

WORKS CITED

- Abrams, M.H. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston. 1981. Print.
- Akhtar, Salman, ed. *Freud and the Far East: Psychoanalytic Perspectives on the People and Culture of China, Japan, and Korea*. U.S.A: Jason Aronson. 2009. Web. 13 June. 2013.
- Bernard, Harvey Russell. *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. U.S.A: SAGE. 2000. PDF.
- DiYanni, Robert. *Literature: Reading Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. United States of America: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. 2000. Print.
- Gao, Xiongya. *Pearl S. Buck's Chinese Women Characters*. U.S.A: Susquehanna University Press. 2000. Web.
- Gill, Richard. *Mastering English Literature: Second Edition*. New York: The Macmillan Press Ltd. 2006. Print.
- Hacker, Diana. *Rules for Writers*. New York: Bedford/St.Martin's. 2008. PDF.
- Idema, Wilt L. *The Butterfly Lovers: The Legend of Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai: Four Versions with Related Texts*. U.S.A: Hackett Publishing. 2010. Web.
- Kennedy, J.X. *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama, Second Edition*. United States of America: Little, Brown and Company. 1966. Print
- Kittredge, Lyman George. *The Complete Works of William Shakespeare*. Chicago: Spencer Press Inc. 1958. Print.

- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press. 2002. Print.
- O'Connor, John, ed. *Romeo and Juliet*. England: Pearson Education Limited. 2004. Print.
- P. Stallknecht, Newton and Horst Frenz. *Comparative Literature: Method and Perspective*. Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press. 1961. PDF.
- Roberts, Edgar V. and Henry E. Jacobs. *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing: Third Edition*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall. 1992. Print.
- Shaffer, Christina Myers. *The Principles of Literature: A Guide for Readers and Writers*. U.S.A: Barron's Educational Series. 2000. Web.
- Stanton, Robert. *An Introduction to Fiction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston. 1965. Web.
- Tyson, Louis. *Critical Theory Today Second Edition*. New York: Routledge Taylor & Francis Group. 2006. PDF.
- Wei Xiao, Jiang. *Liangzhu*. 3rd Script. Esther Young from Yale University. Web. 22 Jan. 2012. <dramaart.com>
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. *Theory of Literature*. U.S.A: Penguin Books. 1978. Print.

Liang-Zhu

Zhu Yingtai was born in a wealthy squire family in Shangyu country, east China Zhejiang province. When the girl grew up, she became beautiful, smart and sometimes willful. As she was the only child in the family, the father loved her very much. He chose many suitors for her; however, none of the candidates could touch the girl's heart. Zhu had an idea. She put forward to attend a school and then find an ideal man to marry by herself. Nevertheless, he agreed after her continuous entreating.

Then Zhu disguised herself as a boy. During her traveling to the famous Hangzhou Wan Song School, Zhu got acquainted with a young scholar, Liang Shanbo, who was both talented and virtuous. Fortunately, Liang was also to go to the famous academy, where they both enrolled as students. Liang and Zhu studied in the same room and lived under the same roof. They treated each other like brothers. They had three years of merry life before Zhu received a letter from her father one day. She had to go back home, for she was told in the letter her father's got ill seriously. But this was a shell game for her.

Zhu tried to show her tenderness and love by all kinds of ways to Liang during he was seeing her off. But Liang was too dull to realize anything, as he had never doubted that Zhu is a boy. Arriving at home, Zhu found her father was not ill at all. He had engaged her to a son of a rich family. This time Zhu's objections became pale and helpless. When Liang became aware of Zhu, actually, was a girl and he had been

fallen in love with her so deeply, he was filled with grief and regret, and then died after months, with a final request of burying him at Huqiao.

Zhu decided to marry the man she'd never known about, for she had to obey his father and the feudalism. When her bridal procession passed by Huqiao on its way to the bridegroom's house, there was a sudden tornado, and they were forced to stop. Zhu stepped down her bridal sedan chair and wept bitterly in front of Liang's grave. Suddenly the grave split, she stepped into it. Then it became shining and peace. Two exquisite butterflies were dancing above the grave. People called this famous plot "Turned to butterflies" which is the most important part of Liangzhu.

