

**AN APPROACH TO REEVALUATING AND UNDERSTANDING CHEKHOV
IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF THEME, MOTIF, SYMBOL AND WRITING STYLE**

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ABSTRACT: *Anton Chekhov can strikingly be marked out for his artistic ingenuity in composing his short stories imbued with cornucopia of ideas with pinpoint accuracy. He has amassed so many cutting edge ideas which represent the matter of opinions which can be often described as a sense of sentimental, emotive, equivocal, weird, funny, and even haunting and taunting. A gushing outlet of emotional intelligence and essence of life are found in Anton Chekhov's writing. Chekhovian short stories do not let the reader a solid message rather it caters to the readers to give room to extract the themes of the stories from abyss of twist and turn. Russian literature owes to Chekhov by large for he got the nerves of the Russian people and their turn of mind. His delineation of the characters is enshrouded in delicate touch and his dealings with the characters has an emollient tone. His experiential learning with the social maladies bounds him to present the scenario of decadent, corroding and worked-up society of Russia. His play with the word also contributes to the creation of the characterization more sharply and nicely. His words are woven into inviting creation with a single thread polished with fine texture. His plot is pregnant with comical references resulting in presenting the malaise of Russian society. Broadly speaking, his writing has always been the showcases of human characters and complexities of the world.*

KEYWORDS: Chekhov, Theme, Symbols, Motif, Characters, Writing Style

INTRODUCTION

The whole world should be taken aback with the talent of Anton Chekhov. Chekhov's motif and characters of stories are of Russia but the themes are universal for they encompass all the aspects of human life. The person has excelled everybody in writing short story and has become a benchmark in the literary world. No other writer is as extensive, sharp and prying as he in decoding the human character. That's why, the readers can perceive easily his lure from his huge writing. His stories act as a mirror of the then Russian society and he gave a voluminous account of all maladies and hardship he observed, experienced and suffered by large. He was successful enough in depicting such characters that were familiarly unfamiliar to the readers. His life saw the peak of Russian exuberance. He was saturated with heavy thought but blurted out little due to his unprovocative nature. He had feelings to Russian sense but he

proceeded covertly to overt his thoughts. His description in the stories evoke imagery which has made the stories more pictorial and more picturesque about the pinpricks of Russia .

Theme | Disease , Psychosis and Death

Chekhov's stories render open-ended and open-minded attitude all along the way. He seems to be on-trend to give the reader versatile ideas. The stories of Chekhov are teemed with the ideas of nerves, psychology and mental disorder. He says everyman suffer from psychotic disorder which is deterrent to his disposition and personality .Psychosis results from the accumulation of fear of death , paranoid, nervous breakdown due to social factors. In Chekhov's writing, protagonists are afraid of death. I think , this is common for Chekhov to brew the idea of disease and constant nagging of death because of his nervous breaking point and deteriorating health due to tuberculosis. In many of his stories, including, The Grasshopper and The Black Monk(1894), disease is a corporeal expression of a character's severe psychological deep-down. Mental and physical frailty have made him depressant and crippled which matches up with the theme of The Grasshopper(1891). In The Grasshopper, the hero passes through a bleak life because his wife renders her to adultery .It raises a great surprise to a great question on the issue volatile mental within few seconds. In The Black Monk, M. Korvin who feels devastated for his close inspection on death .We observe that Chekhov here is alluding to a fact of unseen and unavoidable circumstances which is more significant than physical or mental disease. He also talks about transience of human beings and men's helplessness to nature and men's life is awfully doomed under the social stimulants where nobody can do anything..

Theme | Broken Dreams and Disillusionment

Chekhov has plunged into a deep abyss at the bottom of the characters .He has extracted the relics of broken dreams and disillusionment. Desperation originates from complicated situation of the plot where characters are distracted from the stereotyped or bigoted idea to life and human beings. The characters do not discern in the beginning or mid-point but understand it ,at last , at the end of story. Chekhov plot seems to have taken the course of pyramid curve where the plot takes the ascending order through little agony to great tragedy .Over here ,Chekhov is different to others for the reason that he did not overlook minor feelings of the characters .It is relevant to give example of The Night Before Easter Eve(1886) , we can find the trace of natural beauty, festivity , fantasy, serenity , mysticism , innocence . But Jerome's heartening remarks with his realization as an ordinary has no place in the bounty of nature in the world seems to be pathetic . Here, inspite of sordid condition and ailing health , Chekhov's fantasy for nature and natural objects has been presented nicely in the lines mentioned below.

