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APPENDICES

1. Synopsis of the Drama *Twelfth Night* or *As You Will*

Act 1

Count Orsino of Illyria is introduced, lamenting his love for Lady Olivia and his unrequited love. Orsino's servant, Curio, asks if he will go hunting, but Orsino replies that his love for Olivia has been tearing him apart. Viola, separated from her twin brother Sebastian, lands in Illyria after a shipwreck. The Captain, from Illyria, tells Viola of Orsino's love for Lady Olivia and Olivia's recent loss. Viola proposes to serve Orsino, and the Captain helps her.

Meanwhile, Sir Toby, Olivia's drunken uncle, is approached by Olivia's handmaiden, Maria, about his disorderly habits and Sir Andrew Aguecheek, who Sir Toby has great affection for. Viola disguises herself as Cesario and becomes a messenger for Count Orsino. Orsino expresses love for Olivia and asks Viola to make Orsino's case. Viola agrees, but confesses she already feels love for Orsino. Feste's first appearance in the play is entertaining.

Viola meets Olivia, who discourages her from wooing her for Orsino. Olivia shows interest in Viola as Cesario, but still insists she cannot love Orsino. Viola is sent away, and Malvolio is sent to inform Cesario to come back tomorrow.

Act 2

Sebastian, Viola's brother, is found alive with Antonio, a sea-captain wanted by Count Orsino for questionable sea activities. Sebastian informs Antonio of his sister, Viola, who he fears has drowned. Malvolio arrives with the ring given by Olivia, which Viola discovers is proof of Olivia's affection for her as Cesario. Viola regrets that Olivia is in love with her disguise, but she can't do anything in her current disguise.

Sir Toby and Sir Andrew are drinking, and Feste joins them to sing a song about love. Maria, who has handwriting similar to Olivia's, plans to write love letters to Malvolio, making it appear like they come from Olivia. The party decides to try this out, and Orsino calls Feste to sing an old song. Orsino compares women

to roses, but Viola disagrees with Orsino's cynical view of women and seeks to correct it later. Orsino, a sad singer, struggles with his mood changes and is dismissed.

Viola tries to comfort Orsino by convincing him that Olivia might not love him, but that another woman might. Orsino counters with the idea that women are inconstant in their love, but Viola's story proves otherwise. Orsino asks Viola to visit Olivia and make his suit, and she sets off to find Olivia. Maria, with a love-letter, baits Malvolio, who tries to convince him that Olivia loves him. Malvolio, angered by the letter, recognizes it as Olivia's and takes it as proof. Sir Toby and Sir Andrew admire Maria's plan and are eager to see Malvolio make a bigger fool of himself.

Act 3

Viola, on her way to see Olivia, encounters Feste, a witty and foolish character. Feste expresses his dislike for Viola, which Viola does not take personally. Viola gives him a few coins for his wordplay and mentions the wit required to act as a fool. Later, she meets Sir Toby and Sir Andrew, who attempt to make Orsino's suit to Viola. Olivia confesses her affection for Viola/ Cesario and asks if Viola feels the same way. Viola warns Olivia that she is not who she is, but she is unsuccessful.

Sir Andrew realizes that Olivia favors Cesario more than himself. His friend Fabian tries to convince him that Olivia is only pretending to favor Cesario to make Sir Andrew jealous. Sir Toby persuades Sir Andrew to challenge Cesario to a duel, which he does not intend to sponsor. Maria enters and begs them to see Malvolio, who is acting like a complete idiot in front of Olivia.

Antonio is slow to leave Sebastian's side, fearing an accident may happen to him due to his ignorance of the country. Sebastian wants to go about and see the sights, but Antonio tells him he cannot, and he is wanted by the Count because of it. Antonio and Olivia meet at an inn in one hour, with Sebastian wandering around. Maria warns Olivia of Malvolio's strange behavior, but she still wishes he be brought before her. Malvolio wears yellow, cross-gartered stockings, which Olivia dislikes.

Olivia dismisses Malvolio's behavior as passing madness and orders him to be looked after while she sees Cesario, who has supposedly returned. Sir Toby, Maria, and Fabian approach Malvolio, treating his case as witchcraft or possession. They decide to make Malvolio go mad if they can. Sir Andrew returns with a letter for Cesario, and Viola as Cesario appears. Sir Toby conveys Sir Andrew's challenge to Viola, exaggerating his meanness and anger.

Antonio is arrested by officers of the Count and asks Viola for his purse, mistaking her for her brother Sebastian. Viola is taken aback when Antonio asks for Viola's purse, thinking she is ungrateful for his help. He speaks of rescuing Sebastian from drowning, revealing that her brother might have been saved from the wreck. Antonio is dragged away, and Viola hopes that what Antonio said is true, and that her brother might have been saved from the wreck.

