house. In the house, there are only two women: Mary and her mother. She only lives with her mother because her father (John Hinckson), her uncle (Asa), and her cousin
(Bill Parker) are going as soldiers for fighting or for long street. What Mary regrets is why her father, uncle and cousin are not at home when she needs their existence to take care of her and her mother.

Mary becomes really afraid, moreover she hasn't known really how to solve the problem with her still very young age. This is one of the impacts from the war. At the time Mary is feels the fears and anxieties because to do things she has never done before such as to save their home from the soldiers. She has also confused what to do when she knows about something that threatens she and her mother. Other statements that support Mary’s character can be seen in the paragraph below:

Then she arose with sudden fortitude and cried: "Why, there isn't anybody there! I know there isn't." She marched down into the kitchen. In her face was dread, as if she half expected to confront something, but the room was empty. (Crane 1892, 03)

From the statement above we can understand that Mary is afraid and doesn’t feel comfortable with the soldiers. She guess there is anybody (soldier) in the kitchen that want to hurt her and her mother because they hear some noises from the kitchen such as bass humming of the kettle and the sound are sinister. With her fear, Mary continues her walk, when she approaches the last step, the fire suddenly crack explosively that make Mary screams.

She feels afraid and tries to make sure what happen in the kitchen, but it’s only the fire. Although Mary is afraid, she wishes that she can get space so that she can handle their bad condition. In other condition, she sometimes does odd things like running around hall without knowing the purpose.
It’s an expression of her fears from what she experiences. Sometimes she also asks her mother what she must do in these conditions but her mother doesn’t give her the best answer.

When Mary wants to know something happen in the barn she shocked with Three Miraculous Soldier then Mary is feel afraid by the sudden.

Mary caught her breath, throwing her hand up to her throat. "Oh!" she said, "you—you frightened me!" (Crane 1892, 5)

In the frightening situation, Mary tries to step carefully and always watches every corner of her house intensively. Once time, she is surprised by the sudden appearance of the Three Miraculous Soldiers in front of her. Spontaneously, she screams saying to them “you—you frightened me!” Mary's fear at that time is a natural response of a young girl that is only accompanied by her mother. So, it is normal for her to be afraid and scared when she shows the sudden appearance of Three Miraculous Soldiers in front of her.

What should she do? She has to think about how to solve the problem by her self. In her condition of fear, Mary sometime becomes very gloomy but, in her gloom she also thinks something and always keeps watching soldiers from inside the house. It can be seen in the statement as follow:

The girl sat in the new gloom of the kitchen and watched. The soldiers lit a lantern and hung it in the barn. Its rays made the form of the sentry seem gigantic. Horses whinnied from the orchard. There was a low hum of human voices. Sometimes small detachments of troopers rode past the front of the house. The girl heard the abrupt calls of sentries. She fetched some food and ate it from her hand, standing by the window. She was so afraid that something would occur that she barely left her post for an instant. (Crane 1892, 12)
From the statement above, we know that Mary is very afraid of a lot of soldiers around her home. The text above tells about how Mary tries to save three miraculous soldiers from the other soldiers in the barn. She is afraid if the other soldiers hurt them because she believes that the three miraculous soldiers are good person.

During the time of this incident, the girl had nearly swooned. Her hands searched weakly over the boards for something to which to cling. With the pallor of the dying she had watched the downward sweep of the officer’s arm, which after all had only brought forth a handful of feed. (Crane 1892, 13)

After having some dialogue between Mary and Three Miraculous Soldiers, finally they have made relationship. Since then, Mary feels that she has responsibility to secure the Three Miraculous Soldiers of their enemies. Then, she hides them in the barn of her house. One day, there come officer to her barn of her house in order to check it. Mary, at the same time, feels very afraid. She is afraid if the officer will find the Three Miraculous Soldiers whom she hides in the feed box in the barn.

Mary’s fear is getting harder when the officer open the feed box. But surprisingly, there is nothing the officer find in the feedbox except some pieces of food. After she sees what just happen to the three miraculous soldiers who vanish, she gets little shock and she hardly believes it.

The girl felt a cry of warning arising to her lips as she gazed at this sentry. She noted every detail of his facial expression. She saw, moreover, his mass of brown hair bunching disgracefully about his ears, his clear eyes lit now with a hard, cold light, his forehead puckered in a mighty scowl, the ring upon the third finger of the left hand. "Oh, they won't kill him! Surely they won't kill him!" The noise of the fight in the orchard was the
loudmusic, the thunder and lightning, the rioting of the tempest which people love during the critical scene of a tragedy. (Crane 1892, 20)

From knot hole of her house, Mary watches the activity of the army with fear. She hears a shouting from one of the army “step back” with a gun pointing to one of the prisoner. As if she wants to scream and says” oh they wont kill him, surely they wont kill him!

Mary is worried if the officer will kill one of their prisoners. She doesn’t want to see a murder happen in her environment. However, she can do nothing except hoping that there will be no murder happens in front of her. She can do nothing because she is just a little girl who has no power, moreover she is very afraid.