Lines like "At the water's edge barrels of tar were flaring like huge camp fires. Their reflections, crimson as the rising moon..." and "The burning barrels lighted up their own smoke and the long shadows of men flitting about the fire..." helped give that impression. (Easter Eve)

His works deal with changing ideals and their impact on life of characters. The pathetic incident happens in case of Rabin's confinement in prison in Ward No Six (1892) . We can find Rabin in Ward No. Six is dutiful and caring doctor who wanted to be a priest becomes indifferent

to patient and sufferings of the patient have been overlooked by him for an idea that grows that "suffering leads man to perfection". He has become agnostic from an empirical man. In *My Life* (1896) Misail abandons all hereditary honors to lead the life of a simple laborer. Change takes place for the worst in *The Black Monk*, when Yegor's orchard is engulfed by emerging generation resulting in a complete wipeout.

Chekhov was always a great critique to his society. He observed that men of principle do not get anything though they maintain values all along the way. In this respect, both Lyzhin and Lesnitsky are affected by social inequality, pessimism and desperation. Depression kills everybody because success was great to them like *Seize the Day* by Saul Bellow in American success. They want to measure their life through gains not ideals. Some frustrating statements echo in their life such as "a better and in better style and with more freedom". Everyone in *On official duty* (1899) suffers from 'sick of life'. "age of nerves", "neurotics" and "egoists" except the old man named Loshadin who is expected ardently by Leo Tolstoy in his writing. The old man works for value not for gains and comforts.

Theme | Social Inequality, False Impression and Banalities of Life

Chekhov also talks of false impression and social inequality and snobbery to life in his story. The highbrow and condescending attitude of socialite following the pricking sense of social status and free from social constraints with the use of conspicuous consumption have become an important factor in life. In *The Grasshopper*, we can find the affectation of snob; just like Olga who pretends to be connoisseur and taste the trendy and arty and false vanities of life. On the other hand, her husband seems to be quite opposite to her taste and demand outwardly. As Osip states to his wife "I don't understand landscapes and operas". This issue of contrariness brings conflict between husband and wife. But, in case of Osip, this is the conflict between internal and external forces. Osip is not showy but Olga does not understand. Nobody gives honor to value the person has. The world has fully ostentatious attitude. The story a bit accords with the theme of *The Waste Land* by T. S. Eliot.

As of social inequality, Chekhov refers to a story named *Oyster* (1884) in where the writer upholds his position against social inequality, the story advances with father and a boy who is innocent and simple is bound to begging for social insecurity. The boy is hungry; hunger demoralizes human beings. I think, Chekhov, shows a connection between hunger and ugliness. The ugliness becomes more poignant by the prize of Oyster from the passerby. Chekhov's satirical remarks can be found in *Oyster*. "It is an animal . . . that lives in the sea." They are eaten alive . . ." said my father. "They are in shells like tortoises, but . . . in two halves. In my opinion, this a satirical remarks thrown to Russian society.

In *Fat and Thin* (1883) Social difference between familiar ones also makes the relationship more fragile. Difference between the status inspite of having true friendship person feels alienation. This has become more severe due to inferiority complex of the thin friend though the fat friend feel embarrassment due to his inertia from his thin friend. Inequality of status tends the nearest and dearest one to distant level. This can be understood well from this line "Your

Excellency, I . . . Most pleasant! My best friend, one might say, from childhood, and all of a sudden such a big name! Hee hee ”

He also shows the result of social status in marriage .we can see Anna on the neck (1895) that wife is one is suffering from inferiority complex. On the other hand, husband's ill treatment to wife mentally wrecked her . "Oh, how unhappy I am!" she thought. "Why am I so unhappy?" Negligence to somebody will make somebody rebel and go on to show their bold approach. Sometime they become desperate and to attain their end they will receive any path though they are destructive to them. But sometimes it will take heavy toll on them. "So now you have three Annas," he said, scrutinizing his white hands and pink nails -- "one on your buttonhole and two on your neck."

