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## APPENDICES

### 1. Biography of George Orwell

Walmesley Richard Blair, and his wife, Mabel Ida Blair (before Limouzin), were granted the second son on 25 June 1903. The boy was born in Motihari, Bengal, India. He is five years apart from his older sister, Marjorie, who was born in 1898. That boy was given the name Eric Arthur Blair. A year later, Eric and his family went to England. Eric was recently one year old at that time. Perhaps, his family economy, which later he said “lower-upper-middle class” family, did not suitable with Indian life at that time. In England, they lived in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire. Yet, as a sub-deputy Agent in the Opium Department of Government of the Indian Civil Service, his father should come back to India after taking Eric. When he is 8 years old, in September 1911 his mother enters Eric as a pupil at St Cyprian’s, Eastbourne, a private preparatory school. In there, until December 1916 he learned Latin, French, History, English, and Arithmetic.

In 1914, Britain declares war on Germany, First World War began. In the same year, 2 December 1914, Eric published his writing *Awake! Young Men of England* in Henley and South Oxfordshire Standard. In the same year, when his father, Richard Walmesley Blair, is commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Army and posted to Marseilles in September 1917, Eric enters Eton Collage. In Eton, Eric explored Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, English, Mathematics, and Science. In there, he continued what he learned since in St Cyprian's, Eastbourne, a private preparatory school. Eric spent his years in Eton until his graduation in

1921. After Eton, Eric prepared his self to enter the Indian Imperial Police. The Indian Imperial Police test is held from June until September 1922.

After following the final test in September, he left England for India for following a further lesson about Indian Police in Mandalay. After years of training, in January 1924, he was placed as apprentice in Myaungmya, a district headquarters in the Irrawaddy Delta, Burma. In that place where the river of Irrawaddy in Burmese Days exists. Eric was assigned to supervise the ammunition and equipment warehouse, local police office, and the light crime investigation; train local police recruitment; control the night patrol; represent his Commissioned Officers if they were absent. Three months in Myaungmya, he then went to Twante, to be an apprentice of Subdivisional Police Officer. He had not a heavy task. He was only assigned to supervise several local police offices. After his probation ended, in December, he was assigned in Syriam, the headquarters of the Hanthawaddy District as an Assistant District Superintendent. Almost one year running his task in Syriam, on September 1925, he was assigned in Insein, North Rangoon, as a District Headquarters.

A year after, on April 1926, he was assigned to Moulmein. In there, Eric had 300 men under his command because Moulmein is the third huge District in Burma. In December of the same year, Eric was assigned as Headquarters Assistant in Katha, Upper Burma. Katha was Eric's reference place to Kyauktada in Burmese Days the next day. Eric was only awhile in Katha. He asked a long furlough to England. He was allowed to leave his work officially on 1 July 1927.

His excuse was simple, he had bronchitis symptoms—the disease that would end his life.

On his way home to England, he had time to stop in Marseilles in August. In there, he saw a mass action rejecting Nicola Sacco's and Bartolomeo Vanzetti's execution, an Italian immigrant anarchist. Eric arrived in Southwold, England, at the end of August. Did not enough in England, he decided to officially resign from the Indian Imperial Police. His resignation letter was sent on 26 November but just approved to officially stop on 1 January 1928 by the Home Department of the Government of India.

In April 1928, in Paris, Eric started to write the first draft of *Down and Out in Paris and London*. So did *The Tale of John Flory*, a preliminary sketch for *Burmese Days*. However, in late autumn 1931, Eric worked for *Burmese Days* draft. In his letter to Leonard Moore, a research agent, he said to publish *Down and Out in Paris and London* using a pseudonym. Eric had 4 optional names. *Down and Out in Paris and London* was published on January 9 1933 with the author name "George Orwell". One month later, Orwell sent 100 first pages of *Burmese Days* draft to Moore to be responded. Orwell wrote *Burmese Days* in a long enough time. Because of another thing, he just delivered the completed typescript of *Burmese days* to Moore in December.

