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APPENDIXES

1. Synopsis of Novel Mrs. Dalloway

Clarissa Dalloway who is the wife of Richard Dalloway was walking to buy flowers for a party that will be held tonight at his house. Clarissa walked down the city of London and bumped into Hugh Whitbread on the street. They talked about Hugh's wife, Evelyn Whitbread, who was struggling to recover from her illness. Meanwhile, Clarissa's mind could not be separated from her past memories that always bothered her, she thought of Peter Walsh, a man who wanted her so badly that she even proposed to her but she refused for the sake of Richard, her current husband.

Clarissa continued on her way and realized her desire to kill herself. He complained about his face, beak like a bird and thin body. She found herself completely unattractive, while she thought that people would only continue to see her as Mrs Dalloway, wife of Richard Dalloway.

On the other hand, Septimus Warren Smith, a veteran of the First World War is struggling to recover from mental illness due to the trauma he suffered. He was excessively hysterical when he heard the sound of an explosion or gunshot. He even attempted suicide. This made Lucrezia his wife very worried, but regained her composure when she remembered the doctor's words that Septimus would be fine.

A moment later, Clarissa arrived at the house which was getting busy in preparation for tonight's party, Clarissa began to take care of the dress she was

going to wear, she was very proud of all her servants who had worked so hard for the party tonight. Suddenly the doorbell rang, Clarissa was surprised by the arrival of Peter Walsh, Peter also assumed that during his separation from Clarissa, Clarissa had wasted his time by partying. Peter also recalled all his memories with Clarissa and cried. Clarissa finally took his hand and calmed him down. Then Peter immediately left, not forgetting that Clarissa had invited him to his party tonight.

Dr. Holmes came to care for Septimus. He felt that the problem was with Septimus' nerves. Finally Holmes advised them to visit a specialist named Sir William Bradshaw. Finally, the famous septimus and psychiatrist Sir William meet. He confirmed that the septimus was in complete physical and nervous breakdown after meeting him. However, after Sir William did the examination, he wanted septimus to be treated separately or without his wife's presence.

At Septimus' house, Rezia heard a knock on the door and immediately opened it, it turned out that a girl brought them the evening newspaper which Septimus finally read until she fell asleep. A moment later he woke up full of fear, Rezia went to take the girl to her mother. After Rezia returned Septimus wanted to leave that place immediately to avoid Sir William, Rezia also said she would go wherever Septimus went and immediately packed their belongings. Then Septimus heard a voice from downstairs and worried Dr. Holmes called. He runs to prevent the doctor from going upstairs and immediately contemplates suicide. Septimus heard Holmes at the door and wept and threw himself out the window

against Mrs Filmer's railing. Holmes, who saw the incident, called Septimus a coward. Rezia also understood why Septimus did this.

At Mrs Dalloways' house, the maids rushed over and made last-minute party preparations. The guests arrived and Clarissa greeted all her guests. Of the many guests who came, including Peter. There is a guest that really surprises Clarissa, Sally Seton, and it turns out that now that Sally is married, they laugh and hug and are very happy to meet each other. Then Clarissa continued to greet her other guests, such as the prime minister, Mrs Hilbery and other old friends. Midway through the party, Clarissa gets annoyed with Bradshaw for bringing news of Septimus' death to her party. He contemplated the death of Septimus considering he had also thought of ending his life, he considered the man's death as his own disgrace. Later, when Clarissa returns to her invited guests and finds Peter and Sally gossiping about her past, Clarissa continues her steps towards her husband, Richard.

2. Biography of Virginia Woolf

Adeline Virginia Stephen is the full name of Virginia Woolf, Virginia was born in London on January 25th 1882 and died on March 28th 1941 at the age of 59. She was born to ideal parents, Leslie Stephen and Julia Stephen. Her father was a critic, scholar, biographer, and philosopher. Virginia grew up in a family that mingled with intellectuals and important figures of a Victorian era. In 1895 her mother died at this time she began to experience mental disorders due to sexual treatment (sexual abuse) by his half brothers and his father then remarried.

In 1904 his father died and Virginia then lived with his older sister and two brothers in the city of Bloomsbury, Where the Bloomsbury group was formed consisting of quite influential intellectuals.

In 1912 Virginia married to Leonard Woolf, a journalist, essayist, and political thinker. Virginia Woolf lives among writers and artists made it possible for her to create avant-garde works with a storytelling technique known as the stream of consciousness or inner dialogue. Virginia's first novel entitled *Melymbrosia* which was later published under the title *The Voyage* in 1915. In 1917 Virginia and her husband bought a used printing press and founded Hogarth Press, a private publishing company that published many important works of T.S Eliot's poetry and novels by Virginia Woolf herself. She also wrote pioneering essays on artistic theory, literary history, women's writing, and the politics of power. She experimented with several forms of biographical writing, composed painterly short fictions, and sent to her friends and family a lifetime of brilliant letters.

Virginia's charm is a special attraction for readers to get to know his writings. Virginia's most famous novels like *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925), *To The Lighthouse* (1927), *The Waves* (1931), *Orlando: A Biography* (1928), and the book-length essay *A Room of One's Own* (1929) filled the landscape of English-language literature in the early 20th century. It was also the works that made her one of the most important writers of all time and is considered one of the greatest figures of modernist literature of the 20th century.

Virginia became one of the central subjects of the 1970s movement of feminist criticism, and her works have since garnered much attention and widespread commentary for “inspiring feminism”, an aspect of her writing that was unheralded earlier. Her works are widely read all over the world and have been translated into more than fifty languages.

But unfortunately Virginia experiences depression and excessive anxiety in his personal life, which is what makes her end his life by drowning herself. She reportedly disappeared on March 28th 1941, and was found floating 20 days later in the Ouse River, near his home in Sussex. Her husband Leonard Woolf wrote that Virginia was sick due to depression related to the process of writing the book, Virginia reportedly experienced mental breakdown and was anxious about his writing.