Theme |Class consciousness, Insecurity and Injustice to Women

Class consciousness, embarrassment, fear, anxiety, worry, insecurity and appearance evoke a arch question in Chekhov's writing. Man is giving emphasis on class rather than humanity. People subservient to others are oblivious to self-esteem for they think they are inferior to them and they can lose of their job in a blink of eye .This idea results from the inferiority complex following the bullying attitude of the superior .Thus they lose their confidence. What Tchervyakob did in the Death of Government Clerk (1883) is a sheer overcompensation on the issue of sneezing while Brizzhalov is of a higher rank in the government overlooked the matter. His apology such as "You're Excellency ! If I venture to trouble your Excellency, it is simply from a feeling I may say of regret!... It was not intentional if you will graciously believe me" really evoke sympathy for him. He is responsible for his own death .If he had confidence and self-esteem, he could definitely avoid it. In Chekhov writing theme of sorrow, thankfulness, anger, paralysis, acceptance and frustration are available .For example, we can see in Rothschild's Fiddle (1894) that characters suffer from restlessness due to saddened and static life .It has taken into a serious turn, especially for women who are considered paltry and maltreated in spite of having their role in family. We can find the same scenario happened for Noora in The Dolls House by Ibsen. The idea of chauvinism also doubles insecurity of women. In Rothschild's Fiddle, the relation between Marfa and Yakob has become critical and turbulent and it also shows maltreatment of Yakob to Marfa has changed the plot .Later Yakob's repentance takes place with the death of Marfa .But it is too late to have penitence .

The huntsmen (1885) of chekhov deal with complexities of relationship and marriage which is based on trust , respect and understanding . If there lacks of aforesaid quality, it is about to fall. In this case, women seems to be vulnerable to this problem. The characters are also infected selfishness. This selfishness also yields selfishness. The characters get involved into debauchery and dalliance. The characters are less sober in the life and they are driven by their emotion mostly. Self -control is a must in this respect. They are fighting against logic and Chekhov's view of complexities with love and relationship has been nicely presented through the confusion that grows in Pelagea for Yegor .On request of Pelagea, Yegor wants to visit her hut but Pelagea's love is not reciprocated .

In his short stories Chekhov calls for everybody to build a society where humanity will be given preference. In *The Darling* (1899), he also sees a society without sympathy, selfishness, indifference to other sufferings. The darling In this story, loneliness corrodes a woman named Olenka who depends on others to share her life but nobody understands her feelings. Unluckily, friendship does not last for in her life rather it has doubled her sufferings. It is only for her lack of confidence in her and strong devotion and dependence on others. She sees her dream and hope diminished by crude reality. Olenka's flourishment is barred for her dependence on men and the situation would be reversed if she stood on her own feet. Her hope is demolished through the statement of Sasha. Sasha exclaims, "I will give it to you! Get away! Shut up!"—

Chekhov is a strong voter of women's right and he sees oppression, injustice, on women. Drudgery of women knows no bound regardless of religion, country, caste, creed women suffer from insecurity on account of machismo of men. Women need mental support in conjugal life because they have left their near and dear ones to live with husband. They need emotional support from their husband. Women pang for love and want their emotion to reveal though they are living in the blessings of luxury. Loneliness causes when people do not understand each other. We can see the relationship between Vasilisa and her husband in *The Christmas Time* (1900) becomes critical. Mental Anguish and sufferings has been more pathetic.

