

authors hope that this research can be useful for future researchers. In particular, research that reflects the sociological aspects of literature.

Finally, if the readers want to do an analysis of the same object, the writer suggests that they read more closely to uncover new problems that have not been discovered by the author. As a result, a study based on the same novel will be more diverse and develop over time.

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APPENDICE

A. Biography of Katherine Mansfield

Katherine Mansfield, one of New Zealand's most famous writer, was closely associated with D.H. Lawrence and something of a rival of Virginia Woolf. Mansfield's creative years were burdened with loneliness, illness, jealousy, alienation, all of which is reflected in her work with the bitter depiction of marital and family relationships of her middle-class characters. Her short stories are also notable for their use of stream of consciousness. Like the Russian writer Anton Chekhov, Mansfield depicted trivial events and subtle changes in human behaviour.

Katherine Mansfield was born in Wellington, New Zealand, into a middle-class colonial family. Her father, Harold Beauchamp, was a banker, and her mother, Annie Burnell Dyer, was of genteel origins. She lived for six years in the rural village of Karori. Later in life Mansfield said, "I imagine I was always writing. Twaddle it was, too. But better far write twaddle or anything, anything, than nothing at all." At the age of nine, she had her first story published. Entitled "Enna Blake," it appeared in The

High School Reporter in Wellington, with the editor's comment that it "shows promise of great merit."

As a first step to her rebellion against her background, she moved to London in 1903 and studied at Queen's College, where she joined the staff of the College Magazine. Returning to New Zealand in 1906, she took up music and became an accomplished cellist, but her father denied her the opportunity to become a professional musician. During this time, she had romantic affairs with both men and women.

In 1908, she studied typing and bookkeeping at Wellington Technical College. Her lifelong friend Ida Baker (known as "L.M." or "Leslie Moore" in her diary and correspondence) persuaded Mansfield's father to allow Katherine to move back to England with an allowance of £100 a year. There she devoted herself to writing. Mansfield never visited New Zealand again.

Source:

<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/englishlitvictorianmodern/chapter/biography-24/>

B. Synopsis of The Selected Short Stories

1. The Doll's House

The Doll's House is a beautiful short story written by Katherine Mansfield. Mansfield is the best artist in portraying the trivial activities of men. In this story she reveals the cruelty of grownup people in the society. She shows the innocence of small children and the cruelty of the society that draws a line between the rich and the poor, higher and lower status of people. There are five child characters in this story. They are the Burnell daughters and the Kelvey daughters. Besides this, there are grown ups like the Aunt Beryl, Mrs. Kelvey, the school teacher and so on. This story reveals that small children are innocent but they are poisoned by the grown ups and become cruel very slowly. Once Mrs. Hay had sent the Burnell children a doll's house. It was more beautiful than a real house. It had bed rooms, living rooms, kitchen, chimneys, bedclothes, doll family and all painted, decorated and excellent ones. It was unique and

large. It was newly painted so it was kept outside in the courtyard for a few days until the smell of the paint was disappeared. Above all there was a lamp that Kezia thought to be a real one.

The Burnell children were overjoyed to find the excellent doll's house. The next day they reached school with great excitement. They were burning to tell about the wonderful doll's house. Burnell's eldest daughter Isabela told her friends about it during the lunch hour at the school. All the children came together. Among them there were Emmie Cole, Lena Logan and the rest. But two of the girls did not come near them. They were downtrodden, lower class children or the daughters of Mrs. Kelvey. Mr. Kelvin was a jailbird. Mrs. Kelvey used to walk from door to door, asked for bits of cloth and gave them to her daughters. Besides, the Burnell's mother had forbidden their daughters to speak with the Kelveys. All the school children, two at a time came to the Burnell's house to see the doll's house. Only Else Kelvey and Lil Kelvey were left uninvited. Nobody spoke with them. One day, Kezia, the youngest daughter of the Burnells asked her mother to call the Kelveys her home, but her mother abused her and she was silenced. The Kelveys were shunned by all, hated by all. Only the two sisters understood each other.

Then one day Kezia saw those two girls coming towards her gate. She invited them to go and see the doll's house. With much hesitation they went into the courtyard and saw the wonderful house. Else saw the little lamp. At this very moment Aunt Beryl's harsh voiced was heard. She shooed them off as if they were chicken. Afraid of the situation, they squeezed through the gate and ran away. Far off they sat on a drainpipe and the younger sister expressed her pleasure. In this way the poor children were hated by all. Innocent child like Kezia saw no difference between one and another but the elder people create difference in society.

Source: <https://www.bachelorandmaster.com/shortfiction/the-dolls-house-summary.html#.YQeVtY4zZPY>

2. Synopsis of *A Cup of Tea*

RosemaryThe story begins with a depiction of the chief characteristics of the female protagonist- Rosemary Fell. She was pretty, young, brilliant, extremely modern, extra ordinarily well dressed, amazingly well read. She was very rich and organized parties; and her parties were the most delicious mixture of the really important people. Her shopping used to be very expensive and choosy.

