

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **SYNOPSIS**

Winnie is a young woman who lives in London with a mother and a brother. Her father who used to work as a victualler has passed away.

Winnie and her two relatives stay at Belgravian Mansion. It is a large house with several rooms in it. In order to earn money, the family rents the rooms for gentlemen. Winnie provides a great help for her mother in doing it. Winnie does this not only because she is the oldest child of the family but also because of her keen awareness in understanding the condition of her mother and her brother. Winnie's mother has a trouble with her legs. They are swollen so that Winnie's mother finds difficulty in doing her activities. While Winnie's brother is a mental retarded lad.

Among the gentlemen lodgers, there is an elder fat man namely Verloc who seems to be the nicest lodger to the family. He works as a secret agent of a

foreign embassy in London but disguises himself as a businessman. With a deep consideration Winnie accepts Verloc's proposal to get married and live together. Certainly Winnie's two relatives follow the couple. They move to a smaller residence, a shop-house in the neighbourhood of Soho which is still included in the district of London.

After seven years of undisturbed married life, something begins to annoy the existing order. Verloc's superintendent has changed. The old leader has been replaced by the new one. It goes together with new regulations which make the eleven-year-secret agent, Verloc feels very upset and uneasy. This inconvenience is added by Verloc's unsuccessful attempt in performing the last duty to set a bomb in Greenwich Observatory, a scientific place. That failure is the worst one since the victim of the outrage is his own brother-in-law, Stevie.

Winnie can not bear the fact that his brother has gone into pieces. It maddens her. Meanwhile, her mother has left the house to join a charity group so

she knows nothing about the disaster and can not console Winnie accordingly. On the other hand, Verloc himself feels awful and needs somebody to comfort him. He is now facing two hard offers : being fired and sentenced.

Winnie and Verloc are both in unpleasant condition. But Winnie is apparently in the most miserable one. She feels cheated. Being very disappointed towards her trusted husband she can not prevent herself from giving a deadly stab to Verloc. Finally, feeling desperate and frightened, she is committed suicide.

**APPENDIX 2****THE AUTHOR AND HIS WORKS**

Joseph Conrad, originally named Josef Teodor Konrad Korzeniowski is the only son of a married couple, Apollo Korzeniowski and Eva Bobrowska. Although Conrad is famous as a British writer but actually the first place he sees as he shows up in the world is Poland.

On 3 December 1857 Conrad was born at Berdyczow in Podolia, Poland. Four years later his father was arrested and imprisoned because of his political activities. Conrad's father is in fact a Polish patriot who fought against Russian rule in spite of his existence as a poet. The family went into exile then. During that time the little Conrad had no choice other than followed his parents to exiled places.

In 1865 Conrad's mother was died of tuberculosis. Afterwards, when Conrad was still eleven years old his father also passed away. Conrad

was left orphaned then. His maternal uncle was in charge accordingly.

When he was sixteen Conrad began his adventure at sea. He spent twenty years to perform his career as a seaman. He started his vocation as an apprentice on a French ship. At last he joined British Merchant Navy which led him to be a naturalized British.

Conrad's Journeys to many places including Marseilles, London, Monte Carlo, Spain, the African Congo, South America, the Indian Ocean, the Malay peninsula, and the China seas had provided him with experiences and insights which sustained his later career as a writer. One of the key legacies of Conrad's sea years was his knowledge that the lives of even the most sensitive, courageous, and gifted men can be irrevocably altered by a single moment of hesitation, pride, cowardice, or misjudgment (Mc. Donnel, 1982: 484).

As a writer Conrad had produced many literary works. His works were said to contain moral isolation and talk about the struggle of his protagonist to

reenter the human community through redemptive gestures, heroic acts, and the process of confession (Mc. Donnel, 1982: 484). Besides Conrad rich experiences at sea, those which are said to have given a sustaining influence are his literary friends, such as John Galsworthy, H.G. Wells, Stephen Crane, and Henry James.

More and more Conrad's works are getting increased not only in numbers but also in gaining popularity in publics. Conrad becomes a famous writer in all over the world. Even after his death because of heart attack at his home near Canterbury on 3 August 1924, Conrad's name keep spreading through the expanding of his works around the globe.

**The list of Conrad's works together with the years and slight information about them cited from various sources :**

1895 *Almayer's Folly - A Story of an Eastern River* published in London; reviews vary but include high praise. Korzeniowski adopts "Joseph Conrad" as his pen name.

- 1896 *An Outcast of the Islands* published
- 1897 *The Nigger of the 'Narcissus'* - A tale of the Sea published.
- 1898 *Tales of Unrest* ("Karain," "The Idiots," "An Outpost of Progress," "The Return," "The Lagoon") published.
- 1899 *Heart of Darkness* serialised in *Blackwood's Magazine*.
- 1900 *Lord Jim A Tale* serialised and published as books.
- 1901 *The Inheritors - An Extravagant Story*, a novel Conrad wrote in collaboration with Ford Madox Hueffer (later Ford Maddox Ford), published.
- 1902 *Youth and Two Other Stories* published.
- 1903 *Typhoon and Other Stories and Romance - A Novel*, written in Collaboration with F.M. Hueffer, published.
- 1904 *Nostromo - A Tale of Seaboard* serialised in *T.P.'s Weekly* and published as book.
- 1905 Conrad Finished *Autocracy and War* and *One Day More* staged.

- 1906 *The Mirror of the sea - Memories and Impression* published.
- 1907 *The Secret Agent - A Simple Tale* published.
- 1908 *A Set of Six* published.
- 1909 *The Nature of a Crime* (with Hueffer) in *The English Review*.
- 1910 *The Secret Sharer* published.
- 1911 *Under Western Eyes* published.
- 1912 *Some Reminiscences* (later renamed *A Personal Record*) and *Twixt Land and Sea* published.
- 1913 *Chance - A Tale in Two Parts* published.
- 1915 *Within the Tides - Tales and Victory - An Island Tale* published.
- 1917 *The Shadow Line - A Confession* published.
- 1918 Conrad Finished *The Crime of Partition*.
- 1919 Begins dramatization of *The Secret Agent*. *The Arrow of Gold - A Story Between Two Notes* published.
- 1920 *Laughing Anne* (play) written; dramatization of *Because of the Dollars. The Rescue - A Romance*.

*of the Shallows* (novel) begun by Conrad in 1896, published.

1921 *Notes on Life and Letters* published; Conrad translated from Polish Bruno Winawer's *Ksiega Hioba : The Book of Job*.

1922 Play of *The Secret Agent*. Fails.

1923 *The Rovers* published.

1924 *The Nature of a Crime* (with Ford) published as book.

1925 *Tales of Hearsay and Suspense* published.

1926 *Last Essay* published.