|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Appendix** | **Abstract** | **Introduction** | **Materials & Method** | **Results** | **Discussion** |
| **1** | The abstract provides a concise summary of the article's main theme, which is the analysis of pediatric accidents in two 19th-century novels and the comparison of the medical management of these traumas to modern practices. It highlights the importance of rest and nursing in the recovery process. | The introduction sets the context by discussing the significance of pediatric trauma in literature and its impact on the narrative. It references the works of Jane Austen and Margaret Oliphant, and the author, Perri Klass, introduces the idea of analyzing these novels from a trauma management perspective. | This section is not applicable to the article, as it is not a scientific study. Instead, the author analyzes the novels' text, focusing on the description of accidents, characters' reactions, and the medical interventions described. | The "results" are the literary observations and interpretations of the accidents and their aftermath in the two novels. The author discusses the characters' injuries, the medical attention they receive, and the role of nursing and rest in their recovery. The analysis also touches on the social and emotional implications of these traumas, such as changes in personality and family dynamics. | The discussion section is more akin to a literary analysis, where the author explores the similarities and differences between the medical management of pediatric trauma in the 19th century and modern times. The author discusses the importance of nursing, the role of family and societal expectations, and the potential long |
| **2** | The abstract presents the main objective of the study, which is to investigate the significance of Jane Austen's presence in Fowles's novel. It highlights the intertextual references to Austen's "Persuasion" and how they affect the novel's politics of characterization and space. The discussion is grounded in intertextuality, intermediality, and parody, and explores the relationship between the two authors' works. | The introduction provides background information on "The French Lieutenant's Woman" and its postmodern poetics and politics. It mentions the novel's epigraphs, including those from Austen's "Persuasion," and the importance of the Cobb, a geographical location that connects the two works. The author also discusses the critical reception of Fowles's novel and the relevance of studying Austen's presence in it. | This section is not explicitly present in the text, as it is a literary analysis rather than a scientific study. However, the author employs literary theories, such as intermediality, intertextuality, and parody, to analyze the novel and its relationship to Austen's work. The methods involve close reading, textual analysis, and comparison of the two texts. | The results are presented throughout the article, as the author discusses the intertextual resonances between Austen's "Persuasion" and Fowles's novel. Key findings include the visual and verbal intertextual connections, the parodic dialogue between the two authors, and the significance of the Cobb as an intermedial element. The author also explores the differences in characterizations and the politics of representation in the two works. | The discussion delves into the parodic aspects of Fowles's novel, focusing on how it appropriates and subverts Austen's themes and characters. The author examines the visual and textual references to Austen's work, such as the Cobb, Louisa's fall, and the character of Sarah, and how they contribute to the novel's metafictional and postmodern sensibilities. The discussion also highlights the intermediality of the novel, incorporating elements from visual arts, poetry, and history. |
| **3** | The article does not have a formal abstract, but it can be summarized as follows: The authors review Jane Austen's letters to suggest that her death might have been caused by systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), based on symptoms like rheumatism, facial skin lesions, fever, and fluctuating health. They argue that these symptoms align with the most recent classification criteria for SLE, and they dismiss previous diagnoses like Addison's disease and lymphoma due to lack of supporting evidence. | The introduction sets the context by discussing the ongoing debate about the cause of Jane Austen's premature death. It mentions that various explanations have been proposed, such as Addison's disease, lymphoma, and others. The authors then explain their approach of reviewing Austen's letters to identify significant medical clues and propose a new possible diagnosis. | This section is not applicable to this type of article, as it is not a research study with experimental procedures. However, the authors do describe their methodology for analyzing Austen's letters, which includes examining letters compiled by various editors and scholars, as well as considering previous diagnoses and medical knowledge from Austen's time. | The conclusion summarizes the authors' argument, stating that Jane Austen's medical history, as described in her letters, fits the criteria for SLE, and they propose this as a possible cause of her death, despite the lack of a formal diagnosis during her lifetime. | The discussion section explores the significance of the identified symptoms and their correlation with SLE. The authors discuss the limitations of the evidence, the historical context of the disease, and the classification criteria for SLE. They also compare Austen's symptoms to those of other conditions, such as rheumatoid arthritis and spondyloarthritis, to emphasize why SLE is a more suitable diagnosis. They conclude by suggesting that Jane Austen's death could have been caused by SLE, based on the symptoms she described in her letters. |
| **4** | This article tells the story of the female protagonists in Austin's works who find it difficult to have their own independent physical, social, and psychological space,explores how this use of physical and psychological space in Persuasion evolves and how Austen involves her heroine in the discourse of social change through both narrative description and a new accessibility of psychological landscape. | The introduction sets the article by discussing how does the heroine of Jane Austen's novel occupy her own space.The article mainly takes Anne, the heroine in Austen's last novel Persuasion, as an example. Anne is a country girl, since then she has been moving and living in different places. The space occupied by Anne is changing, and her psychology is not constantly changing.Her psychology does not constantly change, from the beginning of the withdrawn into confidence. | The article first describes the social phenomenon of that time, then quotes other authors' works to express the strict observance of physical space for women in that period, and finally takes the heroine in Austen's works as an example. | The heroine Anne got rid of her own useless view, she began to become confident, and under the encouragement of Captain Harville. Anne's new spirit of openness was displayed, and she went to Captain Harville without hesitation.Annie walked towards the writing desk and showed that class and rank are no longer the lone arbiters of social advancement. | The article discusses the changes in Anne, and points out that Anne is a complete character in all Austen's works. Austen can make Anne move forward from the place where she retreated, which shows that the revolution of society starts from the individual. |
| **5** |  |  |  |  |  |