

Chapter Four

Conclusion

By doing this analysis, the thesis writer finds out that Thomas Sutpen's past influences his relationship with his children. His childhood crucial insulting experience as a poor white in front of a rich plantation owner's door, leaves a deep scar in his heart. **As** a Southerner, Thomas Sutpen feels that he has to make a distance with the black people, including his wife and his first son. Both of Thomas Sutpen's children, Judith and **Henry**, love Charles Bon. However that fact does not change Thomas Sutpen's determination to Charles Bon. Henry stands on Charles Bon's side in accepting an incest but he cannot accept a miscegenation. Henry kills Charles Bon only to prevent a miscegenation. Now, Thomas Sutpen lost both of his sons.

In this analysis, the thesis writer finds out that Thomas Sutpen represents the poor white class who tries hard to climb the social ladder and become the

member of the aristocrat people. Thomas Sutpen believes that courage, shrewdness, and will are all that he needs to build a white aristocrat family. As the biggest single plantation owner in the country, Thomas Sutpen is the very incarnation of the old South. The issue of the white man's exploitation of the blacks as the result of southern racism, causes the destruction of Thomas Sutpen's design. He wants to build a white aristocrat family but he forgets that his ambition will be fulfilled only through his son. He only focuses on his ambition and forgets his sons' happiness. The purpose of human action, he thinks, is to acquire material possessions, and those possessions include wives and sons as well as slaves. Human experience, as he knows it, has already proves him wrong.

The second is Charles Bon who represents the mulatto who is dangling between the two worlds in the South. Charles Bon's role in this story reveals the extremity of racial prejudice. His life is one example of the mulatto people's life in the South. He has been rejected by Thomas Sutpen and Henry not as a man or even as a son or a brother but as a mulatto. In this case, Charles Bon **does** not have belonging and love needs both from his family and society by mean that Charles Bon's ways to get his identity has already closed. At last **is** Henry Sutpen who represents the aristocracy. Eventhough Henry is more humane and sensitive than his father, he still cannot accept a miscegenation. Knowing that Charles Bon has "**1/16** Negro blood" (355), he still can accept Charles Bon as his friend but not as a part of Sutpen's family.

He sees a miscegenation as a crime. Because of that Henry must pay his tragic choice with his life.

In his life, Thomas Sutpen is obsessed by his ambition to build a white aristocracy family. *So*, he tries hard to fulfill it and he does not even consider his children's feeling. He puts his ambition on the top of his priority. He forgets that his ambition will be fulfilled only through **his** children. Because of that, when he success in climbing the social ladder, at the same time he also loses his sons. Thus, he loses all that are important for him, his ambition, his children and his future. And at the end, his own life.