The girl who knelt beside the body upon the floor turned toward them her lamenting eyes and cried: "He's not dead, is he? He can't be dead?” (Crane 1892, 21)

Mary is a woman like the other woman. She does what woman does such as easy to cry, to get touched, and to feel afraid and so on. When Mary hears a sound of a shot from one of the soldiers, she is surprised and then she tries to see what happen. There, she finds out that some one has been shot and fall down to the ground. Spontaneously Mary comes approaching the man who has been shot. With tears in her eyes, Mary encourages her self to ask one of soldiers “he’s not dead, is he?

Mary’s fear is that she has no capability to see the death passing by in front of her. So she tries to convince her self by asking to people around her “He can’t be dead?”
She always watches the barn from the window where the three miraculous soldiers is hiding, she want to come into the barn but she sees many soldiers around it, so she keeps waiting for a good time to come there unseen by that soldiers. When she feels comfort with the situation, she starts going towards the barn carefully.

Mary wants to throws away all her fear but it increases when seeing the reality. She has been a victim of war even she doesn’t realize that she has been. This can cause the child becomes hard-controlled and can block their creativity as a child who will grow adult.

2. Kind

When Mary and her mother are scared at home, they suddenly heard suspicious voice from the kitchen. Then Mary directly goes to the kitchen to make sure what really happen but she doesn’t find anyone over there and then she went to the barn where she find three miraculous soldiers that surprise her.

"Where did you come from? Did--did you escape from the--the Yankees?" (Crane 1892, 5)

From the text above, we know that Mary tries to make a friendship question for three miraculous shoulders although; she seems difficult to make friend in the beginning to them.

Mary directly asks something to one of them, “did you escape from the Yankees” then they are laughed and said “ No, m’m, m’m. They never cotch us.
We was in a muss down the road yere about two mile”\textsuperscript{23}. Mary then realizes that they are not a part of the soldiers who camp around her house. After knowing the fact, Mary feels happy. The other proof that Mary has a kind character can be seen in the conversation below:

Mary went and patted his nose. "Well, if you are hungry, I can get you something," she told the men. Or you might come to the house."\textsuperscript{24} (Crane 1892, 6)

From the explanation above there is a good conversation between Mary and three miraculous soldiers. With her kindness, she wishes to make friend with them. In the conversation before, the three miraculous soldiers tell about cavalry “but if they was in the cavalry—the cavalry—“Mary interrupted him unintentionally. “Are you hungry?” she asked.\textsuperscript{24} Mary assumes they must be hungry because their job is a soldier although they are from the infantry or the cavalry. She will no longer hesitate to offer food for three miraculous soldiers and offers them for staying at her house, more conversation that indicates that Mary is a kind woman can be found as follow:

“Well, I can bring you something,” cried the girl eagerly. "won’t you let me bring you something?"

“Well.” Said the soldier with embarrassment,” we hain’t had much. If you could bring us a little snack--like--just a snack--we’d—“ (Crane 1892, 6)

From the text above, we can find how kind Mary is. With that Mary's kindness, soldiers unhesitatingly accept Mary's offer for food and stay at her home. At the same time, Mary and three miraculous soldiers sees the other soldier

\textsuperscript{23} Ibid. p.5
\textsuperscript{24} Ibid. p.6
approaching her house. It makes Mary panic because the three soldiers is the enemy of the soldiers who is camping around her house. Then, she looks for a place for three miraculous soldiers to hide. Before Mary get the place for three miraculous soldiers to hide, the soldiers have hidden themselves in great feed-box. Further statement as follow:

The girl espied the great feed-box.
She ran to it and lifted the lid.
"Here! Here!" she called. "Get in here." (Crane 1892, 7)

From the text above we know that Mary is very kind to everybody who is nearby her as long as she feels comfort with them. Mary wants to hide the three miraculous soldiers from the soldiers who is camping around her home, in the barn but she doesn’t know where is the comfort place for them, in the same time she sees the great feed-box then she call them to hide there “she ran to it and lifted the lid. Here! Here! She called. Get in here”. Although Mary is still not mature enough, she can overcome any problem that seems difficult to solve. For Mary, war can not limit her to do something good like helping those three miraculous soldiers. For her, doing something good can be done whenever and wherever she wants.

The girl and the three men peered from the shadows of the barn. The view of the road was intersected by tree trunks and a little henhouse. However, they could see many horsemens streaming down the road. The horsemens were in blue. "Oh, hide--hide--hide!" cried the girl, with a sob in her voice. (Crane 1892, 7)

Mary always tries to be a good girl for whoever she knows in every situation and condition. One time, when Mary and the Three Miraculous soldiers are watching the movement of many horsemens from the barn, suddenly one of the
horsemen approaches the barn where Mary and Three Miraculous Soldiers are hiding in. at the same time, Mary asks the Three Miraculous Soldier to hide so that they can’t be seen by the horsemen. From that story, we can conclude that Mary is a girl who always does a good did.

Mary’s mom is very shocked with many shoulders around their house, she always hide in her bedroom, she also cries in anytime. Mary must do something positive to convince her mother that the soldiers have not hurt anything.

