In my point of view, the suitable theme for this story is "Authority" because the writer, Anton Chekhov, controls the governess, Yulia, who is a symbol of submissive and nitwit people in Chekhov's society. In my opinion, this short story indicates the power of capitalism and superior position of the rich and affluent people and the inferiority of the poor. It also reveals that "money talks", so just the poor are submissive and can't stand up for their rights. Moreover, they undergo any oppression without saying a word.

In the short story “The Ninny”, the author Anton Chekhov uses the point of view from the employer to describe the sense, control and power the man has and how easy it is to manipulate his governess. The story begins with the boss settling his account with the governess. By using the point of view of the employer the reader can see how the employer plays a trick on her by cheating her out of the money she had earned. He makes up silly reasons for not paying the right amount of forty rubles. Yulia Vassilyevna knows that her employer is mistreating her but she does not complain. In the end the employer gets upset with her because she did not stand up for herself and pays her the eighty rubles that he had owed her. The conflict in the story is character vs. character in which the employer is tricking the governess, Yulia. There is also an element of character vs. self for both the employer and the governess in which the employer thinks he is a very clever man because of the trick he was playing on his governess. The governess inner struggle was if she should stand up for herself or risk losing her job. There is also character vs. society. It shows the social injustice in which the employer demonstrates his insensitivity to the governess’ hardships. The setting of the story is in northeast Europe around the late 1800’s in the employer’s study. The theme of the story is one should not be blinded by power. In other words, don’t judge a book by its cover because something very powerful can be inside them such as intelligence.

Taking advantage of nice people has become the social norm these days. For this reason, parents today have given up on raising their children to be nice, but there still remain some exceptions. Yulia Vasilyevna is one of those few exceptions. She is one of the main characters in Anton Chekhov's short story "The Ninny". The main theme this story speaks about is how many people are taken advantage of these days. The story begins with the master of the house meeting with the governess of his children, Yulia Vasilyevna, to discuss her paycheck. He then begins to list wrong accusations at the governess, all the while subtracting money from her salary, until her money is reduced from eighty rubles to eleven. The interesting thing is that Yulia barely spoke throughout the whole ordeal, tears sitting still in her eyes, and when he handed her the money, she took it and uttered a single word of thank you. The ending to the story was quite surprising, because it turned out that the master was acting all the time, trying to test her patience. He was outraged when the governess thanked him, and when he asked "is it possible that there is anyone in this world who is so spineless?" she replied back with an embarrassed smile. The message that is conveyed in this story is a very profound and contemporary one. There will always be people around the world that prefer to take the safe side and not stand up, even if their rights are taken. It is a question that we always ask ourselves, whether we want to stay quiet and get through life peacefully.
In the short story “The Ninny”, the author Anton Chekhov uses the point of view from the employer to describe the sense, control and voice the man has and how easy it is to manipulate his governess. The study begins with the boss forbearance his account with the governess. By using the point of view of the employer the subscriber can see how the employer plays a trick on her by cheating her out of the money she had earned. He makes up measly reasons for not paying the right amount of forty rubles. Yulia Vassilyevna knows that her employer is mistreating her barely she does not complain. In the end the employer gets upset with her because she did not tie-up up for herself and pays her the eighty rubles that he had owed her. The conflict in the musical theme is character vs. character in which the employer is tricking the governess, Yulia. There is alike an section of character vs. self for both the employer and the governess in which the employer thinks he is a very clever man because of the trick he was acting on his governess. The governess inner struggle was if she should stand up for herself or risk losing her job. There is alike character vs. society. It shows the social loss in which the employer demonstrates his insensitivity to the governess hardships.

Taking control of your own life is difficult, especially when you feel powerless. In Anton Chekhov’s short story “The Ninny,” Yulia is unable to find her voice, to speak up for herself, while her employer garnishes her wages with deduction after deduction. He bombards Yulia with fictional or oppressive charges: “due to your carelessness, Koyla climbed a tree and tore his coat. Subtract ten.” (Chekhov). With each deduction, Yulia shrinks further into silence, further into submission. She feels helpless and ashamed, completely out of control. Moreover, each charge further widens the gap between oppressor and oppressed, a situation Yulia is all too familiar with: “In my other places they gave me nothing” (Chekhov). Nearly voiceless, Yulia offers no criticism, puts up no fight, and accepts all consequences. Her actions show that the powerless can put up no resistance to the powerful in society, and further help reinforce social norms.

It is never easy to hear that you did a bad job. Yulia listens carefully when the man takes away her money for not doing her job well enough. She never asks for the money back. Instead, Yulia lets him take her money again and again, whether it is for broken heirlooms, ripped clothing, or holidays (Chekhov). This is bad because she doesn’t deserve to lose the money. He is being greedy and bullying her for her own amusement. At the end, he tells Yulia that he is just playing a trick on her. Incredulous at her lack of protest, he asks if there "is anyone in this world who is so spineless?" (Chekhov). As a powerful man, a man with money, he cannot understand that people would simply accept their fate. He controls his own destiny because of his high status in society, whereas Yulia has no control over hers. Consequently, he cannot even see the world from her perspective. What he views as weakness, the audience realizes is actually submission and slavery.