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## APPENDICES

### **The Summary of Frankenstein**

The novel starts with Robert Walton's letters to his sister, Margaret Saville, telling about his expedition to the North Pole. He is a passionate English explorer and has high hope of finding important geographical and scientific discoveries. However, his journey is interrupted by seas full of impenetrable ice.

Walton and his crew notice an unusual sight: a vast figure racing by the ice on a dog sled. Soon after, a man, frozen solid and close to passing away, is found floating on a piece of ice near the ship. Walton's crews immediately rescue and take him aboard.

As his health slowly recovered, the stranger began conversing with Walton. Walton admires the stranger's wisdom and gentleness. He also feels comfortable enough to tell his burning ardor for knowledge which he sought. After hearing that story, the stranger starts telling his long-concealed tragic story.

The stranger reveals himself as Victor Frankenstein. He was raised in a prosperous Swiss family. His father, Alphonse Frankenstein, is a rich descendent of Genoese nobility, and his mother, Caroline, is the daughter of Alphonse's friend, the merchant Beaufort. He is the first child of his parents and has two brothers, Ernest, and William Frankenstein.

His parents are kind and caring. They raise Elizabeth Lavenza, an orphaned child of the Milanese family, as one of their own family. During his childhood, Victor has a tight bond with Henry Clerval, his best friend, and Elizabeth Lavenza, his adoptive sister.

Victor Frankenstein has an interest in natural philosophy and alchemy. For most of his adolescence, he spends it to study the ancient alchemists' works and dreams to discover the elixir of life.

After Victor entered the age of seventeen, his parents decide it is time for him to begin his university studies at Ingolstadt. However, when he is ready to go to the University of Ingolstadt for his studies, both his mother and Elizabeth have scarlet fever. Unfortunately, although Elizabeth is getting well, his mother passes away from the illness.

After grieving the loss of his mother, Victor attends the University of Ingolstadt and devotes himself to his studies. Victor studies days and nights to discover the cause of life and plans to create a human being from the corpses of the dead. He even hides in his apartment and devotes himself to his work without letting anybody know.

He finally succeeds in creating a monster that is grotesquely ugly and huge in size after years of struggle. Frankenstein is horrified when the Monster opens its drab, yellow eyes for the first time and looks at him. He runs away from his lab after discovering his dreadful creation and spends the entire night looking for solace in Ingolstadt's streets. However, the Monster is gone when he gets back to his apartment. As a result of his agitation, Frankenstein falls into an intense state of fever and delirium. Clerval, his friend, arrives and tends to his medical needs.

Once he recovers, he decides to go to Geneva where his family lives. However, before departing from Ingolstadt, Frankenstein receives a letter from Geneva revealing that his younger brother, William, died and has been murdered. Being overtaken by an irrational fear, he hurries back to Geneva for the first time in six years.

Arriving in Geneva, Victor finds that Justine Moritz, maidservant in Frankenstein's household, has been accused. Victor doesn't believe it, but his family tells him the necklace William was wearing the night he passed away has been discovered with Justine and they have now discovered the necklace in Justine's clothing after it was missing from William's corpse. Despite feeling guilty, Frankenstein doesn't speak

during the execution because he worries that if he did, everyone would think he was crazy.

Victor is devastated as a result of the monster's false accusation against Justine leading to her execution. He is deeply hurt by the death of both Justine and William, and he considers himself their real killer.

To escape from his sorrow and find some comfort, Victor makes a trip to the mountains and enjoys the beauty of nature. The Monster arrives out of nowhere and begs Victor to listen to his story since the day Victor left him in his apartment. Despite initially being overcome with dread, rage, and hatred for his creation, Victor finally agrees to hear him. The Monster tells Frankenstein about his miserable life, which is marked by pain and rejection due to his repulsive appearance. When he arrives in the town after escaping Frankenstein's lab, the terrified villagers insult and assault him. He soon understands that everyone is afraid of him because of his appearance.

The Monster eventually travels to the country and seeks refuge in a hut next to a small cottage occupied by an old, blind Frenchman and his two children after having to endure long periods of alone time and extreme cold and hunger. The monster watches the family and gives hidden help by collecting wood. However, one day the children saw the monster with their father, who was blind, and they yelled and attacked him. They left their home out of fear. The monster was lonely, sad, and thirsty for vengeance. After destroying the de Laceys' home, he went in search of Victor. Instead, he tracked down his brother William, killed him, and then frames Justine as his murderer.

The Monster begs Victor to make him a mate, a monster just as hideous as him to be his only companion. Victor first rejects it since the idea of creating a second monster horrifies him. However, the monster is clever and convincing, and he finally convinces Victor.



When Victor back to his home, his father speaks to Victor wanting him to marry Elizabeth. Despite his love for Elizabeth and desire to marry her, Victor first fulfills his promise to the Monster. In order to complete his work, Victor heads for England with his friend, Henry Clerval, to finish his work. Before going to England, he also promises his father to marry Elizabeth on his return.