Theme |Love , Infidelity , Struggle and Exploitation

In Chekhov, love is not confined to platonic love; in addition it has extended to physical love and extra-marital love. Love is a feeling and commitment which is fulfilled through marriage. Marriage is not limited to enjoyment, it is extended to responsibility and so many duties. Love can not be restricted by marriage. Men and women can fall in love at any time. If love is taken only for carnal desire, definitely, there will be nuisance and this costs a lot of problems resulting in so many hardship. If everyone becomes hedonist and responsibility does not exist, conflict will arise between righteousness and depravation. The aforesaid idea can be indicated to 'About Love' (1886) wherein Chekhov shows the contrast between the two love stories of Nikanor and Pelageya and Alyohin and Anna Alexeyevna. The first one describes the love between the two servants whereas the second one describes the love between the landowner and the official's wife. First one is common phenomenon and second one is depraved way of repressed desire.

Chekhov has the sharp eye on human personality. He reads the people through the microscopic reflection where desperation, innocence, compassion, suffering and commitment are traced nicely. *Vanka* (1886) retains all the above mentioned ideas. He places humanity beyond everything. If there is no humanity, everything will go in vain. For example, Vanka's new master is tyrant and oppresses Vanka who thinks about his happiest bygone days in his workplace which is full of appreciation and appreciation makes everyone's heart grow more fonder. Chekhov wants to show us struggling life poor people through Vanka's struggle. Vanka's appeal to get freedom has been reflected in his supplication to his "Dear grandfather, it is more than I can bear, it's simply no life at all. "Do come, dear grandfather," Vanka went on with his letter. "For Christ's sake, I beg you, take me away." In *Sleepy* (1888)

class consciousness and struggle have become more poignant. Drudgery of the people just like Varka has no limitation of oppression. It also shows struggling for Varka's sleep after incessant working symbolizes Varka's trying for demanding his right. Chekhov protest against the exploitation of working class of people by the employer. Varka's murder of the boy indicates his revenge on the oppressor. He does not find any sympathy from employer and the government, which push the life of working class people into the bog of misery. To give the proper value to labor has become echoed in Sleepy.

Theme | Idealist and Opportunist

Chekhov also talks about conflict in idealistic and opportunist in *The Bet* (1889). Chekhov establishes the conflict between idealism and the foolishness of some whimsical persons through the lawyers and the bankers. Sometimes some men turns into nonentity for his ideology and some other opportunists get the upper hand in their life. The bet was on the issue of capital punishment and life imprisonment. Life imprisonment is waged on the lawyer at the cost of the banker's bet of two million rubles. Men's frigidity to morality and self-centered attitude has become striking issue in *The Bet*. In addition, there are also some sense of empathy, life is a bet where you can win or lose, some men accept suffering for their personal bravery, some other suffer most of their out of whim, some other for physical pains. At last, lawyer becomes a defaulter for being kind to the banker's loss. Later, Repentance engulfs the banker for his misdeed and it is the close to heaven and it will pang his conscience ever.

Theme | Love for Nature, Infidelity, Sin and Repentance

Love for nature in Chekhov is found in *Agafaya* (1886). He also indicates the bounty of nature which we notice hardly in our hastened life. In *Agafaya*, nature has been canonized and brings conflict between innocence and evil. Nature tolerates everything but sometimes takes avenge. All the sufferings can be revealed to nature. Chekhov has made a comparison between innocence and devilish act. We can see that the cuckold, Agafya's relationship with Savka resort to happiness by being intimate but mentally detached. He also indicates men's conscience are always upright in the criminal mind. Sometimes men are helpless they cannot bar it to happen but it happens. Savka's pity for Agafaya has been nicely presented. In *The Lady with the Dog* (1899) by Anton Chekhov we have the theme of infidelity and trust. Chekhov believed human being lives in an illusion. In spite of being married person, Gurov has built up an extra marital affairs with Anna. He has little pangs of conscience about his injustice to his wife. Anna is an illusion to him. Gurov's relationship did not become warm, later the compassion for Anna in Yalta is deepened resulting in close relationship between them. Chekhov wants to bring out the dichotomy of human personality and emotion. Epicurean theory brings about chaos which does not give other interest preference. Gurov has become selfish to his wife and sympathetic to Anna raise surprise to the readers.