Romeo and Juliet

The story of Romeo and Juliet is start in Verona, Sampson and Gregory (Capulet servants) complain that they will not put up with insults from the Montague family. Abram and Balthasar (Montague servants) appear and the four start quarreling. Benvolio (Lord Montague's nephew) appears and tries to break up the quarrel, but Tybalt (Lady Capulet's nephew) appears and picks a fight with Benvolio. At length, officers try to break up the fight, even while Lord Capulet and Lord Montague begin to fight one another. The Prince of Verona (Escalus) appears and stops the fighting, proclaiming sentences of death to any that renew the fighting. At Montague's house, speaking with Romeo, Benvolio finds Romeo is in love with a woman who has sworn to stay chaste (Rosaline). Benvolio suggests pursuing other women, but Romeo refuses. Separately, Paris (a kinsman of the Prince of Verona) talks to Lord Capulet about wooing his daughter Juliet for marriage.

At Capulet's house, the Montagues attend the party (in masks), Romeo spies Juliet and falls in love with her. Tybalt sees Romeo and takes up arms, but Lord Capulet attempts to calm him, though Tybalt vows to revenge Romeo's intrusion the next day. Juliet, too, falls for Romeo, but falls into despair when her Nurse informs her Romeo is a Montague, as does Romeo when he learns Juliet is a Capulet.

After they leave, Romeo appears and speaks to Juliet under her window; By and by they swear their love to one another. Juliet tells Romeo she'll send a messenger to him the next day to learn the details of their wedding. Although

Lawrence is critical at first, Romeo eventually convinces Friar Lawrence to marry them. In the street, Benvolio tells Mercutio that Romeo did not come home that night, and that Tybalt has sent the Montagues a letter challenging Romeo to a duel. Romeo appears and they tease him for hiding from them. Juliet's nurse and servant Peter appear and Romeo tells her to tell Juliet to go to the Friar's cell that afternoon to be married. Soon, at the Friar's cell, he marries Romeo and Juliet, and Romeo plans to visit Juliet's bedroom that evening.

At the street, Benvolio and Mercutio encounter Tybalt and Petruchio, leading to Tybalt and Mercutio fighting since Tybalt tries to pick a fight with Romeo, but he refuses. Romeo tries to break up the fight, but Tybalt slays Mercutio. Romeo seeks out, fights, and slays Tybalt in revenge. The prince appears and Benvolio explains all to him, at which the Prince exiles Romeo for slaying Tybalt. At the Capulet's orchard, The Nurse appears and informs Juliet of Mercutio and Tybalt's deaths, and Romeo's banishment. Juliet falls into despair, realizing she would rather Tybalt dead than Romeo, but also that a banished Romeo is virtually dead.

At Capulet's house, he and Paris set the wedding date for Paris and Juliet to be three days hence. In Juliet's bedroom, Romeo says a tearful goodbye to Juliet. After he leaves, Lady Capulet informs Juliet of her impending marriage to Paris. Juliet tells her parents she will not marry, but Lord Capulet commands it will be so. The Nurse, too, tells Juliet she should marry Paris. In private, Juliet decides to no longer trust the nurse and vows to kill herself if the Friar cannot find a way to save her from marrying Paris. The Friar tells her of a "distilled liquor" she can take to fake death and be

placed in the Capulet tomb. Then, when she wakes, Romeo can be there waiting for her to take her to Mantua. Friar Lawrence sends Friar John to Mantua with an explanatory letter for Romeo. Juliet returns to her father and apologizes, causing her dad to move the wedding up to the next morning (two days early). In her bedroom, Juliet sends her mother and nurse away, then, after much worrying over the future, she drinks the vial of medicine and sleeps. Later in the early morning, all feverishly prepare for the wedding and Capulet sends the Nurse to wake Juliet. The Nurse wails upon finding Juliet "dead", summoning the others to find her and mourn.

In Mantua, Romeo's servant Balthasar arrives and tells Romeo that Juliet is dead. Romeo vows to see Juliet in her tomb and poison himself there, buying the poison from a poor Apothecary who illegally sells it to Romeo. At Lawrence's cell, Friar John reports he could not deliver the letter to Romeo since he (John) got stuck in a quarantined house while searching for Romeo. Friar Lawrence heads to the cemetery with a crowbar. In sorrow, Romeo lays Paris in the tomb. Romeo finds Juliet and mourns her death, then drinks his poison and dies. Lawrence enters the tomb and finds Romeo and Paris dead. Juliet then awakes and spots Romeo. In desperation, she stabs herself with Romeo's dagger. The Prince and Lord and Lady Capulet arrive and learn Paris, Romeo, and Juliet are dead. Lord Montague arrives and reports that his wife has died from grief over Romeo's exile, and then learns himself of Romeo's death. Capulet and Montague make peace and swear to never fight again.