APPENDICES

1. BIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY WORKS OF D. H. LAWRENCE

D. H. Lawrence’s Biography

David Herbert Lawrence, an English novelist, poet and artist was well known in the early twentieth century. He was born at Eastwood, Notthingham in 1885. His special style was the origin of his works was which about the relationship among human beings. Lawrence lived at the early Victorian period. His language was comfortable and that his work are remember forever.

Lawrence’s father worked at Wathall Colliery, who was strong and came from lower class society. He liked writing some poems. Their family was unhappy, because he and his wife always quarreled. It made Lawrence remain strange towards his father, but he loved his mother very much. Lawrence failed in his first love when Jessie (his first love) moved out after his mother’s death and told her that he had nothing to do with ‘ought’ or ‘should’ and that he could not love because he had loved his mother like a lover.

The name of his father was Arthur. Arthur had five children; George, William Ernest, Emily, David Herbert and Aida. Lawrence was the fourth in his family. In his children he used to be sick, but he was successful in studying at school. He had been familiar with the Apocalyptic language and the Apocalyptic image. He was sent to the Sunday school, at Band of Hope and Christian Endeavour.

After graduating from the Senior High School, he became a clerk at a factory three months. His health became worst after hearing suffered from
tuberculosis but he tried hard to be a teacher. His main teaching subject were art, English and Biology. He had been a teacher for three years. And then he went to University College to get a teacher diploma. At last he became a teacher at the Elementary School in Croydon near London.

He started his literary career in a simple way, that was by sending his poem to his first lover, Jessie. Without telling him before, Jessie sent his poem to the English Review and it was accepted by them. Jessie’s help was never forgotten by Lawrence. And Jessie regarded him as an old friend. They often discussed everything about life. Lawrence also believed in sexual freedom and maintained that the great future could only bear out decadence. Their sweet memory was never forgotten.

In Croydon he hoped to earn living as a writer. He had finished the *The Trespasser* then he accepted Jessie’s recommendation on *Sons and Lover*. He started rewriting it and hoped to finish it before going to German and Jessie never saw Lawrence again.

Lawrence had a new friend, whose name was Frieda Von Richteffen. She was his professor’s wife the University of Nottingham. During the first world war, Lawrence and Frieda lived painfully, for English people dislike German Women, especially one like Frieda. In their mind Lawrence had a bad attitude. It depressed him mostly. In addition, he had serious problem: his health was declining the breaks with Jessie, the poor reception of his novel *The White Peacock*, the lost of his mother and lack compliction with Lousie (one of French Philosophers), so he held the problem was in his hold everythime. At the first time Frieda made him be happy, but later their relation caused a serious case.
His first novel was **The White Peacock**, printed in 1911 after his mother’s death. His two novels **Women In Love** and **The Rainbow** were refused by the government, for the people regarded them immoral. He wrote both novels in 1915.

Lawrence and Betrand Russel always discussed about ethics and immortality. Lawrence thought that the culture and religion were the basic of the hypocrisy and he wanted to change the with his blood consiousness.

Shortly before his cambridge visit, in 1915 Lawrence had finished **The Rainbow** and felt as excited about it was a bird in spring is amazed at the colours of its own coat. At the same time he began to fell depressed at the thought of meeting intelectuals at Trinity. It was his idea to oppose tyranny and to insist that women should be given the opprtunity to raise the responsibility equal with men.

His other friend were Edward Garnett who guided him in prose, and Marsh who quided in poetry. But his friendship did not last long, for he did not receive their ideas anymore. They had so many different views from Lawrence’s ones. He regarded them as traditional writers.

Lawrence did not enjoy much of his time in Ceylon. Almost immediately Lawrence began to write **Kangaroo** using his Australian impressions to introduse a political theme based on the pre-election campaign out there than on his ownviews.

On Sunday, 2 March 1930, at ten o’clock that night, he was more peaceful, when suddenly his breathing became irregular and soon he was died. Two days later he was burried at Vence.
The List of His Works

Below are some of the Lawrence’s works which are listed according to their division:

1. Novels

1. The White Peacock ..................................................... (1911)
2. The Trespasser ......................................................... (1912)
3. Sons and Lovers ...................................................... (1913)
4. The Rainbow ............................................................ (1915)
5. Amores ................................................................. (1916)
6. Women In Love ....................................................... (1920)
7. The Lost Girl ............................................................ (1920)
8. Aaron’s Road ......................................................... (1922)
9. Kangaroo ............................................................... (1923)
10. The Boy In The Bush ................................................. (1924)
11. The Plumed Servant ................................................ (1926)
12. The First Lady Chatterley ................................. (1928)
13. The Virgin and The Gipsy ....................................... (1930)