In *Requiem* (1886), Chekhov describes his view on sin and exemption from sin and religious institution. If anybody is sinner, he is subject to humiliation in religion. God will remit everybody and this hope gives men to come back in the path of God. At the same time nobody can proud of their sin, but repentance can recuperate all the bad things all the person have done. It can be easily understood from the supplication of a father, Andrey

Andreyitch to a priest for her daughter who have become a whore in her life . The problem is how he wrote the note. "For the rest of the soul of the servant of God, the harlot Mariya." Andrey, can't understand why Father Grigory is so stringent with regard to depraved soul due to his sole agent of remission patent .Here is some sort of dwindling attitude. This statement evokes satirical and compassionate remark in Chekhov short story.

Theme | Totalitarian , whims , commercialization and poverty

Chekhov despised totalitarian , despotic attitude, capricious of human being. In *kastanka*(1887) he talks about commercialism ,individualism and knack for excessive money making . To Chekhov living sportively and cultivation of creativity and talent are great factor . He shows commercialism and dictatorship attitude doom a man's personality and talent. In this regard , Chekhov refers to real life story about a dog named *Kastanka* is lost from his master who caresses too much though there are poverty and scanty of foods. But later his later master uses in troupe and facilitate with everything for better performance. This fable has allegoric content about bad impacts of commercialism resulting in wastage of talent and creativity where money making become major. Men are going to be constrained with wastage of talent and energy at the advent of globalization and capitalization. Men can not bear any more of inner anguish and it is clear from the statement that follows "If she had been a human being, she would have certainly thought;No it is impossible to live like this! I must shoot myself. "And you, redhair, don't be frightened. . . . They are capital company, they won't annoy you. Stay, what are we to call you? You can't go on without a name, my dear." Some men are getting the upper hand by demolishing other talent and personality and become spider money.

Unlike other writers, Chekhov did not ennoble poverty in peasants(1897) .He says that there are social barriers to the progress in the life of poor people. Though poverty has made people noble, it has been accused of demoralizing people .Poverty in some people can tend them to upgrade them to those who are really born noble , but in some cases poverty diminishes the conscience of people and makes their morality fragile. Poverty is man made and it lags the society, though poverty is called the close the Godliness and the touch stone of human life .Poverty is the root cause of all problems. Honest portrayal of crude realities of the poor people nicely presented in the peasant. Olga admits that the peasants are coarse, dishonest , filthy and drunken" and at the same , their life is crashing due to "hard labour...cruel winters...scanty harvest." Poor people follow religion blindly ;Sometimes they deprave the religion and they like impoverished, uncleanliness and quarrelsome life .

Chekhov was introvert in nature. He did not focus himself publicly ; may be it is for others showy and megalomaniac attitude of some people. Out of apathy , he became taciturn. In *Joy* (1883), People want to be famous overnight. They want to be exposed at any cost and they should talk of the day. That's why , people are showy in their work to gain appreciation, sympathy and necessarily get the upper hand . They want to be headlines and focused by doing some whimsical job and enjoy their life in different way. Meaning of life to them is different. It can be traced from (*Mitya*) proclamation that "if anything

happens it's all known at once, nothing is hidden!" He has become celebrated people. The story indicates gradual corroding minds who believe in name and fame not in work.

In *Enigmatic Nature* (1883), shows contrast between avarice and happiness. The key character is a lady who aspires wealth avoiding her happiness. Her happiness is dissolved into her avarice. Her greediness is exposed with candid talking with Voldemar, the writer who listens to her about her unhappy wealthy past days and wishes to have beautiful dream in future. Her idea of 'high life' and 'consciousness of insignificance' result from her intention to marry an old General though he is passed by and her wish to be married to another old General evoke the corrupt mindset of a self-proclaimed 'sufferer in Dostoyevsky's taste' which does not bring happiness and complacency rather it adds lasting hardship and pain. This is a conflict between emotion and reason. She says "**I looked for happiness! I longed to set my soul free.**" The last line indicates her real plight. As a modern woman she suppressed her unhappiness and looks at life from different position.

