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## APPENDIX

### 1. Synopsis of Novel *Gone with the Wind*

Scarlett O'Hara, a girl who was one of the daughters of the owner of the large Tara plantation in Savannah, Gerald O'Hara and his wife Ellen. In her teenage years, Scarlett was very different from other girls at that time. Scarlett grows up with a confident, haughty, manipulative, self-centered, stubborn nature that she hides and is only known by her nanny, Mammy. Scarlett only loves one man, Ashley Wilkes, a gentle man who likes poetry and such.

The civil war between the confederacy and the south required men to fight. Unfortunately, Charles dies in the line of duty leaving Scarlett and his son, Wade. Scarlett and Melanie decide to move to Atlanta, a more modern city than her hometown. In Atlanta, Rhett and Scarlett meet often, even though Scarlett hates him but Rhett does not despair of pursuing Scarlett so that one day, Rhett pushes Scarlett out of her mourning period which should not be done by a woman who has just been widowed, causing a big scandal for both of them in Atlanta.

The defeat of the confederates in the war paralyzes Atlanta and a siege occurs which requires Scarlett to fight to return to Tara by bringing along Wade, the newly born Melanie and her slave Prissy requires Scarlett to fight alone against her fear to get to Tara. However, upon arriving in Tara, Scarlett has to face the fact that her mother has died from a virus infection, her sisters are still recovering, her father has lost his mind, and

the contents of her house have been looted by the Yankees leaving only a few farm animals and yams. Luckily, some of their slaves still survive to help.

After a long and grueling struggle to support her family, Scarlett manages to get back on her feet by relying on her plantation, Tara. However, another problem arises, the rising tax price of Tara requires Scarlett to rack her brains to find extra money in a short period of time. Scarlett meets and married with Frank Kennedy, her sister Suellen's lover for money. During his marriage, Frank is surprised by Scarlett's ruthless, scheming and unladylike behavior when helping him with his business. Because of her persistence in business and her ambition to get rich, Scarlett always traveled alone and eventually made Scarlett lose her husband. Frank is shot dead while trying to take revenge on the people who harmed Scarlett with members of the Ku Klux Klan.

Rhett proposal her and gets married and moves to New Orleans. Scarlett and Rhett's married life does not go smoothly as they both share the same trait of stubbornness. However, Scarlett was happy with her life of luxury and social status. They are blessed with a daughter, Bonnie. However, Bonnie's death again creates distance between the two of them coupled with the death of Melanie who left Ashley to Scarlett, making Rhett can not longer stand it and quickly leaves Scarlett. Devastated, Scarlett decides to return to her real home, Tara.

## 2. Biography of Margaret Mitchell

Margaret Mitchell was an American novelist who was born on November 8, 1900 in Atlanta, Georgia. Mitchell's first lesson in southern and Atlanta war history came when her family visited relatives who were civil war veterans in 1903. She heard stories of life during the civil war and visited the area a few years later.

In 1906, Mitchell attended Atlanta Public Elementary School and began writing several plays and stories. In 1914, she enrolled at Washington Seminary. According to Davis (2013: 6), there, she founded a drama club and became an annual editor who had written the unpublished book *The Big Four* and the short story *Lost Laysen* published a few years before her graduation in 1918.

In September 1922, Mitchell married Berrien or Red Musaw but divorced in October and decided to marry John Robert Marsh in 1925. Mitchell worked at the Atlanta Journal, Sunday magazine of Atlanta Journal and published her first article in December but quit due to an ankle injury and rheumatic condition after four years worked. In 1926, Mitchell began writing *Gone with the Wind* with the help of a family who knew the history of the war which concluded in 1932. In Davis (2013: 7), Mitchell's scripts were targeted by editors from the Macmillan Publishing Company in New York who were touring the south. After making some deals, the first release of *Gone with the wind* was in 1936.

Due to the success of the novel, Mitchell took home the Pulitzer in 1937 and three years later, the film adaptation which became a classic film won eight Oscars and two special Oscars. Mitchell died on August 16, 1949 due to an accident. *Gone with the Wind* was a novel written to the end while Lost Laysen's short story, written in 1916, was only published in 1996.