The girl smoothed a pillow carefully for her mother's head. "No, ma. They're here yet. But they haven't hurt anything--it doesn't seem. Will I get you something to eat?" (Crane 1892, 11)

From the statement above, we know that Mary is kind woman especially to her mother. She loves her mother and always pays attention to circumstances of her mother; to others people who just she knows she can do kindness, moreover to her mother who give births her and raise her with loves. She understands her mother’s condition; she always tries to make her comfortable by offering her mother food or something else. She doesn’t want to loss her mother any way so she attempts as good as possible to make her mother happy.

Mr. Fleming’s Characteristic

Mr. Fleming is an old man who is a veteran; he often spends the time with a person who is close to him like his grandchild. When he was a soldier, he was known as a brave soldier so that he was chosen as a leader in his team. Many people believed the rumor of old man bravery when he was soldier, yet still some people around him don’t really believe that rumor.
At one moment, there is fire at barn surrounding of his house that is caused by the Swede who is drunk. That fire is happening in the night while people are falling asleep. At that quiet night, suddenly the old man heard clamor of one Swede "The Barn Fire". Hearing that word, Mr. Fleming directly wake up and take knife then go to the place of occurrence.

With his strength, he saves breed animal and people from the fire. By that occurrence, the old man has proved and ensured all people that he still has a struggle of a soldier and it clearly proved that he is always ready to protect anyone from something bad. To understand the character of Mr. Fleming in solving the problem, we can see from his characteristic as follow:

1. **Brave**

   Mr. Fleming was very brave. It can be seen when he was chosen as leader in his team because of his bravery. He also tells how his first experience is while he was in war. It can be seen in statement as follow:

   Mr. Fleming is only a veteran who only spends his time with people whom he loves around him. With his bravery and big spirit he wants to be a good man for another people. We can see his brave character in the statement as follow:

   With his opened knife in his hand old Fleming himself had gone headlong into the barn, where the stifling smoke swirled with the air currents, and where could be heard in its fullness the terrible chorus of the flames, laden with tones of hate and death, a hymn of wonderful ferocity. (Crane 1892, 3)
One time in the night, fire is happening in their barn behind the house. In addition, there are still many valuable things in the barn that must be saved. At that moment, Mr. Fleming has just wanted to sleep when he hears the Swede’s shout “fire” then he directly wakes up and prepares his knife and goes into the barn. Over there, he sees fire is burning the barn. Some people are trying to extinguish fire with water while in other side; some people are only screaming hysteria and running away to save themselves.

Mr. Old Fleming comes unhesitant into the barn and save anything which he is able to save. Without caring of his own safety, he fights against the fire and finally can save some of the animals in the barn. The other characteristic from Mr. Old Fleming described in the statement as follow:

He flung a blanket over an old mare’s head, cut the halter close to the manger, led the mare to the door, and fairly kicked her out to safety. He returned with the same blanket, and rescued one of the work horses. He took five horses out, and then came out himself, with his clothes bravely on fire. He had no whiskers and very little hair on his head. They soosed five pailfuls of water on him. His eldest son made a clean miss with the sixth pailful, because the old man had turned and was running down the decline and around to the basement of the barn, where were the stanchions of the cows. Some one noticed at the time that he ran very lamely, as if one of the frenzied horses had smashed his hip. (Crane 1892, 3)

With the statement above, we know that even though Mr. Fleming is an old man, he does a great job and shows a brave action like what he had done when he was a soldier in his young time.

He comes into the barn to save many things. Over there, he sees horses and then he flung a blanket over their head one by one in order that the horse will
not be wild. He cut the halter and then let horses out from the barn. Unfortunately, one of the horses had smashed his hip. However, that smash on his hip is nothing for the old man if it is compared to the trouble that he got during the war.

Why, it's sure death!" "He would never get out!" "Why, it's suicide for a man to go in there!" Old Fleming stared absent-mindedly at the open doors. "The poor little things!" he said. He rushed into the barn. (Crane 1892, 4)

When Mr. Fleming has rescued all things from the burning barn and also the Swede, with suddenly the Swede is crying and said “the colts! The colts! You have forgot the colts!” That true: they had forgotten the two colts in the box-stall at the back of the barn. Said Mr. Fleming” (Crane 1892, 4)

Without doubtful Mr. Fleming go towards the barn which all people are hesitant for his safety when he is trying come to the burning barn. With his bravery he rushed into the barn, but when he is on the barn the roof felt in then he is never come back again and the peoples are believe that Mr. Fleming was brave and heroic, with his bravery he is ready to sacrifice his self for others.

2. Care

Mr. Fleming not only is a brave man but he also has another good characteristic, that is, care person. We can find out this characteristic as follow:

Old Fleming staggered. It was true:
they had forgotten the two colts in the box-stall
at the back of the barn. "Boys,
" he said, "I must try to get 'em out. (Crane 1892, 4)

When Mr. Fleming feels that all things have been saved from the barn, suddenly he realizes that there are still two colts in the barn that have not been
saved yet. Then, He prepare again to get into barn but people try to prevents him doing it because they think that if he go into the fired barn again to save the colts, he will not be able to go out. Finally, the old man remains entering the barn to save two colts and that was the last time that the people can see the old man cause the old man never return again from the barn. He is died.

