

## **Appendix**

### **1. Synopsis**

#### **Crime and Punishment**

Young Raskolnikov is a poor man. He lives separately from his family in order to study in the university. Her sister named Dunya works as a governess to fulfill her family needs while Raskolnikov is studying. It is because their father has passed away. Raskolnikov works as a teacher to help Dunya pay his school fee. Then, something happens to their family. Dunya has lost her job as a governess. At the same time Raskolnikov has lost his job as a teacher. It means the family has lost their financial resource and as a result Raskolnikov has to leave the university in force. Raskolnikov has to face debt with his landlady and a pawnbroker. In his difficult situation, Raskolnikov chooses to withdraw from his society for two months.

On his withdrawal, Raskolnikov dreams to be an extraordinary man. An extraordinary man is man, who does something good to bring his/her society to a better world. There, Raskolnikov sees a stupid, wicked and useless pawnbroker. In his mind, Raskolnikov thinks the pawnbroker's death will bring benefit to the society. Raskolnikov is interested in becoming the extraordinary man since in reality he is not anybody. Besides, he faces a burden task from his mother who puts a hope on him to bring their family to have better future. Escaping from his reality, he dreams to be an extraordinary man. Then, he gets letter from his mother telling that Dunya will get married to a business man named Luzhin. Dunya

receives the proposal not based on love but on helping the family get rid of poverty and Raskolnikov return to the university. Raskolnikov disagrees with Dunya's plan. However, since he has no money, he has no power to stop Dunya's plan. Realizing that he cannot stop his sister's marriage, his pride is hurt. He feels that he cannot become a man in his house anymore. Then, in the evening right after Raskolnikov receives his mother's letter, Raskolnikov commits the "extraordinary" act, which is killing the pawnbroker.

After the killing, Raskolnikov is confronted into several self punishments. He is haunted by fear, feeling restless and isolated from the world. Haunted by his conscience, he sets up conflict with his family. He decides to leave his family because everytime Raskolnikov is with them, he feels guilty. Torturing by his self punishments, Raskolnikov often thinks to confess his crime to the police. Anyway, Raskolnikov always cancels his decision because he is afraid of man's humiliation. Once, he thinks to commit a suicide in order to be relieved from his punishments but he cancels it.

Unable to bear the guilty feeling, Raskolnikov comes to Sonia to confess his crime and asks her companion. Sonia embraces him and cries after he confesses the crime. Raskolnikov is touched by her action for he has isolated from man's world in months. Sonia advises him to confess his crime to the police but Raskolnikov still refuses it. Then, Raskolnikov realizes that his confession may hinder him from his guilty feeling, he decides to confess. Before he confesses, he goes to Dunya and Sonia. There he sees their love to him and he is encouraged to make a confession to the police. All of the way Raskolnikov goes to the police station; Sonia follows him at the back. Raskolnikov almost cancels his decision to

confess to the police. However, seeing Sonia follows him at the back, he decides to confess. He is then sent into the prison in Siberia and Sonia still accompanies him by living in Siberia. There, Raskolnikov changes to be a new man.

## 2. Biography

### Fyodor Dostoyevsky

Dostoyevsky was born in 1821 in the lower middle class family. His father was a physician at the public hospital in Moscow. When he was seventeen, he was placed in the Military Engineering Academy at St. Petersburg. While he was there, he was interested in literature and devoured works of Goethe, Shakespeare and Hugo. Within a year, his mother passed away and his father became a drunker. Soon after that, his father was murdered by his serfs.

Dostoyevsky began to write after he had completed the obligatory two years in army. Poor People (1846) was his first novel and brought an immediate success for him. At that time, Dostoyevsky was involved in a revolutionary circle named Petrashevsky's circle. The group was much influenced by socialist theory. Dostoyevsky's work entitled The Landlady (1847) showed socialist theory's influence on him. Russia at 1840s was still monarchy. Russia became the first communist state in 1917. Therefore, Petrashevsky's circle was forbidden at that time. Dostoyevsky with other members on the group was arrested in 1849 and they were sent to Fortress St. Peter and St. Paul. Then, in December 1849, all member of the group were taken to the execution square to be shot. In the middle

of execution, an officer came and told that the government gave commutation from a death sentence to the exiled in Siberia. The experience in Siberia has influenced a lot on his changing in his works later.

After the return from Siberia, he began to write House of the Dead (1861). In 1857, he was married to Marya Isayeva. Then, Dostoyevsky faced the hard life due to poverty. His journal, Times, which was his main source of income, had been closed by the government. His disease, epilepsy, became worse and his wife passed away. Notes From Underground (1864), Crime and Punishment (1865), The Gambler (1867) were produced during his hard time. Dostoyevsky, then, was married again to Anna Snitkina. After the wedding, they left Russia soon after to escape from their debt.

In 1873, Dostoyevsky and Anna returned to Russia and he gained national reputation. Dostoyevsky involved again in writing journal about current events and literature in The Diary of a Writer (1876-1878), which heavily subscribed monthly. In 1879-1880, Dostoyevsky began to write The Brother Karamavoz. The novel was not finished due to his bad health. On February 1881, Dostoyevsky passed away and he was the first Russian writer who received a state funeral.