2. Poems

1. Love Poem and Others ........................................... (1913)
2. Look We Have Through ......................................... (1917)
3. Birds, Beast and Flowers ..................................... (1925)
4. Collective Poems ..................................................... (1928)
5. Pansies ................................................................. (1929)
6. Last Poems ............................................................. (1930)
3. Travel Books

1. Sea and Sardinia .................................................. (1921)

2. Morning In Mexico and Etuson Places ...................... (1927)

4. Short Stories

1. The Pussion Officer and Others Stories ..................... (1914)

2. England, My England and Other Stories .................... (1922)

3. The Ladybird ....................................................... (1923)

5. Other Books

1. Introduction To The Painting of D. H. Lawrence ........... (1929)

2. Pornography and Obscenity ................................... (1929)

3 The Escaped Cook .................................................. (1929)

4. A Propos of Lady Chatterley ................................. (1930)

5. Movements In European History ............................. (1930)

6. Plays

1. The Windowing of Mrs. Holtroyd ............................. (1914)

2. Touch and Go ..................................................... (1920)

3. David ............................................................... (1926)
2. SUMMARY OF THE RAINBOW

Two miles away, a church-tower stands on a hill. The houses of the little country town climb assiduously up to it. At the Marsh, there is a temple. The Brangwens have lived for generations at the Marsh Farm. Alfred Brangwen married a woman from Heanor, daughter of a black house and lived at the Marsh Farm. She was a slim, pretty, dark woman, quaint in her speech, whimsical, so that the sharp things she said did not hurt.

There have four sons and two daughters. The eldest boy ran to sea, and never came home. The second boy, Alfred, married a daughter of a chemist and had three children. Frank, the third son, refused from the first to have anything to do with the learning. At eighteen he married a little factory girl and bore him a child every year and made a fool of him. Alice, the elder daughter, married a collier and lived in Yorkshire. Effie, the younger remained at home. The last child, Tom, was considerably younger than his brother, so he had belonged rather to the company of his sisters. He was his mother’s favorite.

Young Tom admired his mother very much. She was accepted as the symbol of religion, morality and the center of family life. Her insistence Tom for schooling was unavoidable in order to make her happy. As a matter of fact, his brain was no good enough for learning. At the age of eighteen, he decided to cultivate the farm and left the school.

When Tom was twenty three, his mother had passed away. It was a sort of heavy blow to him. He had lost his pillar of life principle for the depended on her
quite too much. His mother’s death caused him to be afraid of all that was against him.

Effie could not accept Tom’s habit of drinking liquor in order to escape from his burden. Effie thought that Tom was a weak man and not able to face the reality. Neither Effie nor Tom could find a better way of having reconciliation at home.

There was harder blow to Tom when Effie got married. He lost his self-confidence even more serious. Drinking alcohol was the only way for him to relieve all his pain. He thought his world was flat and barren. In his loneliness he was recommended by Tillie, the cross eyed woman servant who had been with then for fifteen years, to get closer with woman. Tillie understood that the presence of a woman could at least release Tom from deeper frustration.

Tom’s recognition with Lydia, a polish widow, changed his way of life. He looked calm and steady and tried to prevent himself from his bad habit of drinking. Lydia was an exile in London with her late husband, Mr.Lensky. Lensky was a doctor who made his life in London rather different from Poland. Yet, his death directed his wife Lydia and his little daughter Anna Lensky, suffered much. So, Lydia’s love relationship with Tom, a wealthy farmer, changed her life atmosphere.

Tom’s relationship with Lydia was united in marriage. Tom was twenty eight and Lydia six years older than he is. Yet, it was no matter for the two. They finally lived at Mars Farm together with Anna Lensky, Tom’s step daughter.

At the very first time, both Tom and Lydia experienced a terrible marriage situation. Though material fulfillment was not definitely problem for them, they
hardly ever communicated. Lydia’s English was rather bad; let alone, she could not completely break her ex-husband’s image. It made their love relationship look stiff and inharmonious.

Tom suffered from his cold marriage situation. As a matter of fact, he could make compensation by spending his time to play with Anna, his step daughter. The presence of Anna had at least helped the attention of their difficult communication. With Anna, Tom was able to forget his marriage problem with Lydia.

