

Anton chekhov analysis



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Anton Chekhov is one of the most influential playwrights in the 20th century Russia. His literary works influenced greatly the 21st century writers.

He was famous for writing hundreds of short stories and plays. He wrote stories with subjective interpretation to readers rather than a straight forward story telling. Four of his major plays were The Seagull, Uncle Vanya, The Three Sisters, and The Cherry Orchard. He was a playwright, dramatist, novelist and physician. In his life time, he founded two rural schools. Anton Pavlovich Chekov was born on January 29, 1860 at Teganrog, Russia.

He was raised in Teganrog during his early years. As a child, Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was shy and introverted. Although he was not that talkative in school, he had a reputation of being a prankster. At an early age, he was exposed to his mother's story telling.

Some scholars say that he got his skill of story telling from his mother. He was fond of attending theatrical performances in their town. Upon reaching his teenage years, he was already starting to write stories and plays. There was a rumor he wrote one serious play titled Fatherless which he later on destroyed. His childhood was later on disrupted due to their financial problem. The bankruptcy of his father forced him to live alone while his family went to Moscow to escape being jailed.

His bitter experience during those years opened his mind to create stories in connection to poverty, social injustices of the middle class etc. He was forced to work and study in order to finish his schooling in Teganrog. He later on moved to Moscow to his family and helped his father in their financial needs. As a writer he entered a famous comic publishing company and was forced

to write something for money and not his passion. The era of Russia during those times was full of political repression.

He later on met Nicholas Leykin, he was one of the prominent owners of a publication in Moscow. His weekly submission of periodicals slowly helped in shaping his skills in making stories. At 1884, he graduate from med school and continued to be a physician. At 1886, he was invited to write in ??? New Times??? where he slowly became a famous writer.

Years later, he was diagnosed of tuberculosis and was transferred to Ukraine. During this time, he wrote one of his first famous long stories ??? the Steppe???. After this the rest was history. He became a full time serious writer and started to make excellent stories like ??? peasants??? ??? in the ravine??? and ??? life of a great sinner???. These stories were so intricate that it tells the complexity of life??? s existence, corruption in society and the petty and venal actions of a sinner.

His stories were filled with meanings and created distinct moods one story forms another. He wrote more stories in the next years and some of it became really famous. In 1896, he ventured into playwriting. He wrote four of his famous plays in that era and it was played in the Moscow art theater. He married later on one of his play??? s actresses, Olga Leonardovna Knipper.

During his years in writing stories and plays, His tuberculosis further weakened his body. His sickness forced him to move to Nice, France and died due to further complication on Germany where he was seeking treatment. His stories and plays influence n the world of literature was

greatly felt during the 21st century. His plays were famous for eliciting subjective interpretation to the audience and were not elaborate on dialogues and actions. He wanted to transmit his character??? s message through indirect means. His plays were not so elaborate and structured like other famous plays but it was filled with essence and meaning.

This is what made him one of the best writers in his era.

Reference<http://people.brandeis.edu/~teuber/chekhovbio.html#Biography%20Part%20II>