## **BAB IV**

## **CONCLUSION**

Research literature appeal in this thesis took two literary works that have the time and different cultures. In this research, the researcher chooses two literary works which has different period and region. *God Sees The Truth, But Wait* by Leo Tolstoy is from Russian which has written at 1872, and *A Letter For God* by Grogeria Lopez is from Mexico which was written at 1940. Both literary works, the researcher uses comparative literature theory which is supported by perception theory. Because the researchers tries to digs a new paradigm that sunk inside. Those paradigms are drawn back using perception theory in order to bring up a pure result of the two main characters in the short stories, Aksionov and Lencho. After analyzing, based on comparative literature, the researcher finds similarities and differences in these two short stories. The similarities and differences it peeled clearly using American school that free the researcher to compares any scope in both literary works.

In the short story, *God Sees The Truth, But Wait* by Leo Tolstoy can be found a perception about the essence of God. In Akionov life, he got problem and pressure to himself. So this Aksionov condition describes any king attitude and essence of god in the short story. Simply, a figure of God in perception of Aksionov were the most merciful, the most lead astray, the most justice, the most knowing the most grantor suffering, the most forgiver, the most guide and the

most almighty audit. All nature of God which is described in the short story based on the perception of Aksionov not all spoken directly. So researchers are looking for the nature of God through dialogue and narrative in the short story.

In the second short story by Gregoria Lopez entitled *A Letterr For God*,
Lencho as the main character in this short story also depicts a figure of God
through the experiences of his life. So it appears an interaction between Lencho
and God in the short story. These interactions are not described directly with
dialogue, but life experiences of Lencho in the short story. So that the nature of
God can be described in the Lencho's perception is the most merciful, the most
provider, the most protector, the most grantor suffering, the most guide, the most
justice and the most almighty audit.

From the nature of God which is described by the first and second character, it can be found the similarities and differences. In the similarities, Lencho and Aksionov portray God as the most merciful, the most grantor suffering, the most justice, the most guide, and the most almighty audit. For the difference, Aksionov often acknowledges the nature and existence of God directly mentioned in the dialogue between the characters in the short story. While in Lencho, he acknowledges the nature of God based on the experiences of his life in the short story.

Thus it can be concluded that the study of comparative literature who took two literary works from different areas, generating a perception about the

differences and similarities of the God. These similarities and differences are taken from the life experience of the two main characters, Aksionov and Lencho.