Anna grew as a spoiled daughter. She claimed to be a London girl rather than a polish one. She admired the material success of her father and claimed the name of Brangwen behind her name. Such a decision made Tom happy and finally found better love relationship with Lydia. Tom and Lydia had been aware of their love giving and possessing. With mutual understanding of readiness to give and to possess without feeling of superiority, they could bridge their love relationship in warm and healthy relationship.

Anna Brangwen was now a woman. She grew as a beautiful woman, not a girl anymore. The result of her spoiled manner was her selfish attitude and materialistic view of life. She fell in love with Will Brangwen blindly and did not hear what her parents’ suggestion of Will.

Will Brangwen was the son of Tom’s brother, Alfred. It means that Will was Tom’s nephew. Though she had announced to be Brangwen, she was blindly in love with Will Brangwen which then forced her to win the love through admitting her being ness as Lensky. With great insistence Anna changed her mind and claimed that her real family name was.
Lydia, the mother, had suggested that it was too young for them to get married. Let alone, Will was lazy man and did not have enough money to build a family. Lydia could feel it for she knew the type of her daughter. As a matter of fact, she failed ensure Anna.

Will Brangwen and Anna get married at last. They could enjoy their honeymoon with uncertainty of the future. As a wood carving, Will found his life difficult. To prevent him from disappointment, he ran to the church. He thought through serving the lord, he could release his weakness to satisfy his wife materially.

Anna was deeply frustrated with the fact she had found. Her marriage with Will was much accompanied with quarrel. The source of the quarrel was Will’s failure to earn living and his compensation to the church to hide his weakness. With this situation, Anna degraded her husband. She thought that her husband’s gospel admiration was a kind of mockery to her. It resulted bloody marriage situation to both of them.

Neither Anna nor Will was aware of their weakness. Will thought that he was really a man when his wife bore children for him. Yet, Anna on the other hand, demanded her husband to satisfy her not only sexually but also materially. Such contradiction resulted from the sense of superiority in each of them. Anna felt was superior to her husband and so did Will.

Anna and Will got six children. The eldest daughter was called Ursula. Will escape for Ursula when Anna despised him for being so dull. Anna degrades her husband for being as cold and irresponsible as a man. Their love relationship had been colored with fight and quarrel for no one was ready to exist. Yet, Anna
was aware of her children’s future life. She thought that it was her fortune to run
her love rather badly than her dream of love before. With patience and mutual
understanding, Anna and Will bridged their love and marriage to be better. Yet,
Anna could not still fulfill her satisfaction for material success she had dream for
a long time.

Ursula was her father’s favorite daughter. She grew up under the condition
of full bloody fight family. With such an image, she made up her mind to find out
complete freedom. She had got a lot of bad experience shown by her father and
mother. She thought it was only complete freedom made her happy.

When Ursula grew as young lady, she had chosen her own way of life. She
enjoyed the lawless life, especially in love. Her recognition with Anton
Skrebensky, a young Polish man, directed her to run her life with free love
relationship.

Anton Skrebensky was a son of an aristocrat. With his father’s wealth,
Anna, the mother, supported the relationship. Anna thought that her
disappointment could be improved by the presence of Anton. So, she persuaded
Ursula not to miss the chance.

Ursula did not believe in sanctity of marriage. To her love should be
manifested in sex and complete freedom. Besides enjoying the freedom, she also
exploited Anton on his material success. Consequently, Ursula had strong
confidence that by physical satisfaction she could trap Anton not only his love but
also his wealth.
Anton was aware of Ursula’s trick. He did not want to be victim of Ursula’s wild life style. Even though he felt satisfied with Ursula in their relationship, Anton denied the greediness of Ursula on material satisfaction. Ursula felt disappointed when she found Anton had been aware of her trick. What made her aware was her surrender attitude. Had she not given all she had, she would have found still her dignity. When Anton went to India as a soldier, she thought that it was only his reason to leave her. In great desperation, she was involved in a lesbian affair with Winifred Inger, her school mistress.

Ursula’s breaking upon normal life was a mark of her fatal desperation. Her lesbian scandal identified how her lawless life style tortured her dignity. Let alone Anton’s awareness of being a victim of Ursula’s material ambition, made Ursula aware of her regretful complete freedom life style. As a result, Anton left Ursula and married another girl. In great frustration, Ursula came to realize that her materialistic love, freedom and life style had tortured her existence. She regretted her lawless principle and tried to renew her life with a hope that she could discover her meaningful life through the change of life from lawless into lawful life style.