A year after, in January 1934, Orwell got that *Burmese Days* was rejected by the publisher, whether in Gollancz or Heinemann. Both England publishers considered that publishing *Burmese Days* can be libel or defamation in England. Hence, Orwell met the Harper & Brothers publisher's editor. Nevertheless, that

US publisher will only publish *Burmese Days* if Orwell does several changes: changing the character and place names in *Burmese Days* to make it hard to be identified. That is why Orwell gave notes in *Burmese Days* publisher that “all the characters in this story are entirely imaginary”. Finally, on 25 October 1934, Harper & Brothers published *Burmese Days* in the US. Meanwhile, because *Burmese Days* was salable in the US, the publisher in England asked Orwell to do several changes if he wanted to publish *Burmese Days* in England. *Burmese Days* was published in England on June 24 1935 by Victor Gollancz Ltd. Publisher.

The life of Orwell after that is the further upheaval. He followed Spain War, entered to be a member of Partido Obrero de Unificación Marxista (The Workers' Party of Marxist Unification), betrayed his group, sent the list of members and partisan of his party to one organization which is recently known as MI5, or the Secret Service Bureau of United Kingdom. Lastly, Orwell passed away in the hospital—which later known as University College Hospital, London, United Kingdom—because of pulmonary tuberculosis on 21 January 1950.

## **2. The Synopsis of *Burmese Days***

The conversation in European Club in Kyauktada become tough when they, English man, must hasten the selection of indigenus as member of European Club. Ellis, Westfield, Mr. Lackersteen, Mrs. Lackersteen, Maxwell, even Mr. Macgregor whom the signature embellishes that announcement, is certainly uneasy to approved offhandedly with the direct order from that British Empire. However, it is different with Flory. Even though Flory is also an English

man, but he has a different point of view toward indigenous. Even, Flory tends to hate the British Empire and to love Burma.

That is not only making him become the object of Ellis' invective—his compatriots also work as a timber merchant in Kyauktada—whenever he moots about indigenous membership in European Club but also making him amicable to Dr. Veraswami, an Indian. Dr. Veraswami becomes U Po Kyin's sly operation target for the sake of his election as the first indigenous member in Kyauktada's European Club. Although U Po Kyin has become a Subdivisional Magistrate in that upper Burma district and gets enough wealth, that is nothing compared to sitting with Europeans in the same chair in European Club. It is a strong reason for U Po Kyin to eliminate him, the only doctor in Kyauktada. In the doctor's house, Flory often visits to tell anything, about civilized books, about the dying British Empire, about many things, including U Po Kyin with his uncivilized plans, his behavior has always been evil, about the first indigenous membership in the sacred European Club. Unfortunately, Flory does not directly obey his best friend's request to give his vote in the upcoming election. However, it is not as severe as Flory's treatment toward his mistress, Ma Hla May.

By only three hundred rupees, Flory buys Ma Hla May from his parents who have financial affliction. Ma Hla May is brought to home not to be Flory's wife as it should be, but only as a servant of his desire—none of European who is truly married the indigenous other than missionary, only to be Christianized. Flory is lonely, his face is full of old big blue birthmarks that make him excluded. That is why he looks for a servant of desire despite her is indigenous. However, it is

also due to the absence of young European women in Kyauktada, only Mrs. Lackersteen, the wife of Mr. Lackersteen.

One day, Mr. and Mrs. Lackersteen's nephew comes from Europe. Elizabeth comes to Kyauktada because she has no one else anymore other than her uncle and aunty. Elizabeth's arrival makes Flory's gloomy life become shining bright. Flory strives to get close to Elizabeth since their first meeting. They met when Elizabeth is cornered by cows. Flory came to help her. Because of Elizabeth's arrival also, Flory expels Ma Hla May from his house. Flory is afraid to be known as having an indigenous mistress. While Ma Hla May left, Flory approaches Elizabeth.