Spirit of care that is owned by Mr. Fleming always lives in his soul; no matter he is still young or already old. What in his mind is that he must protect peoples from danger that they face no matter it will take his life or not. Other statement that enforces the character mentioned above can be seen in this statement:

Old Fleming took a fork, beat off the cow, and dragged the paralysed Swede to the open air. When they had rescued all the cows save one, which had so fastened herself that she could not be moved an inch, they returned to the front of the barn, and stood sadly, breathing like men who had reached the final point of human effort. (Crane 1892, 3)

Mr. Fleming wants to rescue all cows by taking a fork and use it to beat the cow to out from the barn. Mr. Fleming and peoples had rescued all the cows but one because that cow fastened and can’t be moved an inch. Mr. Fleming also brings out Swede to the open air from the fire. So it clearly proves that Mr. Fleming always cares of his neighbor.

We also can see the same character of Mr. Fleming in the statement as follow:

Old Fleming stared absent-mindedly at the open doors.
The poor little things!” he said. He rushed into the barn. (Crane 1892, 4)
From the statement above we know that Mr. Fleming is trying to remember what else he had forgotten from the fire and what he has saved. In fact, there are two colts again that have not been rescued from the fire and it annoys his mind. He looks so quiet but tries to think how to safe those two colts.

Without thinking any longer, he returns into the barn even if he knows the big risk he will get. All peoples also say “Why, it’s suicide for a man to go in there!” That means a suicide for any one who returns to that burning barn.

Finally when Mr. Fleming return to the barn, the roof fell in and smoke blow out to the sky and Mr. Fleming is never seen again. He has gone away with all power he has. With all his impressing done, he wants to make all peoples remember that he was really a brave veteran who is kind, care, honest. It also proves that his age never prevent him from doing something good and heroic.

3. Honest

Mr. Fleming is an honest person. He always tells the truth to anyone whom he recognizes or not. With his honesty, many people appreciate and respect him. Mr. Fleming is proud of his honesty. To find the characteristic of Mr. Fleming we can see the conversation as follow:

The veteran looked down and grinned. Observing his manner, the entire group tittered. "Well, I guess I was," he answered finally. "Pretty well scared, sometimes. Why, in my first battle I thought the sky was falling down. I thought the world was coming to an end. You bet I was scared. (Crane 1892, 1)
From the conversation above, we know that Mr. Fleming is very honest. Although it is something embarrassing to tell the truth about his fear in his first battle, he still tells his experiences to all people in the grocer. No matter how it will lessen his dignity, he honestly tells about his fear.

Peoples are asking whether it is true that he was a veteran then he answered “Well, I guess I was,” and then he tell the story of his first battle in wars, the story of that he thought the sky was falling down and the world was coming to him. It’s really horrible. Other honest character of Fleming can be seen as follows:

Why, yes, that was true enough, Jimmie.
It was my first fight, and there was an awful lot of noise, you know. (Crane 1892, 2)

From the conversation above, we can see Mr. Fleming who is having conversation with his grandchild. In that conversation, his grandchild (Jimmie) asking him whether what people said in the grocer is true or not? Mr. Fleming with his little smile then answers:

“Yes that true enough Jimmie”. Mr. Fleming tells to Jimmie how awful he was when he was in war. He said that it was his first fight in war in his life.

Mr. Fleming always shows good characters to others, one of which is his honesty, therefore, he is always appreciated by peoples who recognize him.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the research finding, then the writer wants to make some conclusion about them. In this paper, the writer discusses analysis two main characters used in the *Three Miraculous Soldiers* and *The Veteran By Stephen Crane*.

**Mary** is a girl that is responsible and also has become a heroin to her family. The main power of her is the bravery that she has so that she can beat the fear in herself. What she faces aren’t the girls of her age or the civilians but the large-bodied and fully armed soldiers. By the name of love which she has for her mother, she could do anything for the sake of her mother. A difficult circumstance has made her more mature in her attitude and action. Therefore, she always gets a solution to the problem that he faces.

**Mr. Fleming** is a veteran with a noble soul. He will do anything to help the people surround him. With his kind character that he owns, he finally gives his life in his trying to take out the colt from the burning barn. Mr. Fleming is also famous for his bravery that he has. The bravery that remains attached on him since he became a soldier until he becomes a veteran. Bravery and kindness that he has made the people around him proud of himself and make people realized how noble the people who do well and sincerely is.

The two short stories do not describe the destruction of war. The stories expose another side of war, through Mary and Fleming there is good impact of
war, the humanity (courage, sacrifice, kindness) side of those who live in war
time.

B. Suggestions

In this study, the writer discusses character as one of intrinsic element of
the short story. As the two main characters in the two short stories, Mary and Mr.
Fleming have strong characters, the writer believes that two majors are interesting
characters. However, the writer has some suggestion for the readers who interest
to analyze these short stories. If the readers interest in analyzing the character
deeper, the readers can us character approach. Then, relate it with the character
aspect the characters have in order to find any correlation between their
characteristics to their characters background.

The readers not only can analyze these two short stories by using
characteristic approach, as the writer does, but also by using social approach. By
using social approach, it is hoped that the readers can discover the social problem
around the characters of two short stories which may support the understanding of
the character analysis.

Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for all students of
English Department, especially the students at letters and Humanities faculty of
the state Islamic university, Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Websites:


http://www.americanliterature.com/Crane/SS/TheVeteran.html 24/03/2010

http://ardictionary.com/Character/4078;24/03/2010.
A. Background of the Study

Various works of literature have been produced either in the form of prose, drama, films, and short stories. Short story is a literary work that is poured into a paper. Like other literary works, short stories have also elements of intrinsic, one of them is character. To turn the reader's imagination to the characters in a story, a story writer gives the characteristics of the character. Sometimes the character is a projection of self or others nearby. Arnold Bennett said, the foundation of good fiction is character-creation and nothing else.¹

Character is the most important element in a fiction. Without character, there would be no plot and hence, a story for a reader of fiction, the primary attraction in the characters. To make readers understand easily the content, a writer must create a short story which has interesting value to the readers and can deliver the content of the story and the story line simply, so that readers can enjoy the story. The writer will see the element of short story, intrinsic one. The element that can be more analyzed is character. Character that arises will be able to satisfy the interests of readers, and by

appropriate word choices in depicting the characters are memorable, a literary work becomes a great literature.

Sometimes public cannot get the writer’s mean and it can create misunderstanding. Therefore public need more research in literature to clear the misunderstanding and explain the writer’s need for his work. Meanwhile, there is an argument that literary work is an autonomy structure. It’s a unit which is built by the elements that has relation to each other. Structure must be analyzed based on its own structure, without correlating it with historical background writers mean and readers.

There are many approaches to analyze literary work; one of them is character analyzes. It studies characters in stories, novel, short story and drama. In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing the character viewed from the relationship major and minor character in two short stories: The Veteran and Three Miraculous Soldiers by; Stephen Crane.

Three Miraculous Soldiers, the girl (Mary or Maria) is the main character of the story. She is kind, friendly and humane. In the story she is very worried about the situation in her surrounding home because there are many soldiers with their weapon.

The girl always peeps from the home to ensure the soldiers activities in outside. She always observes each corner if there is something or check whether the windows and doors are locked properly. She is very afraid. She remains to observe the situation of old Santo (horse) in a horse stable, she is very care about old Santo
(horse) in a horse stable. For her, old Santo is one of the worth property that she has. At one time she is asked by her mother to lock the kitchen’s door because her mother does not sure if the door is locked. Also, her mother hears the disturbing voice from the kitchen.

She keeps walking slowly towards the barn. Suddenly, she is surprised by three men in gray uniforms in the barn. Because she feels that three men are good person, she is treating them as close friends by offering them food. A sudden, some other soldiers come and ask her for the barn to be used as a place to rest their prisoners.

The girl is very afraid on the happening of encounter among soldier with the captive outdoors of her house. She cries hysterical when one of prisoner is shot, and a young heroic says "this bizarre once, why her cries like lunatic above her enemy’s " at the same time their Lieutenant said” War changes many things; but it doesn't change everything, thank God!"

*The Veteran*, Mr. Fleming is the main character of the story. Story tells about the old man his name is Fleming, he was a veteran but now he is just an old man. In his team he was a good sergeant, the old man has declared that he has always been a lion. He is a brave veteran but some people assume that he is a liar and they laugh at him when he tells a story on his past. But, Mr. Fleming doesn’t care of what people say because he is already proud to have become a Tough warrior.

Mr. Fleming also has a big fan at him. He is small Jim of its own grandchildren who always goes together wherever Mr. Fleming goes. One night in his
house, accidentally, he has shown to people that he really a Taft and brave man. At that night, the barn is burning because of the carelessness of the drunken Swede. In the barn, there are some concubine ox and horse. Everybody scream fire…fire… but no one tries to stop the fire. What they do is only seeing and waiting. Suddenly, With his opened knife in his hand old Fleming, himself has gone ahead into the fire, he saves all existing concubine except two horses which fall into oblivion in warehouse, he has the spirit of combatant which stick at his soul as he is a soldier.

These two short stories have two main figures that are different in sex, age and occupation. Both of the main characters have relation with war. Mr. Fleming is veteran of war and Mary meets soldiers who hide in her warehouse. These two characters are described as having different background.

The two main characters have traumatic experience of the war. Mary experiences trauma when she is left by her father, uncle and cousin to fight in war. Mr. Fleming is a veteran who also experiences trauma due to his involvement in previous war. It is interesting to analyze their character and to analyze how they describe the war.

B. Focus of the Study

To make the analyses easier, the research focuses is needed to control the result validity of research to minimize deviation and mistakes in the research. As the background above, the writer focuses on the element of main character and the characteristic in the short story.
C. Research Question

Due to the focus of the study above, the research question is formulated as follow:

I. What are the characteristics of two major characters in two short stories?

D. Significance of the research

The result of this research is expected to give some deep information in recognizing two short stories, especially the characteristic of two main characters. The writer also hopes that this research will enrich the literary studies principally in understanding short story.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objective

The objective of this research is to know how the characteristic of main character

2. Method

The method that is used in this research is qualitative method and writer tries describing data analysis that has correlation with the method.

3. Technique of data Analysis

The research describes two short stories by Stephen Crane: The Veteran and Three Miraculous Soldiers through some steps as following:

First, the writer reads two short stories as an object of research carefully and accurately.
Second, the writer read some books to find the topic for the research.

Third, the writer classifies the data by classifying the characteristic of the main character in two short stories then analyzes that characteristic.

