

## APPENDIX

### 1. Synopsis

In the Indian city of Chandrapore, Dr. Azis meets Mrs. Moore when she enters a mosque at night. He criticizes her, thinking that she has not removed her shoes before entering, when in fact she has. They talk about their religion and their families and quickly become friends.

Cyril Fielding, the principal of Government College, invites Azis over for tea at the suggestion of Mrs. Moore. Azis arrives early, just as Fielding is getting dressed. When Fielding breaks his back collar stud, Azis offers him his own. He is feels upset when fielding refuses this courtesy, seeing it as typical of the problems that beset the English and the Indians in India. Fielding apologies and accepts the stud. They are joined by Dr. Godbole, a Brahmin who teaches at the college, and by Mrs. Moore and Adela Quested, who have come to Chandrapore to marry the City Magistrate, Mrs. Moore's son Ronny. Adela and Mrs. Moore express a desire to see the 'real India' and Azis suggests an outing to the famous Marabar Cave.

Azis organizes a trip to Marabar Cave but fielding and Godbole miss the train. Mrs. Moore agitated by the echo inside one the caves and comes out weeping. She suggests that Azis and Adela visit the other caves without her. Fielding and Godbole arrive little later, just as Adela is seen making a little hasty trip down the mountain slope and getting a lift in a passing car.

At the club, Fielding learns that Adela was pick up in a state on great distress and covered in cactus spines. She has accused Azis of having attempted to

rape her in one of the caves. Fielding refuse to believe it, but finds the whole British community against him. He resigns from the club so as to support Azis. Ronny speaks with his mother. She is clearly distrstess, not so much about Adela but by the emptiness she found in the caves. Deeply disturbed by the events, she claims that Adela has been suffering from a 'spiritual illness' for quite some time. She is adamant that she cannot help or give evidence and insists on going back to England.

Azis is put on trial. He is humiliated when the cherished photo of his wife and his private letters are used in evidence. Mrs. Moore is called by Azis' lawyer, but Ronny reveals that she died on the ship home. When adela gives her evidence, she suddenly says that she made a mistake and withdraws her accusation. She is abandoned by other members of the British community and by Ronny. Fielding is the only one to keep pity on her. She claims that for a long time the echo of the caves has been ringing in her ears, but that now it has gone. Fielding speculates that she unconsciously decided to destroy her Indian upon realizing that she didn't really love Ronny. He convinces Azis not to seek compensatory damages against her, as it will ruin his financially at the time when she has nothing left. The two men part, hoping that one day it may be possible for them to be true friends. Finally, Fielding goes back to England and visited a few years later in the different condition that he marries Adella's firend. This solves the problem of Azis suspicion about him that he was married with Adella that made Azis hate him for the rest years after he have been jailed.

## **2. Author's Biography**

E.M. Forster was born in 1879. He was educated in Tonbridge School and King's College, Cambridge. After graduation, Forster became a novelist, essayist and literary critic. Being widely traveled, his journeys gave him materials for his writing. He became particularly critical of the English behavior abroad, and his writings often satirize the British in foreign lands. The novels that make him famous are largely based on his writing before the first World War. Forster is one of the memorably described as a guerillas in a Pin- Stripe Suit. He has an urbane, intellectual and ironical style that blends interestingly with a rebellious attitude to Christianity and European inhibition (Stephen, 1991: 300).

Forster became friends with many well-known writers, including John Maynard Keynes, Virginia and Leonard Woolf, Bertrand Russell and others who eventually formed an integral part of what is known as the Bloomsbury group. In fact Forster's initial articles and short stories were published in *The Independent Review*, a Bloomsbury journal. It was his novels, however, that attracted attention. His works include *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905), *The Largest Journey* (1907), *A Room with a View* (1908), *Howard's End* (1910), *The Celestial Omnibus* (1911), *Maurice* (1911), *Alexandria: A History and a Guide* (1922), *A Passage to India* (1924), *Aspects of the Novel* (1927), *The Eternal Moment* (1928), *Two Cheers for Democracy* (1951), *The Hill or Devil* (1953), and the biographies of *Galsworthy* *Lowes Dickinson* (1934) and *Marianne Thorntar* (1956). *The Life to Come* (1972) was published posthumously.

E.M. Forster will continue to stand a little apart from other major novelists of the century, because he made it difficult to decide by which standards his works should be judged. Assessing it fairly presents problems (Magill, 1976: 991). Forster devoted the latter part of his life to a wide range of literary activities. He involved himself in the work of international writers' unions and took a firm stand on censorship. He also campaigned against the suppression of Hall's *The Well of Loneliness*. In the 1960's, he appeared as a witness for the defense at the trial of the publisher of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* by D.H. Lawrence. He worked with Eric Crozier on Benjamin Britton's opera *Billy Budd* in 1951. His last work was *The Life to Come*, a collection of short stories published posthumously after his death in 1970.

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