Chekhov also expresses his idea about an important trait of human character. He also shows the fraudulent and flattering attitude of the people. The character changes their attitude like Chameleon (1884) in the blink of an eye. For instance, in *Chameleon* a policeman named Ochumelov extermination of a dog because of biting a man who screamed for help. He suddenly changes his mind when he has known the dog as general's pet. But he inclined to the injured man in response to strong reaction from the people against the dog. The policeman is not guided by law rather he becomes unstable in his attitude due to his intention to please others. Chekhov always welcomed the newness in society, which is disliked by Belikov in *The Man in the Case* (1898). He tries to bully others to stick to old and corroding society with his big brother attitude. We can see man's restriction and apathy to newer sort of idea is nicely presented in a man in the case. The character Belikov's big brother attitude brings his frailty and hardship to the people.

Motif | Communication and Disruption

Motifs are available in Chekhov writing. His motifs came off his experience, his surrounding, his dealing with people and his overall understanding to life where he is consciously living in. A crisis related to communication among the people, miscommunication and non-communication are dominant in Chekhov's stories. The social inequality makes the interruption of communication and it is due to lack of understanding and some social maladies which cause the dimension of disturbance in communication more severe. In his some of stories, some characters long for communication such as Ivan in *Gooseberries* between the landowners and peasants some other face themselves in entanglement of miscommunication just like in *Ward No. Six*, Rabin's ardent appeal to share his feelings with lunatic Gromov is rejected as the idea of "rationalization". In *On Official Duty*, the old man named Loshadin tries to talk on the magistrate who is frustrated and shows disinterested in their talking. There are some others who look for non-communication. Gurov feels alienation in *The Lady with the Dog* for he cannot find room to talk to his near and dear ones. In the *Darling*, Olga's loneliness increases because of finding nobody else by her. The other characters seem to be confused, hesitant and they all the time remain in quick mire what to do or not- which is found in *The Cherry Orchard*, *Verochka* and *Lonych* and *Uncle Vanya*.

Motif | The Landscape

A majority of Chekhov's characters are emotionally attached to the ambience of the surrounding. Emotion of the characters bulge out owing to intimacy resulting from Russian countryside and panoramic beauty of the landscapes. The idea of landscape has a variable attitude to the characters who sometimes remain awestruck or feels enlightened or expresses wonder in the essence of natural scenario. Such as the setting of Agafaya and steppe is located in the countryside and they are overwhelmed by natural bounty. In peasant, peasant are dependent on nature for their bread and butter. Sometimes gentry class are distant way from natural blessings. As for example, in Steppe (1888), little Yegorushka is disillusioned whereas in the Lady with the Dog, Gurov is engulfed by fascination following his enjoyment with sea view.

Symbol | The Night Sky

In Chekhov's writing symbol has wide ranging attitude. Chekhov's symbol evokes deeper thought and passions. The night sky renders to the readers varied source of ideas. They are a way to the fancy and to bottomless thirsts. The night sky grips a distinct implication on Chekhov's characters who feel distant, pain-stricken, abandoned and abject. The starry Night yields fear in the protagonist of The Night Before Easter Eve. In the Ravine, moon and stars are not put in grandeur rather they are the way of distraction.

Symbol | Food and drink

Bountiness and social profuseness are represented through the excessive consumption of food and drinks. Happiness and resentment come of from the aforementioned ideas. It creates social inequality, disturbance and resentment. While a family remains in the Ravine in the blessings with consequent feast, on the other hand, a family in The Peasant lives in shortage of foods. The surplus of food and drink also refers to idleness in physical activity, infertility in thinking, lavishness in life style and restlessness in manner which propel a society into deadlock. The orchard of cherry trees in The Cherry Orchard (1904) symbolizes the exuberance of the future with the exhaustion of the past. We can also find a symbolic perspective of so called a successful and accomplishing generation through gooseberries from The Gooseberry (1898).

