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APPENDIXES

1. SYNOPSIS OF A *CHRISTMAS CAROL*

A little story about the novel *A Christmas Carol*, this story takes place on Christmas Eve. The novella is divided into five chapters or 'staves'. In the first stave, the miserly Ebenezer Scrooge rejects his nephew Fred's invitation to dine with him and his family for Christmas. He reluctantly allows his clerk, Bob Cratchit, to have Christmas Day off work. On Christmas night, Scrooge is visited by the ghost of his former business partner, Jacob Marley. Marley, bound in chains, warns Scrooge that a similar fate awaits him when he dies unless he mends his ways; he also tells Scrooge that he will be visited by three spirits.

The second, third, and fourth staves of *A Christmas Carol* are devoted to each of the three spirits of Christmas. First, the Ghost of Christmas Past visits Scrooge and reminds him of his lonely childhood at boarding school, and the kindness shown to the young Scrooge by his first employer, Mr Fezziwig (whom we see at a Christmas ball). Scrooge is also shown a vision recalling his relationship with Belle, a young woman who broke off their engagement because of the young Scrooge's love of money. The Ghost of Christmas Past then shows Scrooge that Belle subsequently married another man and raised a family with him.

The fourth stave features the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come, who shows Scrooge his own funeral taking place in the future. It is sparsely attended by a few of Scrooge's fellow businessmen only. The only two people who express any emotion over Scrooge's passing are a young couple who owed him money, and who are happy that he's dead. Scrooge is then shown a very different scene: Bob Cratchit and his family mourning Tiny Tim's death. Scrooge is shown his own neglected gravestone, and vows to mend his ways.

The fifth and final stave sees Scrooge waking on Christmas morning a changed man. He sends Bob Cratchit a large turkey for Christmas dinner, and goes to his nephew's house that afternoon to spend Christmas with Fred's family. The next day he gives Bob Cratchit a pay rise, and generally treats everyone with kindness and generosity.

Sources: <https://interestingliterature.com/2021/06/dickens-a-christmas-carol-summary-analysis/> Retrieved 26 June 2021

2. BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES DICKENS

Charles John Huffam Dickens Dickens or commonly known as Charles Dickens is one of the greatest writers in the history of English literature. His most outstanding literary achievement is his realistic novels. Charles Dickens (born in Landport, Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, 7 February 1812 - died at Gad Hill Place, Higham, Kent, England, 9 June 1870 at the age of 58 years) was a romance writer or famous novels from England from the reign of Queen Victoria of Great Britain.

Dickens is even still popular today and all his books can still be bought. Many of the books have also been made into films. Throughout his career Dickens achieved worldwide popularity, gaining a reputation for how to write excellent stories and for the characters of his story. He is considered one of the most important English writers. He is the most famous and best novelist in the Victorian era and also someone who is active in social work.

The popularity of novels and short stories during his lifetime to this day can be proven from the fact that the publishers never run out of them. During his life, Dickens wrote novels with several series, a technique commonly used to write fiction at that time. Every part of the story written by Dickens is highly expected by the public who read the story.

Dickens enjoyed a wider popularity during his lifetime than had any previous author. Much in his work could appeal to the simple and the sophisticated, to the poor and to the queen, and technological developments as well as the qualities of his work enabled his fame to spread worldwide very quickly. His long career saw fluctuations in the reception and sales of individual novels, but none of them was negligible or uncharacteristic or disregarded, and, though he is now admired for aspects and phases of his work that were given less weight by his contemporaries, his popularity has never ceased. The most abundantly comic of English authors, he was much more than a great entertainer. The range, compassion, and intelligence of his apprehension of his society and its shortcomings enriched his novels and made him both one of the great forces in 19th-century literature and an influential spokesman of the conscience of his age.

Much drawn to the theatre, Dickens nearly became a professional actor in 1832. In 1833 he began contributing stories and descriptive essays to magazines and newspapers; these attracted attention and were reprinted as *Sketches by "Boz"* (February 1836). The same month, he was invited to provide a comic serial narrative to accompany engravings by a well-known artist; seven weeks later the first installment of *The Pickwick Papers* appeared. Within a few months *Pickwick* was the rage and Dickens the most popular author of the day. During 1836 he also wrote two plays and a pamphlet on a topical issue (how the poor should be allowed to enjoy the Sabbath) and, resigning from his newspaper job, undertook to edit a monthly magazine, *Bentley's Miscellany*, in which he serialized *Oliver Twist* (1837–39). Thus, he had two serial installments to write every month. Already the first of his nine surviving children had been born; he had married (in April 1836) Catherine, eldest daughter of a respected Scottish journalist and man of letters, George Hogarth.

Sources: <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Charles-Dickens-British-novelist>.
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