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APPENDIX

1. Synopsis of the Novel *The Return of the Native*

Thomasin Yeobright, whose marriage to Damon Wildeve was delayed due to a mistake in the marriage license, collapses as the reddenman Diggory Venn rides onto the heath in the rear of his wagon. As the story progresses Wildeve was the one who planned the mistake himself.

He has an infatuation on Eustacia Vye and is, at least partially, trying to make Eustacia envious of Thomasin. Upon discovering Eustacia and Wildeve's romance, Venn is compelled by his love for Thomasin to step in and support her,

Clym Yeobright, Thomasin's cousin and the son of the resolute widow Mrs. Yeobright—who also acts as Thomasin's guardian—enters this bewildering web of romantic interests. Eustacia sees a route out of the dreaded heath in the smart Clym. Eustacia ends her relationship with Wildeve, who eventually marries Thomasin, by convincing herself to fall in love with Clym before meeting him. Despite Mrs. Yeobright's vehement protests, Chance and Eustacia's plans bring Clym and her together, and they begin a courtship that will eventually lead to marriage. Clym Yeobright soon realizes the catastrophe and regrets his marriage to Eustacia.

2. The Biography of Thomas Hardy

The great English novelist and poet, Thomas Hardy, was born in Upper Bockhampton, Dorset, in 1840. Although from the ages of 16 to 30 he worked as an architect, which led him to a very good life, but Hardy did not find happiness.



As an architect, Hardy produced quite a lot of design work, but he felt there was not the slightest passion in it. His love of reading led Hardy to try to prepare himself for a literary career, which he began when he was a teenager.

Having written several works of poetry, Hardy again found dissatisfaction with his work. He then tried writing fiction, where his first novel contained a social commentary on social life, *The Poor Man and the Lady*.

After publishing *Far from the Madding Crowd* in 1874, Hardy felt confident he had found his way and abandoned his architectural career. Over the next 21 years, Hardy devoted himself to a series of novels known as the 'Wessex Novels' –referring to the setting in the county in the time of King Alfred.

In general, this Wessex type of novel looks at everything universally, not only geographical views, but also human behavior. As Hardy did in several of his works, he places common characters that other humans usually imitate.

In 1895, when he published *Jude the Obscure*, Hardy received a lot of harsh criticism from the public because of his frankness about sexual and marital behavior. He then decided to switch to writing poetry, something he previously wanted to avoid.

This time, Hardy believed that by writing poetry, people could see more differences in the content of his thoughts, and he felt more able to express himself.

Hardy is still remembered as a novelist rather than a poet since his fiction works were more widely distributed.



Even though he received a lot of criticism and the public always found faults in his work, until the last years of his life Hardy was called the 'Grandfather of English Literature' because he did not stop producing works.

His late novel, such as *Far from the Madding Crowd* (1874), *The Return of the Native* (1878), *The Mayor of Casterbridge* (1885), *Tess D'Urbervilles* (1891), and *Jude the Obscure* (1895) received praise from critics. literature.

For the literary critics, Hardy has the ability to depict nature as a symbolic setting to deepen the character of the characters he creates. Even though it is general, the characters and settings he creates are able to combine into an interesting part of the story.

