BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ansbacher, H. L and Rowena. R.A. 1964. *Individual Phchology of Alfred Adler*. New York. Harper and Row.
- Bennet, Andrew and Nichoias Royle. 1995. *An Introduction to Literature, Critism and Theory*. Key Critical Concepts. London: Prentice Hall.
- Faulkner, William. 1936. Absalom-absalom! New York. Prentice Hall.
- Feist, Jess. 1985. *Theories of Personality*. New York. Holt, Rineheart and Winston.
- Freddenburgh, Franz A. 1971. *The Pschology of Personality and Adjustment*. Menlo Park. Cummings.
- Gold, Steven N. 2000. Not Trauma Alone: Therapy for Child Abuse Survivor in Family and Social Context. Philadelphia: Burnner-Routledge.
- Hall, Calvin S and Gardner Lindzey. 1970. *Theories of Personality* ed-2. New York: John Willey & Sons.
- Hjelle. Larry A. 1992. Personality Theories Ed-3. New York. Mc Graw-Hill
- Kartono.Kartini dan Dali Gulo. 1987. Kamus Psikologi. Bandung: Pionir Jaya.
- Kenney, 1996. Home Read and Write About Fiction. Newyork: Prentice Hall.
- Klarer, Mario.1999. An Introduction to Literary Studies. New York:Routledge.
- Phrase, E.Jery. 1988. Introduction to Personality. Columbus: Charles E. Merill.
- Reaske, Christoper Russel.1966. *How to Analyze Drama*. New York: Monarch Press
- Robert, James L. 1964. Absalom Absalom! Notes. Nebraska: Cliff Notes.
- Rykman. Richard M. 1985. *Theories of Personality*. Ed-3. California: Brooks/Cole.
- Semi, Atar. 1993. Metodologi Penelitian Satra. Bandung: Bumi Aksara.
- Sugianto. 2004. Thesis. Racism in Absalom Absalom!: Falkner Defence for the Black and Their Descendest Againts Unfriendly Contemporary Social Condition in the US. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta.

- Wellek. Rene and Austin Warren. 1956. *Theory of Literature*. Ed-3. A Harverst Book Harcour, Brace and World, Inc. New York.
- Wuryandari, Ismiary. 2000. Thesis: *Ambisi Thomas Sutpen*. Surakarta. Sebelas Maret. University of Surakarta.

VIRTUAL REFERENCE

http://www.randomhouse.com/vintage/read/fauker/January.10.2007.

 $http://www.standfort.edu/dept/helpeenter.December\ 12.2006.$

SYNOPSIS

Thomas Sutpen is a poor white man. He was born in West Virginia in 1808. When he is ten years old, he leaves his country together with his family. They go to Tidewater-Virginia to seek a better life. In this new country, his father works on the plantation. One day, when Thomas Sutpen is fourteen years old, his father orders him to go to the house of plantation's owner to inform that the stable and the house are in fire. When he arrives to the landowner's big mansion front door, a black servant orders him to go around to the back door and never come again to the front door. Sutpen becomes angry and directly he leaves the house before he says the message.

At night, he leaves Tidewater, the black servant's insults leads him to set a grand design-to be rich man. He goes to West Indies. In this area, he works hard and learns how to oversee the plantation. Then, this young man marries the plantation owner's daughter, Eulalia Bon. Two years later, he has a son named Charles Bon. One day, he knows that his wife and son has little part of Negro blood. It is unsuitable with his purpose and his hate to Negro. Then he puts them and most of his wealthy a side. He just brings several Spanish coins and a French architect.

In his twenty years old, Sutpen appears in Yoknapatawpha country. With his coins, he buys hundred square of Indian's land which is named Sutpen's Hundred. He also brings a load of Negro Slaves. They work hard from sun up to sun down. To accomplish his design, besides he must have plantation, slaves, and

house, he must also have a family. Then he marries Ellen Coldfield. From his second wife, he has two children. Henry Sutpen and Judith Sutpen. In Yoknapatawpha country, he becomes the biggest landowner and cotton plantation owner.

Henry leaves Sutpen's Hundred to study in Oxford University. In this college, he meets Charles Bon. When the summer vacation, Henry invites Charles to come to Sutpen's Hundred. Unfortunately, he does not meet Thomas Sutpen. Charles falls in love with Judith.

In the Christmas holiday, Charles comes again to Sutpen's Hundred. He wants to engage Judith. However Sutpen forbids them, because Charles is Judith's own half brother. Knowing that Charles is Sutpen's son he wants to get a confession as Sutpen's son. However Sutpen repudiates him. Then Henry still persuades them to marry. At night, there is a dispute between Sutpen and Henry about Judith's marriage. Henry repudiates his home and his birthright. Then Sutpen says that Charles has a little part of Negro blood. Henry becomes angry and kills him.

Sutpen has lost his sons. He wants to have another son. Then he asks an outrageous request to Miss Rosa that he wants to get a son before marriage. Directly, she rejects it and becomes angry. Then she leaves Sutpen Hundred to town. Then Sutpen seduces a fifteen years old girl, Milly Jones. In 1869 she bears Sutpen's daughter. But, he repudiates Milly and his newborn baby. Sutpen's repudiation leads wash Jones kill him. Then he kill Milly, the baby and then him self.

1909, Miss Rosa comes to Sutpen's Hundred with Quentin Compson. Rosa meets with Clytie, Sutpen another daughter from the Negro Slave. She is shock when she knows that Henry hides in the house. He is ill. Then, Rosa comes back to own. Three days later she comes again to Sutpen's Hundred with an ambulance to keep Henry to be treated in town. But Clytie thinks that Rosa's coming in the case of Charles's death. Then Clytie burns the house where Henry hides in it. Finally Henry and Clytie are dead. Rosa returns to town, then she is ill and the died in 1910.