Victor departs from Clerval in Scotland and, in order to keep his word to the monster, he isolates himself on a barren island in the Orkneys and works there. However, he is immediately overcome with fear and starts to doubt his promise to the monster as he is almost halfway through the creation process. He is now very concerned about the possibility that his two creations would mate and produce "a race of devils" that could ultimately destroy the world. He destroys his partially finished female creation because he is scared by the possibility. After witnessing this, the Monster, who had followed Frankenstein throughout Europe, becomes furious and swears revenge, promising to be with Victor on the night of Victor's wedding.

The pieces of the remaining female creature are taken by Victor in the middle of the night in a tiny boat, and he later throws them in the ocean. He is unable to go back to the island because of the escalating wind. Early in the morning, he comes ashore near an unfamiliar town. When he lands, he is accused of killing Henry Clerval, a close friend who was actually killed by the monster. He is imprisoned and suffers from a fatal illness for several months. His father comes to save him, and when the grand jury accepts the evidence that Frankenstein was present on the Orkney Islands when Henry Clerval was killed, he is exonerated of all charges.

Victor marries Elizabeth soon after his father and he gets back to Geneva. He worries about the monster's warning and thinks he'll be killed on his wedding night. He sends Elizabeth away to wait for him out of caution. He hears Elizabeth scream as he waits for the monster and realizes that the monster had been making hints about killing his new bride, not himself. He runs to Elizabeth's room, where he discovers both the

monster at the window and Elizabeth's lifeless body. After hearing the tragic news of Elizabeth's death, Victor's father dies from grief.

Victor makes a vow to spend the rest of his life hunting for the monster and getting revenge. He leaves immediately to start his hunt. Victor pursues the monster through the ice as it moves further north. Victor nearly catches up to the monster during a dogsled chase, but the ice breaches and the sea beneath them surges, creating an impassable distance between them. At that point, Walton meets Victor.

Victor, who is already ill when they first meet, gets worse and dies away soon after. A few days later, Walton unexpectedly finds the monster sobbing over Victor as he enters the room where the body is lying. Walton hears the monster expresses his extreme loneliness, anguish, hatred, and regret. He claims he can put an end to his misery now that his creator has passed away. The monster then heads to the farthest ice and is never to be seen again.

Source: adapted from Shelley, Mary. *Frankenstein*: Jakarta, Kompas Gramedia, 2018

### **Biography of Mary Shelley**

Mary Wollstonecraft (Godwin) Shelley was the daughter of two famous English thinkers. William Godwin (1756–1836), her father, was well-known for championing the rights of the oppressed. *Political Justice* (1793), his most well-known work, is both an ethical treatise and a critique of the way society is at the moment. His second well-known book, *Caleb Williams* (1794), has as its theme the aristocracy's irresponsibility and the privilege of class. Mary Shelley dedicated the novel *Frankenstein* to her father. Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797), the mother of Mary Shelley, was a well-known champion of feminism. Her most well-known work is *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792) (Umland, 1984).

Mary Wollstonecraft and William Godwin first met in April 1796. They soon fell in love, but because they were notoriously opposed to the idea of marriage, they lived

apart for approximately a year. Once Mary became pregnant, they decided to start a family for the sake of the child. In March 1797, Mary and William were married in St. Pancras church. The new family then lived in Somers Town's Apartment 29, The Polygon (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:2).

Mary Shelley was born on August 30, 1797, in Somers Town. Eleven days after Mary was born, her mother passed away from complications during childbirth. William Godwin raised Mary and her older half-sister, Fanny Imlay, with the assistance of Louisa Jones, a nanny who was loyal to the family.

The first four years of Mary's life were essentially joyful and peaceful. She established a close bond with her strict but loving father and admired Louisa Jones, whom she came to regard as a surrogate mother. Godwin was intensely engaged in Mary's education. He also encouraged her enthusiasm for reading as a prerequisite for the growth of her imagination (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:4).

Godwin fired Louisa Jones in 1801, when Mary was four years old, and married Mary Jane Clairmont, a widow, and mother of two children. The happy days of Mary's early years were obviously finished since then. Mary grew up in a difficult household due to her stepmother's unpleasant personality and apparent favoritism of her own children, as well as Mary's confusing relationship with her complicated father. During those years, Mary experienced a difficult and perplexing period. She felt abandoned, unwanted, and rejected (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:5).

The complicated relationship between Mary and her stepmother worsened. Godwin then sent Mary to live in Dundee, Scotland, in June 1812 to resolve the conflict between his daughter and his wife. Mary lived with William Baxter's family, a wealthy industrialist, and fervent Godwin admirer. The Baxter family welcomed Mary with open arms and showed her nothing but kindness during her time in Scotland (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:5).

