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Appendices

SYNOPSIS OF A *CHRISTMAS CAROL*

The story tells that Jacob Marley (Ebenezer Scrooge's business partner) died seven years ago. At that time, Scrooge worked in his office with Bob Cratchit. Scrooge is a miser, cold and never cares about others. For example, in winter, he doesn't want to buy a heater (coal) for an office room.

In Scrooge's office, Fred the nephew cheerfully wished him "Merry Christmas.". However, he asked why Fred was happy. He said Fred was still poor and didn't deserve happiness. Every time Fred said Merry Christmas, Scrooge always answered with "Good afternoon" which meant he wanted to end the conversation (more concerned with his business matters). The Christmas celebration invites Scrooge to eat, but he disdains it. He considers Christmas the same as any other day and it is no different. Unlike Fred, he defines Christmas as a day full of peace, forgiveness, giving, and happiness.

Scrooge does not like dealing with people or having relationships because they will only encourage him to spend money. Coinciding with Christmas Day came 2 fat people begging at his house. They asked Scrooge if he would care for them a little. But Scrooge didn't budge as if he didn't know. Then they sang a Christmas song. However, he scared the two people even though it was very cold at that time. Scrooge is anti-Christmas.

As usual, after work, he eats in a tavern and returns to his gloomy house. However, when he was about to rest, there was a knock on the door from outside. He felt that the person's face was similar to his co-worker Jacob Marley who died 7 years ago. He was frightened but consoled himself by assuming the noise was a

passing hearse. Then he moved towards the source of the sound making sure that there was no one near the bell by bringing a candle as the light source. However, there was no one. After that the bell rang again and all the bells in the house rang too. After that, the bell sound stopped but Scrooge heard the barn door opening sound.

He saw Jacob Marley's ghost with a sense of shock. Scrooge asks who the ghost is, and the ghost replies that he is Marley's business partner. Marley's response to Scrooge's question about why he roamed the earth was that he was not calm due to being shackled with chains and always wandering the earth. He came to help his colleague not to share the same fate as him. This is namely to die of curiosity because during his life he only thought about business matters, was stingy, and ignored social life. Marley warned Scrooge that 3 spirits would appear to him (1 night and 1 spirit) exactly at midnight. The first night is the spirit of Christmas past, the second present, and finally the spirit of Christmas in the future. After that, Marley's ghost disappears and Scrooge falls asleep. The next morning, he is awakened by his neighbor's church bells. He almost couldn't believe it because he fell asleep at midnight. After all, this wasn't his habit.

Night came, and Scrooge was visited by spirits from the past. The spirit told Scrooge to put his hand on its chest and witnessed his past life as a child. He saw a young Scrooge running to school and saying "Merry Christmas" but was ignored by the others, crying alone at school. He also observed a Scrooge in a dilapidated house reading a book lit by a single candle. Scrooge also remembered the beggar who came to his house and he said "I want to give something to the child Carol

who begged at his door that night." Scrooge started to grow up. He then saw his younger brother Fan carrying gifts/food and they ate. Then the ghost told him that his sister had died after giving birth to her nephew, Fred.

Next, the ghost shows Scrooge having a party with his co-workers. There the workers are rewarded by Pezziwig, the jovial old man. Then he was also shown Scrooge's old age when he was abandoned by his wife because he preferred to pursue his ambition, namely money. Instantly Scrooge also asked the ghost to return at that time. Instead, Scrooge fell asleep on his bed after being exhausted.

The next day, Scrooge woke up and prepared for the next ghost's arrival. Then a ghost voice told Scrooge to enter the room next to him. Upon entering the room, the decorations turned into Christmas decorations. There he saw a giant ghost. The ghost told him to touch his robe. When he touched his robe, he immediately saw a crowd of people on Christmas morning feasting, eating, and drinking happily. Scrooge was also invited to Bob Cratchit's house where they had dinner as a family celebrating Christmas. Furthermore, Scrooge is shown by his nephew, Fred, who comes to his house and apologizes to his wife and sister. Fred apologizes that Scrooge has changed since he became a miser and enjoyed his life. He doesn't want Christmas. After the ghost talks about Christmas beauty, the bell rings at midnight, and the ghost disappears.

The next day, the ghost of Christmas from the future comes to him by getting into Scrooge's clothes. Afterward, Scrooge is taken to a city and listens to business people talking about someone's death while joking. Scrooge wondered what he meant by being shown such a state, but he didn't recognize himself. After that,

Scrooge is shown a shop where people distribute loot obtained from recently deceased people. The scene shifts to a house containing a young couple. They are happy because a sadistic creditor has died and they are free from their debts. Scrooge asks the ghost to give examples of near-death meekness. The ghost then shows up at Cratchit's house. Tiny Tim's son Cratchit dies. The ghost tells of Tiny's kindness. Scrooge asked who the deceased creditor was. The ghost then shows Scrooge's office which is run by someone else. And Scrooge saw his name written on the tombstone. Then Scrooge asked the ghost if this would happen or if it is just a possibility. But the ghost didn't say anything. After that, in his heart, he promised to honor Christmas and learn from the past, present, and future. As if by magic, the ghost shrank and disappeared.

