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APPENDIX

A. Synopsis of The Novel

Their Eyes Were Watching God is a novel telling about a Woman called Janie Crowford who try to looking for her authentic self and real love. The story begin with showing a black woman called Janie Crowford, after long time she back to her hometown, Eatonville, Florida. Janie was raised by her grandma after her mother ran off. Nanny loves her granddaughter and is committed to her but her life as a slave and her experience with her own daughter, Janie's mother, has warped her worldview.

Her primary eagerness is to marry Janie with a husband who can provide security and social status to her. And her grandmother finds an older farmer named Logan Killicks and insistenly ask Janie to marry him. After married with Logan, Janie moving with logan. After several years of marriage, Janie still feels that she doesn't have feelings to her husband, it is because Logan is unromantic man.

One day, Joe Starks, a smooth-spoken and an ambition man. Walk in the road in front of the farm. Joe and Janie flirt in secret for a couple weeks before she runs off and marriage with him. Janie and Jody (the nick name of Joe Starks), move to the Eatonville, where Jody buying two hundren acres from five hundred acres in Eatonville. Jody was quickly elected mayor, and for the sion Taylor asked Janie to give a short speech. Jody forbids her from doing aying that the wives are not allowed to make speeches. Janie is furious at



his opinion, but she stays quiet. After success became a mayor, he treat Janie badly, cause Jody insulted her, Janie gets anger then Janie attack him to shreds in front of the townspeople. Because of their fight marriage breaks down, and Jody becomes quite ill. After months without interacting, Janie visits him on his deathbed. As she berates him, he dies.

But when Tea Cake, her junior twelve years old, enters her life, Janie instantly feels a spark of mutual attraction. In spite of critical gossip inside the city, she begins dating Tea Cake. To everyone's horror, Janie marries Tea Cake nine months after Jody's death, sells Jody's shop, and leaves town to go with Tea Cake to Jacksonville.

A horrific storm crashes into the Everglades, when they are desperate to escape the rising waves, a rabid dog bites Tea Cake. During a rabies-induced bout of madness, Tea Cake is persuaded that Janie is cheating on him. He begins shooting a gun at her and Janie is forced to kill him to save her life. She is immediately tried for murder, but the all-white, all-male jury finds her not guilty. She returns to Eatonville, where her former neighbors are ready to send her malicious gossip about her circumstances, thinking that Tea Cake has left her and taken her assets. Janie wraps up her story with Pheoby, who is deeply impressed by Janie's experience. Back in her room that night, Janie feels at home with Tea Cake and at ease with herself.



B. Biography of The Author

Zora Neale Hurston is a African – American novelist, who also write folklore and also antropologist. Born on January 7, 1891, in Notasulga, Alabama, Hurston and her family soon moved to Eatonville, Florida, the first all-black incorporated town in the United States. Her writings reveal no recollection of her Alabama beginnings. For Hurston, Eatonville was always home. Growing up in Eatonville, in an eight-room house on five acres of land, Zora had a relatively happy childhood. She is the fifth child of John Hurston and Lucy Ann Potts Hurston, a carpenter and Baptist preacher who served several terms as mayor of Eatonville, and Lucy Potts Hurston, a schoolteacher before she raised eight children. Her mother's death and father's remarriage led the outspoken Hurston to leave her hometown at fourteen and become a wardrobe girl in an all- white travelling Gilbert and Sullivan troupe

Her mother, on the other hand, urged young Zora and her seven siblings to “jump at de sun.” Hurston’s idyllic childhood came to an abrupt end, though, when her mother died in 1904. Zora was only 13 years old. After Lucy Hurston’s death, Zora’s father remarried quickly and seemed to have little time or money for his children. Zora worked a series of menial jobs over the ensuing years, struggled to finish her schooling, and eventually joined a Gilbert & Sullivan traveling troupe as a maid to the lead singer. In 1917, she turned up in

more; by then, she was 26 years old and still hadn’t finished high school. ling to present herself as a teenager to qualify for free public schooling, ost 10 years off her life—giving her age as 16 and the year of her birth as



1901. Once gone, those years were never restored: From that moment forward, Hurston would always present herself as at least 10 years younger than she actually was. Zora also had a fiery intellect, and an infectious sense of humor. Zora used these talents—and dozens more—to elbow her way into the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s, befriending such luminaries as poet Langston Hughes and popular singer/actress Ethel Waters.

By 1935, Hurston—who'd graduated from Barnard College in 1928—had published several short stories and articles, as well as a novel (*Jonah's Gourd Vine*) and a well-received collection of black Southern folklore (*Mules and Men*). But the late 1930s and early '40s marked the real zenith of her career. She published her masterwork, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, in 1937; *Tell My Horse*, her study of Caribbean Voodoo practices, in 1938; and another masterful novel, *Moses, Man of the Mountain*, in 1939. When her autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a Road*, was published in 1942, Hurston finally received the well-earned acclaim that had long eluded her. That year, she was profiled in *Who's Who in America*, *Current Biography* and *Twentieth Century Authors*.

She went on to publish another novel, *Seraph on the Suwanee*, in 1948. Still, Hurston never received the financial rewards she deserved. So when she died on Jan. 28, 1960—at age 69, after suffering a stroke—her neighbors in Fort Pierce, Florida, had to take up a collection for her funeral. The collection didn't

enough to pay for a headstone, however, so Hurston was buried in a grave remained unmarked until 1973. That summer, a young writer named Alice



Walker traveled to Fort Pierce to place a marker on the grave of the author who had so inspired her own work. Walker entered the snake-infested cemetery where Hurston's remains had been laid to rest. Wading through waist-high weeds, she soon stumbled upon a sunken rectangular patch of ground that she determined to be Hurston's grave. Walker chose a plain gray headstone. Borrowing from a Jean Toomer poem, she dressed the marker up with a fitting epitaph: "Zora Neale Hurston: A Genius of the South."

During her time as a writer, Hurston has produced many works, such as *Jonah's Gourd Vine* (1934), *Mules and Man* (1935), *Tell My Horse* (1938), *Moses, Man of The Mountain* (1939), and *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937). One of the most literary work that Hurston published is *Their Eyes Were Watching God*. It was published in New York on September 18, 1937.