Act 4

Sebastian, a man who looks similar to be Cesario, is approached by Feste who believes he is the same person. However, when Sebastian learns that he doesn't know him or Olivia, he becomes upset and accuses him of "strangeness." Sir Andrew strikes Sebastian out of anger, and Sir Toby and Sebastian come close to a duel. Olivia dismisses Sir Toby and asks Sebastian to rule by him, believing he is Cesario due to his resemblance to his sister. Sebastian agrees, struck by Olivia's beauty.

Maria and Feste conspire to present Feste as Sir Topaz, the curate, to Malvolio, who is hidden from view. Feste tries to convince Malvolio that he is crazy, but Malvolio insists he is not. Feste confronts Malvolio as himself, torments him, and he fakes a conversation with himself as Feste and Sir Topaz. Malvolio requests paper and ink to send a message to Olivia, and Feste promises to fetch them. Sebastian has doubts about the marriage. But when Olivia asks him to marry her again, he ended up agreeing to Olivia's proposal despite not knowing her.

Act 5

Orsino and Viola encounter a group of friends, including Antonio, who is being brought to them by officers. Viola defends Antonio from charges of crime. Antonio claims he rescued her from drowning and has been in her company ever since. However, Orsino denies this, stating that Viola has been serving him the whole time.

Olivia, still denying Orsino's love, admits her affection for Viola. Orsino becomes angry at Viola, suspecting double-dealings, and admits his love for Viola, still disguised as a boy. Viola declares her love for Orsino for the first time, but Olivia counters by revealing that she was married to Viola as Cesario. A priest confirms Olivia's account, and Orsino becomes even more angry.

Sebastian, who apologizes for injuring Sir Toby, acknowledges Olivia as his wife. The action then turns to Malvolio's condition, and his letter is read, explaining his mistreatment. Olivia tries to smooth things over, and Fabian, Sir Toby, and Maria's roles in Malvolio's torment. Feste inflames Malvolio's anger, and he leaves in a huff. Orsino promises happiness will stay with them and that his marriage to Viola will soon be performed. The play concludes with a song about "the wind and the rain," reminding that even great happiness is not safe from life's storms.

2. Biography of William Shakespeare

The life and works of William Shakespeare are cherished and revered to this day, making him one of the most renowned playwrights and poets in the history of literature. Born in 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon, England, Shakespeare's influence spans centuries, captivating audiences across the globe with his profound insight into the human condition.

Shakespeare's early life is relatively elusive, with minimal records available to shed light on his upbringing. He was the third of eight children born to John Shakespeare, a successful glove-maker and local politician, and Mary Arden, who hailed from a prominent farming family. Despite limited formal education, it is

believed that Shakespeare attended the local grammar school, where he acquired a basic knowledge of Latin and an appreciation for classical literature.

At the age of 18, Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, a lady eight years his senior. Little is known about their courtship or Anne's background, but they had three children together, one of whom died in infancy. In the late 1580s, Shakespeare left his family and native town to seek fortune and opportunity in London, where he would make his mark on the world of theatre.

Shakespeare's career as a playwright took flight in the early 1590s, with his success as both a dramatist and an actor. He became a highly valued member of the Lord Chamberlain's Men, a renowned theater company, which later became the King's Men under King James I's patronage. During this time, Shakespeare wrote a staggering 38 plays, including masterpieces such as "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," and "Hamlet." His unique ability to weave intricate plots, depict complex characters, and delve into universal emotions earned him widespread acclaim.

Although Shakespeare's plays brought him fame and fortune, he did not limit his artistic expression to the stage alone. Between 1593 and 1611, he penned 154 exquisite sonnets, exploring themes of love, beauty, mortality, and the passage of time. The publication of his sonnets in 1609 amplified his reputation as a poet and solidified his position as a literary genius.

Despite his success, Shakespeare's personal life remains shrouded in mystery. Scholars have speculated about his religious beliefs, political affiliations, and even his sexual orientation. Evidence suggests that he enjoyed financial success and owned properties in both Stratford-upon-Avon and London. It is speculated that he retired to his birthplace and spent his final years there, passing away on April 23, 1616, at the age of 52.

Shakespeare's legacy continues to thrive, with his works being performed and studied in classrooms, theaters, and literary circles worldwide. His plays have been translated into numerous languages and adapted into various art forms. The universality of his themes, combined with his exquisite mastery of language, contributes to his enduring appeal. His wit, profundity, and understanding of the

human psyche continue to inspire and touch the hearts of people from all walks of life.

In conclusion, William Shakespeare's impact on the world of literature is undeniable. From his humble beginnings in Stratford-upon-Avon to his unparalleled accomplishments in the realm of drama and poetry, Shakespeare cemented his position as an iconic literary genius. His works remain a testament to the enduring power of art and continue to captivate audiences with their timeless relevance and universal appeal. William Shakespeare's legacy will undoubtedly endure for generations to come, ensuring that his remarkable contributions to the literary world are cherished and celebrated.