

## APPENDICES

### Synopsis of D.H. Lawrence's Sons and Lovers

The novel is set in Bestwood, a coalfield, where The Morels live. Walter Morel the head of the family, a coal-miner and is descended from a French refugee and an English barmaid. Walter is described as a feckless, idle, and unprincipled man and also as a heavy drinker, who often becomes a violent man when he is drunk. His wife Gertrude Morel (Born Gertrude Coppard) comes from a good old burgher family, her father, George Coppard is an engineer. Gertrude is a former school teacher in a private school. The Morels have four children William, Annie, Paul, and Arthur.

Gertrude has a passionate relationship with her eldest son William, and William dies because of pneumonia, then the mother and son's passionate relationship turns to her other son Paul, even after Paul has grown up he is still stuck to his mother and everything he does he does it for Gertrude.

However, Paul's relationship with Gertrude suffers a setback when Paul starts to have an emotional feeling with a shy daughter of a local farmer, Miriam Leivers, and this relationship between them is opposed by Gertrude. Paul finds himself suffocated by both Gertrude's objections and Miriam's romantic demands. So, Paul tries to find a sensual release and turns to Clara Dawes, a married woman to Baxter Dawes. It turns out that Gertrude can cope easily with

this relationship because its carnal nature does not interfere with her emotional possessiveness.

When later Paul finds that the relationship with Clara does no more afford him gratifying release than Miriam does, he encounters with Clara's husband, Baxter Dawes and they have a vicious fight, which serves to reunite Baxter and Clara. The relationship between Paul and Clara ends after this fight.

Later on, Gertrude has been suffering from a painful cancer, Paul helps to ease his mother's death by putting a deadly dose of morphia pills in Gertrude night time milk. Paul has suffered a great effect from Gertrude's death and ends the relationship with both Miriam and Clara.

### **Biography of the Author**

D.H. Lawrence was born on 11th September 1885, in Eastwood, Nottinghamshire central England. D.H. Lawrence was an English storywriter, a play-writer, a critic, a poet, and also a painter. His father was a coal miner, who was a heavy drinker and his mother was a former schoolteacher, greatly more superior in education to her husband. She was the one who always encouraged Lawrence to study. Lawrence's childhood was spent in poverty and friction between his parents. He had won a scholarship from Nottingham High School and then Nottingham University College. He worked as a clerk in a surgical appliances factory and four years as a pupil-teacher.

In 1919, Lawrence started to write a book, during his study at Nottingham University College. His novels are White Peacock (1911), The Trespasser (1912), Sons and Lovers (1913), The Rainbow (1915), The Lost Girl (1920), as the sequel to The Rainbow, Woman in Love (1921), Aaron's Rod (1922), Kangaroo (1923),

The Plumed Serpent (1926), Lady Chatterley's Lover (1928), The Man who Died (1931). His third novel, Sons and Lovers (1913) is an intense study of family, class, and early sexual relationship. It draws heavily on his own experiences, which he was trying hard to understand. The novel tells about love relationship between a father, a mother, and a son and about the son who is involved in a passionate bond with his own mother and unable to separate the differences between love for as a son or as a lover.

In 1914 he married Frieda von Ritchhofen, an older woman who was a former wife of Lawrence's old professor at Nottingham University College. Lawrence died of tuberculosis in 1930.