Symbol | Mankind

Vanka symbolizes mankind who is incessantly striving for existence and better life. It also symbolize innocence which cause to think the world to be lenient enough but scenario of hopelessness became more painful. Vanka also symbolizes the joy of childhood which is going to be disappeared through the labour exploitation of so called noble class people.

Writing Style of Anthon Chekhov

In my opinion, Russian society lacks of a flurry of activity on account of its inauspicious environment. Russian writers seem be fighting with disaster, whereas life is at stake for utter helplessness. In this respect, Chekhov writing seems to be less vibrant in creating humors and lacks of commotion in the mental state of the characters. Though idea of impressionism is prevalent in his story, Anthon has gone into deepened level to extract the labyrinthine of human relationship which has so many questions of brain and

brown .This raises question whether his characters are really ordained by fate ,disturbed by psychology , confined to ambience or fixed by genome disorder. Chekhov is meticulous enough in creating scenario of the plot in addition to his inviting descriptions about surrounding environment which gives him a great height. The readers remain in surprise about the particular account of the each and every object of nature. His tight description makes the plot more inviting in spite of brevity . As he was a doctor and litterateur, he coded people very well .Verily , his characterization is relevant his experience of life and he replicated those ideas in his writings. His writing bounds the readers to match themselves up with theme that Chekhov presents. The readers fell in trance and they have to extract the theme of the stories because Chekhov only shows the way but did not say about or fix the destination. He went on unimplied or oblique by giving the pressure on the critic or readers to analyse. Sometimes he has to fall in the wrath of his critics for not “living in his work”.

Chekhov’s tenure was amidst restlessness ,metamorphosis, volatility prior to the Bolshevik revolution ; he understood the nerves of the people who were undergoing a turbulent situation and dreaming of dawn after darkness .Before his arrival ,Chekhov includes the fantasy of new life with Russian emancipation with the colour of romance but he also soon delude the people from with the restriction in freedom .Though his ancestor was freed from bindings , they did not get out of inner constraints , but he did not do it exaggeratedly rather he seems to be realistic due to his empirical attitude. His Characters are talking straight but there is less entanglement .The characters are talking briefly and the communication among the characters render duex ex Machina in some cases. Sometimes, the readers feel urgency in grasping the message from communication from the characters. In his stories ,Characters are giving more space to the readers to think more than those of the characters involved in the short stories. The dialogue of the characters are not linear and straightforward; his metaphorical language gives his stories the sense of objective correlative . Though Chekhov’s short stories are of objective correlative , attitude of experimental life in his stories is easily understood . Chekhov’s character are more flurried mentally than physically. The characters are to get their target through idealistic view not because they need the macabre. Chekhov writing strategy is simple .His objectivity turns the plot more inviting ; he synthesized all characters into one scenario, though they are physically scattered , but mentally all the characters are tied to one single thread .In this regard Chekhov has become moral benchmark of Russian society. Chekhov’s characters are straightforward in their action , what they want to do they did but they do not feel the pangs of moral conscience strongly. The characters did not take the course of pretension. Chekhov’s characterization is a bit of humanity , characters understand their frailty at last and feel repentance and become humane. His Characters do not involve themselves direct in malevolent or malicious work . Through his characterization , Chekhov wants to build up a more lenient society for sustainable world. Each and every character has distinctive identity, nobody is attaining iconic figure or devilish figure. Here is a differences between Tolstoy and Chekhov ,Tolstoy directed the people what is good and bad, whereas, Chekhov showed it obliquely. Chekhov was lover of freedom, in all cases he liked freedom.