One winter afternoon Rosemary went inside a little antique shop in Curzon Street. This was the usual shop where the shopkeeper was ridiculously fond of serving her. The man on the counter showed her “an exquisite little enamel box” with a very fine glaze as if baked in cream. The shopman was much interested to sell this creamy box to her as he would gain a big margin. As the box was too expensive, priced twenty eight guineas, Rosemary asked the shopkeeper to keep it for her.

The weather, too, on that winter afternoon was not fine. It was rainy and dark. Rosemary also felt a cold bitter taste in the air and thought of having an extra special tea at home. At that very instant a young thin, dark, shadowy, a little battle poor creature – a beggar girl – later named Miss Smith asked for the price of a cup of tea, in a very sobbing.

Rosemary thought of extra ordinary more than extra ordinary adventure. She brought that shivering thin beggar girl to her big cosy house though the poor girl was very apprehensive. Rosemary wanted to prove to that girl that wonderful things happen in life, that fairy god mothers (like her) were real, that rich people (like her) had hearts that “woman were sisters”.

The poor beggar girl felt much uncomfortable in her new surroundings amidst warmth, softness, high a sweet scent, beautiful big bedroom, curtains, wonder furniture, gold cushions and comfy chair of Rosemary’s house. After much difficulty Rosemary could handle that poor girl and make her take a slight meal of sandwich, bread and butter, and tea. The slight meal had a big effect upon the poor beggar girl.

At this juncture Philip, Rosemary's husband entered their room and wanted to know all about this real pick up. He tried hard to make Rosemary understand the difficulties in her plans to be nice to this pick up girl, and he explained that Rosemary's plans were just not feasible. But Philip had to adopt some other method to get rid of this poor beggar girl. He aroused feelings of jealousy in Rosemary's mind by praising beggar girl's beauty. He called her 'pretty' 'absolutely lovely'. Now Rosemary considered the beggar girl her rival in beauty and love. Rosemary did not want to lose her husband. She paid the poor little girl a present of money and sent her out. Rosemary dressed up herself – by doing her hair, darkening her eyes and putting on her pearls – in order to look attractive. As she talked to her husband her tone became husky and troubled. Now she could see the danger in her fascinating plan.

Source : <https://www.thefreshreads.com/a-cup-of-tea-summary/>

3. Synopsis of *The Garden Party*

Katherine Mansfield's short story "The Garden Party" is about a garden party and protagonist Laura's idealism and sensitive nature. As the story begins, Laura's family is preparing for the party, introducing readers to her shallow mother, Mrs. Sheridan, her bossy sister, Jose, her business-minded father, and her brother, Laurie, who shares many of Laura's personality traits. When Laura hears that a worker who lives nearby has died, she feels that to host a party in light of a neighbor's demise is wrong, and tries to convince her family to cancel the garden party.

First, Laura goes to Jose, who scolds Laura for wanting to cancel the party because cancelling it won't bring the worker back to life. Jose represents the Sheridan family's attitude toward the workers, whom they generally view as lower class, as evidenced by their hostile temperament toward them. Laura is not dissuaded from her cause and goes next to her mother, hoping to find enough compassion to cancel the party. This is where Mansfield fleshes out Laura's relationship with her mother. Laura tries initially to copy her mother's attitude and mannerisms, but ultimately decides to

distinguish herself from her mother. When confronted with the news of the dead worker, Mrs. Sheridan reacts much the same way as Jose--she thinks cancelling the party a ridiculous idea. She gives Laura a black hat to wear for the party, and upon seeing her charming reflection with the hat, Laura decides not to plead with her family to cancel the party after all.

The party happens, though it's not the focus of Mansfield's story. She provides snippets of dialogue, which reflect the guests' general pleasure in seeing Laura in such a nice hat. Everything is going fine until Mr. Sheridan mentions an accident, and Laura is reminded of the dead worker. Mrs. Sheridan convinces a hesitant Laura to deliver leftover food from the garden party to the worker's widow, and insists Laura make this delivery in her party attire. Laura obeys her mother's wishes and travels to the nearby cottages where the laborers live. The atmosphere is the opposite of the Sheridan estate--instead of light and cheerful, it is dark and oppressive. Laura feels she is dressed inappropriately for her errand and plans to drop the food off and return home as quickly as possible, but the widow's sister doesn't let her off the hook so easily.

Against Mrs. Sheridan's request, Laura allows herself to be led to the body of the deceased laborer after meeting the widow. She finds him serene and beautiful, and once more returns to her earlier thesis that in light of life and death, garden parties are silly. Struck by the difference between her lifestyle and that of the laborers, Laura is immediately ashamed and begs forgiveness for her attire before fleeing the cottage, only to encounter her brother, Laurie.

Source : <https://www.supersummary.com/the-garden-party/summary/>