4. Analysis unit

Analysis unit that is used in this research is the two short stories by Stephen Crane:

The Veteran (1896) and Three Miraculous Soldiers (1892).

*The Complete Short Stories & Sketches of Stephen Crane (Garden City, N.Y. Doubleday, 1963)*

5. Instrument

In this research, the instrument of research is the writer himself, by reading two short stories The Veteran (1896) and Three Miraculous Soldiers (1892). *The Complete Short Stories & Sketches of Stephen Crane (Garden City, N.Y. Doubleday, 1963)*

6. Time and Place

The research begins on 2009 at English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

**F. Theoretical Framework**

1. Intrinsic Element

As the writer’s explain in chapter one, that there several aspects of short story, which the reader will need to know well, such as character, and character is
arguably the most important single component of short story. In this second part of the research the writer tries to explain all about character and the characteristic, and when we talk about character we should know about characterization and also characteristic because definitely those words are related.

2. Definition Character

In literary work character can be used to create an event and determine the plot of story. Character is a person or a fictitious creation, which is created by author to represent what the author need to tell to the readers in short stories; character has an important role, because through a character we can know the totality of the story.

Some experts told about the meaning of character. There are some definitions of character as follow:

a. A character is a person of a specified kind (usually with many eccentricities); "a real character"; "a strange character"; "a friendly eccentric"; "the capable type"; "a mental case"²

b. A character is some one in literary work who has some sort identity (it need not be a strong one), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name, and possibly thoughts going in the head.³

Characters: The fictional people who are part of the action of a literary.⁴

²http://ardictionary.com/Character/4078; 24/03/2010
c. Character: some one who appears in a work is called character, the same word we use to refer to those qualities of mind, spirit, and behavior that make one individual different from every other.\(^5\)

d. Character is the single most important element in the short story.\(^6\)

Based on definition above, character is an author’s representations of a human being who are interpret as being endowed with moral, dispositional, an emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say. Another opinion also said by Robert Stanton “Karakter merujuk pada percampuran dari berbagai kepentingan, keinginan, emosi, dan prinsip moral dari individu-individu tersebut”.\(^7\) Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of human being, specifically the inner self that determines though, speech and certain character to his characterization. Burhan Nurgiantoro said “antara seorang tokoh dengan perwatakan yang dimiliknya merupakan suatu kepaduan yang utuh. Penyebutan nama tokoh tertentu tak jarang langsung mengisyaratkan kepada kita perwatakan yang dimiliknya”.\(^8\) Through dialogue, and commentary, literature makes these interaction interesting by portraying characters who caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also character whom public may laugh, dislike or even hate.

3. Kinds of Character

The main character is the most dominant character and often involves with the other characters that exist in a story. The major or main characters are those we see

\(^6\) M. Sutton Larry, Journeys: An Introduction to Literature, (Boston: Holbrook press, Inc), p.4
\(^7\) Robert Stanton, Teori Fiksi . (Yogyakarta. Pustaka pelajar Offset. 2007). p. 33
more of over a longer period of time, we learn more about them, and we think of them as more complex and, therefore, frequently more” realistic” than the minor characters, the figures who fill out the story.9

Minor character is the figure that plays no central role in a story, Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kuehner said “Character other than major characters are classified as minor character.”10 Minor character is needed to support the major character.

Below types of characters:

a. Protagonist and Antagonist

The major character is sometime called a Protagonist whose conflict with an Antagonist may spark the story’s conflict. Protagonist is the major character with whom we generally sympathize.11 The antagonist is the character or force against which the protagonist struggles.12

b. Static and Dynamic

Static character is a character who does not change in any significant way during the course of the work.13 Dynamic character is a character who changes in some significant way during the course of the work.14

c. Flat and Round

---

12 Robert Diyanni,Op cit. p.1187
14 Ibid. p.40
According to E.M Forster suggests that the degree to which fictional characters are realistic classifies them as round or flat.

A round character is a three-dimensional character complex enough to be able to surprise the reader without losing credibility. A flat character is one whom Forster deems incapable of surprising the reader. Flat character are to be while minor character and round character are to be while major character.

4. Description of Characterization

Character all the product of characterization that is to say they have been made in particular way. The kind conversations they have, the thing they do their appearance and so on are the particular ways in which the author has chosen to characterize of his or her character.

In other thing is to get the real description about character, Prof.Dr. Henry Guntur Tarigan on his book, he said “seorang tokoh adalah suatu complex (complex of potensialities of action) bagi sejumlah gerak yang berseda-beda, tetapi tentu saja tidak untuk semua jenis gerak, hanya hanya bagi jenis-jenis gerak tertentu yang pada akhirnya dapat dianggap bersesuain dengan satu sama lain”.

A figure is a complex but not for all of figures, sometimes some of figures can be appropriate to another figure in the setting of story. The important one is how the figure make a motion as comfortable he/she can.