Chekhov gave emphasis on inner freedom than political or social freedom. In this respect, Malaev- babel's statement is nicely mentionable which is that Chekhov's striving in pursuit of freedom is tedious job : "Chekhov wrote that he was always 'trying to squeeze out the slave in me'" .His characters long for freedom but they are not determined to get rid of their confinement . Frailty of Chekhov's characters are shown not in the dictating way rather it has been shown in advice way. His hypothesis has strong ground to be more realistic because he has written with playful discussion of beautiful description of the dismantled environment of corroding Russian society. His concise words are affected with twist meaning, because he wants to play with the words and his words are vibrant. Chekhov hypothetical scenario also has made him different from other writers. He is less circulative in creating the scenario, there are less characters and the plot happens within short time and all the characters are talking almost on the same topic, it can be said , it lacks extra navigation of the issue, but Chekhov is exact in throwing the topic. His concise strategy of word makes the theme more concise, and the reader get time to extract the meaning. Chekhov is more accessible to the reader in objectively. The readers are put to full freedom to evaluate the characters from the different angels and grounds . They can make up the message in their own way and sometimes , may be Chekhov tried to be passive to make the reader active. The readers can know about past , and future .

Chekhov did not idealize the conventional things that normally people do and he is outstanding in presenting simple thing outstandingly. He unfamiliarised the familiar matter to us in our daily life that matters to surprise . Chekhov writing did not go in linear way to give the reader attraction, rather in its text , there are cadence , surprise, absurdity , suddenness so that the reader can feel attracted .His technique of stream of the communication brews pacing imagery. His imagery gives message than his particular message. The most striking thing of the characters are the resilient attitude in their communication .He gives the characters less words but he gives away naturalism or true picture of the scenario . Chekhov did not give any political and economic thought rather the reader gets the idea of duties and responsibilities .

Anton Chekhov's career was brief but he is identical among the multitude for his mysterious, caginess and indecision in place of "disposition" . His short stories a series of outlook rather than a tangible attitude to life, even the confusion of uncertainty. His elusiveness results from modernity in his hard time. .Chekhov is seeing the world from inside and that's why he goes into the deepened level of human mind which causes his paranoid to see the anomalies. People in modern time are diverted in thought and works. Nothing should be left unexperienced ; that's why, people are complex and sophisticated . The city life has become a constant source of his imagination. His great quality is his depiction of natural beauty in harsh environment that is really unbelievable . His characters are less emotional – do not shed tears or break down and some time it make them largely rigid .

Short stories of Chekhov are stuffed with comical scenes. His short stories evoke refined comedy which pinches the people through hilarious scene .Sometimes his comic strategy yields the absurdity of life ,bleak attitude of human beings. He did not overcompensate over

the incidents with comic events. He continued his prank with festivity and jest not with farce, burlesques boredom and some baleful spirit. Even his sense of humor was present in serious mood, may be it is his strategy to soften the heartening or crude reality of life and a way of his writing style. His linear way of stream of comic sense does not have twist and turn unlike other short story writers. He has retained the characters' emotion intact, he did not give the opportunity to be farcical. The comic scenes are confined to individual level, it does not spread among all the characters. His comic scene was not mere giving the respite from the tensed position; moreover, through the comic scene he idealizes, demoralizes, ennoble different the moral issues or social factors. Chekhov's ending of the story takes place through either denouement and anti-climax. Consequently, we see that Chekhov's tales conclude with either a moment of revelation or anti-climax. His protagonists are either disturbed by their sense of disillusionment with the world, or they hold out hope for a better future.

CONCLUSION

No other writer in short story is as prodigious and condescending as Chekhov. His stories deal with entanglement of relationship, hardship of struggling people, relish of privileged people, helplessness of downtrodden people, loneliness of human being among the crowd. In his short stories, he seems to be very meticulous enough in portraying his character. His characters are affected with so many varied personalities that paved the way of a conglomeration such as impressionable. His short stories are terse, incisive in manner, have the carping tone in getting into deeper to deepest level and give a great height of the plot. Where his intension was to get rid of restriction imposed by the state and inner restriction imposed by environment as well. Chekhov has become the parameter of Russian literature which will unravel Chekhov more in future. I think this is relevant to conclude with the statement of Alan Twigg, the chief editor and publisher of the Canadian book review magazine BC Book world wrote, "One can argue Anton Chekhov is the second-most popular writer on the planet. Only Shakespeare outranks Chekhov in terms of movie adaptations of their work, according to the movie database IMDb. We generally know less about Chekhov than we know about mysterious Shakespeare."

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