The next day Scrooge woke up and realized after learning the advice of the 3 spirits that he had to run to the church. There he met a small child who said "Merry Christmas." Then Scrooge woke up and immediately bought a roast turkey and sent it to Bob Scratchit's house.

Now he is well dressed, smiley, and always gives money to those who beg him. In the end, he was never visited by spirits again, but the lessons he learned were always embedded in Scrooge's heart.

BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES DICKENS

Charles Dickens (Charles John Huffam Dickens) was born in Landport, Portsmouth, on February 7, 1812. He is a prominent English writer and social critic. Charles was the second of eight children born to John Dickens (1786-1851), a clerk in the Naval Treasury, and his wife, Elizabeth Dickens (1789-1863). In 1814, the Dickens family moved to London and two years later to Chatham, Kent, where Dickens spent his childhood. Due to financial difficulties, they returned to London in 1822. They lived in Camden Town, a poor community.

Dickens' life was most decisive when he was 12. His father, who had difficulty managing the family's finances and was in deep debt, was thrown into Marshalsea prison in 1824. Because of this, Dickens had to withdraw from school and work in a shoe-shining factory to support his family. This experience had a deep psychological and sociological impact. The experience that introduced him to poverty made him one of the most vocal and influential members of the working class of his day.

After a few months, his father was released from prison and Charles returned to school. At 15, he finished his education and worked as an assistant in a lawyer's office. In the evenings he studied stenography. Beginning in 1830, Charles worked as a reporter covering news in courthouses and parliament.

In 1833, Charles submitted periodic short stories and essays. "A Dinner at a Popular Walk" was his first published work and appeared in "Monthly Magazine" in December 1833. In 1834, still working as a newspaper reporter, he used the pen

name "Boz". Charles's first book, entitled "Sketches", was a collection of stories he wrote under the pen name Boz and published in 1836. The same year, he married Catherine Hogarth, daughter of an editor of the newspaper "Evening Chronicle". From this marriage, they had 10 children.

Although his main profession was novelist, Charles continued journalistic work until the end of his life. This included editing the Daily News, Household Words, and All Year Around newspapers. His association with various magazine and newspaper editors allowed him to publish his fiction early in his career.

"The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club" was published periodically from April 1836 to November 1837. "Pickwick" became one of his most popular works of the period, and remained famous after being released in book form in 1837. After the success of "Pickwick", Charles eventually became a full-time novelist, producing more complex works in a remarkable period: "Oliver Twist" (1837-38), "Nicholas Nickleby" (1838-39), "The Old Curiosity Shop", and "Barnaby Rudge" as part of the series "Master Humphrey`s Clock" (1840-41). All of these works were published monthly before finally being collected in a book.

In 1842, Dickens and his wife traveled to the United States and Canada. This trip contributed to the controversial American Notes (1842), which became the basis for several episodes of "Martin Chuzzlewit". After that, 5 series of Christmas-themed books followed: "Christmas Carol" (1843), "The Chimes" (1844), "The Cricket on the Hearth" (1845), "The Battle of Life" (1846), and "The Haunted Man" (1848). After a brief stay in Italy (1844) and Switzerland (1846).

Dickens repeated his success with "Dombey and Son" (1848), "David Copperfield" (1849-50), "Bleak House" (1852-53), "Hard Times" (1854), "Little Dorrit" (1857), "A Tale of Two Cities" (1859), and "The Great Expectations" (1861). In 1856, thanks to his popularity, Dickens bought "Gad Hill`s Place", a large house he had since childhood. In 1858, Dickens began delivering books to the public, becoming popular. In all, Dickens did this 400 times. Following long hard times, Dickens divorced his wife in the same year. In the same year, Dickens started a relationship with Ellen Ternan. The relationship between the two is unclear, but it had a considerable influence on Dickens' professional and personal life.

In the later years of his life, Dickens' health weakened and became deteriorated because he continued to read large amounts of books. In 1869, while reading a book, he fainted and showed signs of a mini-stroke. After that incident, Dickens retired to Gad's Hill and began work on "Edwin Drood", a work he never finished.

Charles Dickens died at his residence on June 9, 1870, after a stroke. Against his wish to be buried in Rochester Cathedral, he was buried in "Poet`s Corner", Westminster Abbey. His gravestone reads: "He sympathized with the poor, suffering, and oppressed; when he died, England and the world lost one of its greatest writers."