Mary and Isabel, the youngest daughter of Baxter, made their way back to London in November. She met Percy Bysshe Shelley, a poet, and anarchist, who was twenty years old, along with his bride, Harriet Westbrook. In her youth, Shelley admired both Wollstonecraft's feminist theories and Godwin's radical philosophy (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:5-6).

However, the home conflict had not yet ended. The conflict between Mary and her stepmother was still there. Mary spent the majority of her time at her mother's grave in St. Pancras, where she fantasized about her future as a writer and dreamed of fame, love, and freedom (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:6).

Early in the spring, Percy Shelley, who was living apart from his wife and their infant daughter, visited Godwin to talk about the book publisher's severe financial predicament. Mary and Percy fell in love with one another immediately. Percy admitted to Mary that his marriage had been a failure, calling it "a heartless union" that had deprived him of intellectual connection, joy, and love, next to Mary Wollstonecraft's tomb.

Mary and Percy eloped to the Continent on July 28, 1814, with Jane (later Claire) Clairmont, Mary's stepsister. Percy was not quite 22 and Mary was almost 17 years old. They had to return sooner than expected, in September 1814, due to severe financial difficulties (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:6).

Mary's father was enraged because Harriet, Shelley's wife, was pregnant with her second child. Meanwhile, Mary gave birth to a baby girl, Claire, who passed away less than two weeks later. The young couple's life was challenging; they didn't have many friends close by, they had difficult finances, and creditors were often after them. For Mary, life was particularly challenging. Her first child had just died, and her father had just viciously discarded her. (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:6).

When Shelley's grandfather passed away in January 1815, he left him a yearly allowance of 1,000 pounds. This allowed Mary and Shelley to live comfortably for a

while. On January 24, 1816, Mary gave birth to her son William (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:6).

In the summer, The Shelleys left for the Continent, following Jane Clairmont and her new lover, Lord Byron, to Geneva. Lord Byron rented a Villa Diodati on the edge of Lake Geneva in Switzerland during the summer of 1816. The group, which included the Shelleys, Jane, and John Polidori, Byron's physician, and close friend, agreed to pass a stormy night by reading German ghost stories.

Byron proposed a literary competition with the following rules: Everyone would create a novel with supernatural features, amazing circumstances, or terrible events. This idea sprang from a "playful desire of imitation." While the majority of the other participants gave up on the project, Mary remained interested in it and found the intensive literary and philosophical conversations that followed to be fascinating. These discussions, along with the debates between Byron, Polidori, and Shelley regarding "the nature of the principle of life" and contemporary scientific theories, played a significant role in the development of the famous story of Frankenstein (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:6-7).

When Shelleys' returned to England, Mary's half-sister, Fanny Imlay, was found dead in October from a laudanum overdose, and Percy's estranged wife, Harriet Shelley, drowned herself in the Serpentine River in London's Hyde Park in December while she was pregnant with their third child (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:7).

Within a month of Harriet's passing, Mary and Percy got married to regain Godwin's acceptance. On September 1st, 1817, Mary gave birth to Clara Everina, her third child. In 1818, they moved close to Pisa, Italy, and were joined by Claire and her daughter, Allegra (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:7).

Clara passed away in Venice in September 1818, and William passed away in Rome the following summer. Even though Percy Florence, their only child who lived to adulthood, was born on November 12, 1819, Mary and Shelly's marriage suffered

greatly. Mary was already severely depressed because of her husband's sporadic extramarital affairs, carelessness, and disregard. While their deteriorating relationship was made even worse by Percy's accentuated depression and declining health (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:8).

The Shelleys moved to Casa Magni near Pisa in 1821, where Edward and Jane Williams, two new close friends the Shelleys had made the year before, paid a short visit. On July 8, 1822, Percy and Edward died, when their boat capsized in the Bay of La Spezia due to a storm. Mary Shelley was 25 at that time. The two widows then returned to London and cohabited for the subsequent five years (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:8).

The last 28 years of Mary Shelley's life were spent meticulously compiling and editing Shelley's writing, raising her only child, Percy, and writing her own works. The Poetical Works of Percy Bysshe Shelley, as well as Shelley's Essays and Letters, were published by Mary Shelley in four volumes in 1839. In addition to numerous stories, essays, and reviews, Shelley produced four additional novels after her death: *The Last Man* (1826), *The Adventures of Perkin Warbeck* (1830), *Lodore* (1835), and *Falkner* (1837) (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:9).

After 1840, she visited Germany and Italy while on a trip with Percy. She later wrote down her travel experiences and published them as *Rambles in Germany and Italy*. She lived in Harrow and London. She had a small group of friends and never even considered a second marriage (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:9).

Percy graduated from Cambridge University. He married Jane St. John, an intelligent and loving widow whom Mary really liked, in June 1848. He had inherited Field Place, his grandfather's estate in Sussex. On February 1, 1851, after difficult winter and suffering from frequent nervous attacks, and being partially paralyzed, Mary Shelley passed away at home. She was interred close to her parents, in St. Peter's churchyard (Munteanu and Shelley, 2004:9).

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