



APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

SYNOPSIS SONS AND LOVERS

Sons and Lovers is written by David Herbert Lawrence, one of the greatest English novelists and is published in 1913. Besides producing novels, DH Lawrence also writes essays, letters, poems, plays, travel books and short stories. Sons and Lovers is DH Lawrence's major work and a semi-autobiographical account of his early life and the ambiguous relations he shared with his parents.

This novel explains the relationship of the main character, Paul Morel had with his mother, Mrs Morel and also Paul Morel's close personal relationships with Miriam Leivers and Clara Dawes. This theme is taken based on DH Lawrence's own experiences with his mother and with his girlfriends. The setting of this novel is taken place in a coal mining community that is similar to Lawrence's birthplace in Nottinghamshire.

The story of Sons and Lovers is started from the early married of The Morels. In the beginning of the story, it is told that Walter Morel had already married with the daughter of an engineer, Gertrude Coppard (the maiden name of Mrs Morel). She was now thirty one years old and was expected her third baby. This couple

had married for eight years and had had a son and a daughter, William (seven years old) and Annie (five years old). After the third baby, Paul was seventeenth months old, Mrs Morel was expected the fourth baby, Arthur. Mr and Mrs Morel's marriage was not in harmony because Mr Morel was a drunken and brutal miner. In addition, they lived in poverty. This situation made Mrs Morel dissatisfied with her husband. Then, Mrs Morel rejected him and turned all her love towards her four children, particularly her two eldest sons, William and Paul. Mrs Morel struggled with the poverty and meanness of her surroundings to keep herself and her family respectable and was determined that her sons will not become miners.

After studying hard, William went to London and worked as a clerk. Paul's schooling was cut short by the poverty of his family and he found a job as a clerk in surgical-appliance factory in Nottingham, where the work was easy and where he was allowed to develop his talent for painting. Because of their father's attitude towards their mother, William and Paul hated their father. Meanwhile, William had met a girl, Lily and he was falling in love with her. Unfortunately, William's life was short. He got pneumonia and he died because of this disease. Mrs Morel felt desperate after losing her beloved son. This situation was worsened because Paul

also fell ill. Mrs Morel nursed Paul back to health for seven weeks. After that, the relationship between Paul and his mother deepened.

On the walk with his mother, Paul met The Leivers family in Willey Farm. Paul was friendly with The Leivers and a tenderness grew between Paul and the daughter Miriam, a shy girl. They read the poetry together and Paul taught her French and mathematics. Paul even showed his sketches to her. Mrs Morel feared that Miriam will exclude her and tried to break up Miriam's relationship with her son, Paul. Because of these reasons, Mrs Morel hated Miriam and put the blame on Miriam. One day, Paul met Miriam on Castle Gate and he was introduced to Clara Dawes, the daughter of an old friend of Mrs Leivers. From Miriam's informations, he knew that Clara Dawes had already married with Baxter Dawes. Meanwhile, Annie was getting married with Leonard and they agreed to stay in Sheffield. Arthur who had already had a job was also getting married with Beatrice Wyld. Both Annie and Arthur lived far away from their parents' house, so only Paul stayed with his parents and the servant, Minnie.

Paul's affair with Miriam was interfered by his mother, so they agreed to break up. Having broken away from Miriam because of his mother, Paul was involved with Clara Dawes, who had separated from her husband,

Baxter Dawes. At this time, Paul was twenty four years old and Clara was six years older than Paul. Paul's intimacy with Clara was also interfered by Mrs Morel. Mrs Morel felt the same hostility she felt for Miriam. Moreover, she reminded Paul that Clara was a married woman and she hadn't divorced with her husband. But, Paul seemed not really care about this fact. He continued his relationship and introduced Clara to his parents. Clara's husband , Baxter Dawes was angry with Paul after knowing that Paul and his wife went to theatre together. Then, Baxter kicked Paul until Paul was hurt. After this fighting, Paul realized that his love was just for his mother.

Mrs Morel went to Sheffield to check her health. The doctor diagnosed that she got a cancer. Because of his mother's ill, Paul visited his mother in Sheffield. His affair with Clara petered out and at last she returned to her husband. Mrs Morel's sick became worse and worse. Paul could not stand to see his mother's suffering. Finally, he and his sister, Annie put an overdose of morphia in her milk . After that, Mrs Morel died. Paul resisted the urge to follow his mother 'into the darkness' and with a great effort, turned towards life.

APPENDIX 2

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

David Herbert Lawrence was born at Eastwood, Nottinghamshire, on September 11, 1885. His father was a hard-drinking miner and his mother was an ex-school teacher who was socially and intellectually superior than his father. He was often ill as a child and grew up in poverty. His parents quarelled continually and an affection grew between Lawrence and his mother. His mother's influence to him was very strong. His mother was determined to keep him out of the mines and encouraged him at school. This family situation is reflected in Sons and Lovers which is the most autobiographical of Lawrence's novel.

At his mother's urging he won a scholarship and he attended Nottingham High School for three years. Unfortunately, at 15, he was forced to give up his education and take a job as a clerk in a surgical goods factory for a short time. At this time, he formed a close relationship with Jessie Chambers, a local farmer's daughter, the Miriam of Sons and Lovers. In 1906, having worked to save £ 20 fee, he took up a scholarship at Nottingham University College to study for a teacher's certificate. After graduated, he taught for a few years in an elementary school near London.

He was already writing poetry and short stories and then he began his first novel The White Peacock (1911) and was followed by The Trespasser (1912). After the death of his mother, he became very seriously ill and then he gave up teaching. In 1912 he met Frieda Weekly, who was six years older than Lawrence and mother of three children. She was dissatisfied with her marriage and suffocated by life in Nottingham. They fell in love and eloped to Germany. In 1913, Lawrence's autobiographical novel, Sons and Lovers was published. Lawrence and Frieda were always on the move and his nomadic life supplied him with material for his writing. His next novel, The Sister split into The Rainbow (1915) and Women in Love (1921).

Lawrence's later novels were Aaron's Road (1922) Kangaroo (1923), The Plumed Serpent (1926), and Lady Chatterley's Lover (published in Italy, 1928). Furthermore, he also wrote non-fiction works such as Psychoanalysis and the Unconscious (1921), Fantasia of Unconscious (1922), Studies in Classic American Literature (1923) and Apocalypse (1931). Besides that, he also seriously interested in painting. Lawrence died at the age of forty four in French, on March 2, 1930 because of tuberculosis.