Flory asks Elizabeth to watch the Burmese dance drama show, talk about art and books, and visit some places in Kyauktada. But Flory does not know, Elizabeth feels dreadful and disgusted toward Flory's amusement of art and culture, especially of indigenous art and culture. Indeed, Elizabeth presumes the indigenous as an inferior creature. When Flory knows that Elizabeth is interested in hunting, because basically, Elizabeth is masculine, Flory asks her to hunt in the forest.

Flory's invitation makes Elizabeth captivated. Flory also wants to propose to her but failed by the earthquake. After that, their closeness becomes apart. Elizabeth, because of her aunt's encouragement, is more expecting to be proposed by a handsome cavalry officer who had just been assigned to Kyauktada. He is Verral. Yet, Verral is only a while in Kyauktada. He is brought in because of indigenous rebellion issues. U Po Kyin's conspiracy to Dr. Veraswami has run. U

Po Kyin organizes the indigenous rebellion whom he accuses to be driven by Dr. Veraswami.

Meanwhile, Maxwell, a British Divisional Forest Officer, deadly shot an indigenous rebellion. When voting is started in the club, Maxwell's corpse is brought in. Maxwell died because of another rebellion that demands revenge. It is made Flory failed to give a vote toward Dr. Veraswami. To reject it, Ellis attacks two young men, blinds one of them. At night, the club is surrounded by indigenous. They demand revenge for Ellis's acts. Flory, with his ability on speaking Burmese and Urdu, also feels terrific fear, tries to muffle them. Challenging Mr. Macgregor's order to dead shot all indigenous, Flory asks the policeman to shot above their head only. Not to hit them. Flory is not alone, Dr. Veraswami also helps. The doctor blocks the indigenous to not directly attack entering the club which full of European men. On the next day, Flory and Dr. Veraswami are talked to people. Dr. Veraswami gets more prestige than the other indigenous. Making him a strong candidate in the indigenous membership election to European Club.

Flory starts to be leered again by Elizabeth. Flory proposes to Elizabeth. Mrs. Lackersteen agreed on it. Flory and Elizabeth will marry in the church service. However, U Po Kyin does not give up offhanded. He knows that Dr. Veraswami has been a positive topic. The doctor expects to be the indigenous member of the European Club by most of the 7 European men in Kyauktada. U Po Kyin also has known that Flory is one of his obstacles.

U Po Kyin rearranges his plan he will destroy Flory's dignity in front of European men in the church service. U Po Kyin knows exactly every European man will dislike if there is a European who has an indigenous mistress. Only by paying a penny of rupees to Ma Hla May. With revenge in her heart, Ma Hla May agreed with U Po Kyin's plan. Every European, and 2 Eurasian, Mr. Samuel and Mr. Francis, present in the church service in Kyauktada. They come to see the purification of Flory and Elizabeth's relationship. When the priest is going to start the service in Kyauktada, Ma Hla May comes to interrupt. She reveals the fact that she of Flory's mistress. Every European was shocked by it. The service stops. Elizabeth canceled to be married by Flory. She prefers choosing to be dead or spinster. Now Flory becomes a dirty creature in Elizabeth's life. After the failed service, Flory goes home. Taking his gun in his storage,

Flory calls Flo his dog to enter the room. The door is locked. A few moments past, a bursting gun surprises Ko Sla and other Flory slaves. They run to Flory's room. Ko Sla smashes the door and finds Flo's body and its master lying stiff on the floor with a gun in his hand. Because his best friend died, Dr. Veraswami lost his warrantor as an indigenous member of the European Club. The doctor sent away. Ko Sla builds a tea shop from Flory's legacy but getting bankrupt. Ma Hla May becomes slut in Mandalay because of the run of the money. U Po Kyin becomes the only indigenous member of the European Club after the election. Finally, U Po Kyin will start his atonement by building his pagodas. But apoplexy attacks him and takes his life.

Besides all of that, Elizabeth who wishes to come back to England for starting a new life is proposed by Mr. Macgregor, British Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Kyauktada outpost, the leader of Kyauktada's European Club. Elizabeth, certainly, accepts that proposal, even Mr. Macgregor is Flory's best friend. Their wedding makes Elizabeth become Burra memsahib, the honorable European wife.