---

In other words, characterization is a method and character is a product of method. Characterization can be narrative description with explicit judgment. Character creation is the art of characterization what the author does to bring a character to life.\textsuperscript{17}

Many opinions from the expert method to understand the characterization, they are:

\begin{itemize}
  \item [a.] Direct characterization. The narrator or a character summarize or tells the reader what another character looks like or person he or she is.\textsuperscript{18}
  \item [b.] Indirect characterization. Narrators, describe without comment, a character’s appearance or dress. In this way they suggest something about the character’s personality.\textsuperscript{19}
  \item [c.] Description or report. Description what a person does in the story often gives public remembrance to the figure.\textsuperscript{20}
  \item [d.] Action. Character can be established by action which we learn something about him or his.\textsuperscript{21}
  \item [e.] Through a character’s thought or conversation. Think how much we learn about him or her though in conversation so much comment.\textsuperscript{22}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{17} Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kuehner. \textit{Op cit.} p.97
\textsuperscript{18} Ibid. p.98
\textsuperscript{19} Ibid. p.98
\textsuperscript{21} Ibid. p.110
\textsuperscript{22} Jane Bachman Gordon and Karen Kuehner. \textit{Op cit.} p.97
All the definitions and methods above make the writer to analyze characteristic of main character in two short stories by Stephen Crane. The writer will explain and give the roof of each character in chapter three.

G. Research Finding

According to Burhan Nurgiyantoro, a figure can be categorized into naming type all at one, as an example as figure-protagonist-develop-typical. They present many actions and create understanding in reading that builds the story. The presentation of the character can be flat or round character and static or dynamic.

The two short stories by Stephen Crane have two main characters that dominate the story and also they present actions that build the short stories. Two main characters in short stories are Mary or Maria (Tree miraculous shoulders) and old Fleming (The Veteran).

1. Data Description of Main Character

a. Mary’s Characteristic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Corpus / Quotation</th>
<th>Paragraph/Line/Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Then she arose with sudden fortitude and cried: &quot;Why, there isn't anybody there! I know there isn't.&quot; She marched down into the kitchen. In her face was dread, as if she half expected to confront something, but the room was empty. She cried joyously: &quot;There's nobody here! Come on down, ma.&quot; She ran to the kitchen door and locked it.</td>
<td>24/1/3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mary caught her breath, throwing her hand up to her throat. &quot;Oh!&quot; she said, &quot;you--you frightened me!&quot;</td>
<td>35/1/5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The girl sat in the new gloom of the kitchen and watched. The soldiers lit a lantern and hung it in the barn. Its rays made the form of the sentry seem gigantic. Horses whinnied from the orchard. There was a low hum of human voices. Sometimes small detachments of troopers rode past the front of the house. The girl heard the abrupt calls of sentries. She fetched some food and ate it from her hand, standing by the window. She was so afraid that something would occur that she barely left her post for an instant.</td>
<td>95/1/12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>During the time of this incident, the girl had nearly swooned. Her hands searched weakly over the boards for something to which to cling. With the pallor of the dying she had watched the downward sweep of the officer's arm, which after all had only brought forth a handful of feed</td>
<td>106/1/13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The girl felt a cry of warning arising to her lips as she gazed at this sentry. She noted every detail of his facial expression. She saw, moreover, his mass of brown hair bunching disgracefully about his ears, his clear eyes lit now with a hard, cold light, his forehead puckered in a mighty scowl, the ring upon the third finger of the left hand. "Oh, they won't kill him! Surely they won't kill him!" The noise of the fight in the orchard was the loud music, the thunder and lightning, the rioting of the tempest which people love during the critical scene of a tragedy.

The girl who knelt beside the body upon the floor turned toward them her lamenting eyes and cried: "He's not dead, is he? He can't be dead?"

2. Kind
"Where did you come from? Did--did you escape from the--the Yankees?"

Mary went and patted his nose. "Well, if you are hungry, I can get you something," she told the men. "Or you might come to the house."

"Well, I can bring you something," cried the girl eagerly. "won't you let me bring you something?"

"Well. "said the soldier with embarrassment, "we hain't had much. If you could bring us a little snack--like--just a snack--we'd—“
The girl and the three men peered from the shadows of the barn. The view of the road was intersected by tree trunks and a little henhouse. However, they could see many horsemen streaming down the road. The horsemen were in blue. "Oh, hide--hide--hide!" cried the girl, with a sob in her voice.

The girl espied the great feed-box. She ran to it and lifted the lid. "Here! here!" she called. "Get in here."

The girl smoothed a pillow carefully for her mother's head. "No, ma. They're here yet. But they haven't hurt anything--it doesn't seem. Will I get you something to eat?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Corpus / Quotation</th>
<th>Paragraph/Line/Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Brave</td>
<td>With his opened knife in his hand old Fleming himself had gone headlong into the barn, where the stifling smoke swirled with the air currents, and where could be heard in its fullness the terrible chorus of the flames, laden with tones of hate and death, a hymn of wonderful ferocity.</td>
<td>22/1/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He flung a blanket over an old mare's head, cut the halter close to the manger, led the mare to the door, and fairly</td>
<td>23/1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Mr. Fleming’s Characteristic
kicked her out to safety. He returned with the same blanket, and rescued one of the work horses. He took five horses out, and then came out himself, with his clothes bravely on fire. He had no whiskers, and very little hair on his head. They soused five pailfuls of water on him. His eldest son made a clean miss with the sixth pailful, because the old man had turned and was running down the decline and around to the basement of the barn, where were the stanchions of the cows. Someone noticed at the time that he ran very lamely, as if one of the frenzied horses had smashed his hip.

