

## APPENDICES

### Synopsis of Madame Bovary

Madame Bovary is a book about a young naïve woman named Emma, a daughter of a farmer. She is a beautiful, daintily dressed young woman who has received education in a convent. She loves reading romantic novels and yearns for luxury and romance that is inspired from the novels.

Emma is married to a country doctor named Charles Bovary. She grows disillusioned with her married life and becomes dull and listless after attending a ball given by the Marquis d'Andervilliers because of Charles' boring and clumsy attitude. She gives birth to a baby girl named Berthe, but she still feels disappointed. Then she meets an intelligent young man named Léon Dupuis, and she is infatuated with him. Nevertheless, she hides her love for Léon and plays the role of the devoted wife and mother until Leon departs to study in Paris.

One day, she meets a rich and rakish landowner named Rodolphe Boulanger in her husband's office and she admires him. Then, she has a love affair with Rodolphe for three years, yet Charles suspects nothing. During the affair, Emma keeps buying things even though she has no money to pay. She becomes shocked and ill when Rodolphe leaves her and does not take her to run away with him.

After Rodolphe leaves Emma, she meets Leon in an opera and she begins to have a love affair with him. She keeps telling lies to Charles about her affair. However, her affair with Leon does not end happily. Gradually, Léon grows bored with Emma's emotional excesses. Meanwhile, the amount of Emma's debts becomes bigger. She cannot pay for it. She pleads for money from several people but she gets nothing. In despair, she swallows arsenic and dies an agonizing death.

### **Synopsis of Anna Karenina**

Anna Karenina is a book about a married woman named Anna Karenina, a wife of the St. Petersburg government official named Karenin. She is a mother of an eight-years-old beloved son named Seryozha.

Anna meets a man named Vronsky on her journey to Moscow as she is about to help her brother solve his marriage problem. Vronsky is an army officer. Her first meeting with Vronsky leaves a good impression in her heart. Vronsky tails her on the same train when she goes back to Petersburg after solving her brother marriage problem. As time goes by, she becomes enchanted by Vronsky's charm.

Then, Anna and Vronsky meet constantly, which becomes a scandal in Anna's married life. Karenin exasperates Anna by refusing to separate with her and threatens her by not allowing her to see their son if she leaves him or if she misbehaves. When Karenin finally starts thinking about getting a divorce when the situation becomes intolerable, Anna is dying after giving birth to a baby girl named Annie. Karenin then changes his plans and he forgives Vronsky.

Finally, Anna goes to Europe along with Vronsky without getting a divorce. They struggle to find friends who will accept them, and they eventually go back to Russia. Anna tries to visit her son on his birthday but her husband does not allow her. Then Anna and Vronsky leave Russia.

Anna does not get a divorce from Karenin because he refuses to grant it. It causes Anna's relationship with Vronsky to become cold. On the day Anna and Vronsky plan to return to Russia, Anna commits suicide by throwing herself in the path of a train.

### **Biography of Gustave Flaubert**

Gustave Flaubert, a French novelist of the realist period, is known best for his sensational Madame Bovary (1857), a classic tale of retribution. It is a story about a young provincial Emma Bovary and her adulterous liaisons with Leon and Rodolphe.

Gustave Flaubert was born in Rouen into a family of doctors. His father, Achille-Cléophas Flaubert, a chief surgeon at the Rouen municipal hospital, made money investing in land. Flaubert's mother, Anne-Justine-Caroline (née Fleuriot), was the daughter of a physician and she became the most important person in the Flaubert's life.

In the 1830s Flaubert attended the Collège Royal de Rouen. At the age of fourteen he began in earnest his own writings, inspired by his unconsummated love affair at this time with a much older and married woman, Elisa Schlésinger.

In 1848 the twenty-six year old Flaubert went to Paris with his good friend Louis Bouilhet to witness the Revolution. Nearly thirty years old at that time, he

then took the next five years to write Madame Bovary, working mostly at night, having it published in six installments by Du Camp's literary journal Revue de Paris. The ensuing moral outrage in 1857 caused him to be (unsuccessfully) prosecuted on moral grounds.

Flaubert was afflicted by syphilis, which caused a rapid decline in his health. On May 8<sup>th</sup>, 1880, Flaubert suddenly died from brain hemorrhage. He is buried at Rouen Cemetery in Normandy, France alongside another literary giant Marcel Duchamp.

### **Biography of Leo Tolstoy**

Leo Tolstoy is a Russian writer and a moral philosopher, one of the world's greatest novelists. Leo Nicolayevich Tolstoy was born into a family of aristocratic landowners at Yasnaya Polyana, the family estate south of Moscow, Russia.

Tolstoy began his literary career during his army service. His first work is in the form of a semi-autobiographical short novel. In his marriage to Sofya Andreyevna Behrs, he had a happy life and his literary career became stable for 15 years.

Tolstoy regarded Anna Karenina (1877) as his first true novel. The character of Anna was likely inspired by the elder daughter of a Russian poet Alexander Pushkin named Maria Hartung. Later, Anna Karenina is considered the greatest novel ever written. Anna Karenina is a book of parallel stories of an adulterous woman trapped by the conventions and falsities of society. Leo Tolstoy died on November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1910 due to pneumonia at Astapovo train station. He was buried in a simple wooden coffin near his brother's grave.