"Why, it's sure death!" "He would never get out!" "Why, it's suicide for a man to go in there!" Old Fleming stared absent-mindedly at the open doors. "The poor little things!" he said. He rushed into the barn.

2. Care

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31/3/4</td>
<td>Old Fleming staggered. It was true: they had forgotten the two colts in the box-stalls at the back of the barn. &quot;Boys,&quot; he said, &quot;I must try to get 'em out.&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Old Fleming took a fork, beat off the cow, and dragged the paralysed Swede to the open air. When they had rescued all the cows save one, which had so fastened herself that she could not be moved an
inch, they returned to the front of the barn, and stood sadly, breathing like men who had reached the final point of human effort.

"Old Fleming stared absent-mindedly at the open doors. "The poor little things!" he said. He rushed into the barn.

32/4/4

3. Honest

The veteran looked down and grinned. Observing his manner, the entire group tittered. "Well, I guess I was," he answered finally. "Pretty well scared, sometimes. Why, in my first battle I thought the sky was falling down. I thought the world was coming to an end. You bet I was scared."

4/1/1

"Why, yes, that was true enough, Jimmie. It was my first fight, and there was an awful lot of noise, you know."

12/1/2

Here, the writer will analyze the characteristic of two main characters by using the quotations that can be found from the character in two short stories. The Character is alive like creature in fictional story. It is presented with the characteristic and clues that are described in the story such as actions, person’s speech, descriptions, environments, thoughts and explanations.

Mary’s Characteristic
Mary is a heroine for her family. Since her father and other brother go to war, she remains only with her mother at home. She has been confronted by problems which even an adult is not guaranteed ready to face it.

She must take care of her mother from all unexpected possibilities. Furthermore, it was in condition of war. Any possibilities can happen anytime; therefore she must keep the completeness of her family.

Mr. Fleming’s Characteristic

Mr. Fleming is an old man who is a veteran; he often spends the time with a person who is close to him like his grandchild. When he was a soldier, he was known as a brave soldier so that he was chosen as a leader in his team. Many people believed the rumor of old man bravery when he was soldier, yet still some people around him don’t really believe that rumor.

At one moment, there is fire at barn surrounding of his house that is caused by the Swede who is drunk. That fire is happening in the night while people are falling asleep. At that quiet night, suddenly the old man heard clamor of one Swede "The Barn Fire". Hearing that word, Mr. Fleming directly wake up and take knife then go to the place of occurrence.

With his strength, he saves breed animal and people from the fire. By that occurrence, the old man has proved and ensured all people that he still has a struggle
of a soldier and it clearly proved that he is always ready to protect anyone from something bad.

H. Conclusions and Suggestions

1. Conclusions

After analyzing the research finding, then the writer wants to make some conclusion about them. In this paper, the writer discusses analysis two main characters used in the *Three Miraculous Soldiers* and *The Veteran By Stephen Crane*.

Mary is a girl that is responsible and also has become a heroin to her family. The main power of her is the bravery that she has so that she can beat the fear in herself. What she faces aren’t the girls of her age or the civilians but the large-bodied and fully armed soldiers. By the name of love which she has for her mother, she could do anything for the sake of her mother. A difficult circumstance has made her more mature in her attitude and action. Therefore, she always gets a solution to the problem that he faces.

Mr. Fleming is a veteran with a noble soul. He will do anything to help the people surround him. With his kind character that he owns, he finally gives his life in his trying to take out the colt from the burning barn. Mr. Fleming is also famous for his bravery that he has. The bravery that remains attached on him since he became a soldier until he becomes a veteran. Bravery and kindness that he has made the people around him proud of himself and make people realized how noble the people who do well and sincerely is.
The two short stories do not describe the destruction of war. The stories expose another side of war, through Mary and Fleming there is good impact of war, the humanity (courage, sacrifice, kindness) side of those who live in war time.

2. Suggestions

In this study, the writer discusses character as one of intrinsic element of the short story. As the two main characters in the two short stories, Mary and Mr. Fleming have strong characters, the writer believes that two majors are interesting characters. However, the writer has some suggestion for the readers who interest to analyze these short stories. If the readers interest in analyzing the character deeper, the readers can us character approach. Then, relate it with the character aspect the characters have in order to find any correlation between their characteristics to their characters background.

The readers not only can analyze these two short stories by using characteristic approach, as the writer does, but also by using social approach. By using social approach, it is hoped that the readers can discover the social problem around the characters of two short stories which may support the understanding of the character analysis.

Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for all students of English Department, especially the students at letters and Humanities faculty of the state Islamic university syahid Jakarta.
Curriculum Vitae

Name: Hainuddin

Age: 25 years

Date and place of birth: March 27, 1986, Riau

Hp: 08988366191

Religion: Moslem

Address: jl. Purimutia II no.14 Rt 008/0011 Cilandak Barat, Jak_Sel

Title: An Analysis of Two Main Characters in Stephen Crane’s Two Short Stories Three Miraculous Soldiers and The Veteran

Major: English letters Department

Faculty: Adab and Humanities The State Islamic University Syahid Jakarta