

APPENDIX

SYNOPSIS

Widower Ephraim Cabot abandons his New England farm to his three sons *Eben, Simeon, and Peter*, who hate him but share his greed. Later, *Ephraim* returns with a new wife, the beautiful and headstrong, *Abbie*. *Abbie* was a young woman who suffered much.

Shortly, *Abbie* was not only just a poor woman but also did not have any relatives. In order to survive, she worked hard. Because of her past life, it made her want to go out from her poverty and to achieve the happiness.

In her past life, she ever married and her husband turns into a drunken and had to work for other. Moreover, she also ever had a baby but the baby died and her husband got sick and died too. This reality, makes her had to work at other folks homes. So, she worked as a servant for other family. And then she met the Old Cabot. Finally, she decides to married with Old Cabot which had three sons, *Eben, Simeon, and Peter*.

Shortly, she married Old Cabot because she has an ambition. The main ambition for Abbie in getting married with Cabot is because she wanted to gain the property. She did not care whether he was an old man or not, because the only goal in her mind was to get the house and the farm from him.

Soon, she convinced her step sons that one who would get the property was her. Considering to Abbie's ambition had made Eben, Simeon and Peter very angry. Eben, the youngest and brightest sibling, feels the farm is his birthright, as it originally belonged to his mother.

Therefore, Eben buys out his half-brother's shares of the farm with money stolen from his father. So, Peter and Simeon head off to California to seek their fortune, but Eben wanted to stay in his house. Because of this reason, Eben did not want to allow anyone get the property which he thought was her mother's.

Meantime, *Abbie* did not love Cabot at all; instead, she fell in love with Eben at the first time they met. Continuously, Abbie rather spend the night with Eben than Cabot. Soon after, Abbie bears Eben's child, but lets Cabot believe that the child is his, in the hopes of securing her future with the farm.

At last Abbie got a son, because she spends all the nights with Eben, instead Cabot. Realizing, that the son was actually her baby, she got as the result of her love

with Eben makes her changed her first purpose, to own the farm. Instead of having the farm, the only thing he wants is Eben's love.

Meantime, madly in love with Eben and fearful it would become an obstacle to their relationship, Abbie kills the infant. She wanted to prove her love to Eben by killing the baby. Because of what she did, she was arrested by the sheriff.

Then, an enraged and distraught Eben turns Abbie over to the sheriff, but not before admitting to himself the depths of his love for her and thus confessing his own role in the infanticide. After that, she went away leaving the farm to the jail, hand in hand with Eben, because Eben wanted to show his love to Abbie. In the end, to prove his love, he wanted to share the punishment they should be given to Abbie, whether they were still alive or after they were dead.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY of EUGENE O'NEILL

Petri Liukkonen¹ in *The Autobiography of Eugene O'Neill*. (2011) says that Eugene O'Neill is one of the biggest American playwrights, restless bold experimenter, and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1963. Among O'Neill's best know plays are *Anna Christie* (publishing 1922), *Desire under the Elms* (publishing 1924). *Mourning Becomes Electra* (publishing 1931), *Long Day's Journey Into Night* (publishing 1956), and *The Iceman Cometh* (publishing 1946)

Eugene O'Neill was born on October 16th, 1888 in New York. Into his early life was restless: his father, who was an actor, spent most of his career touring in the lead role of the popular melodrama *The Count of Monte Cristo*. In 1895 O'Neill was enrolled in the St. Aloysius Academy for Boys, and transferred in 1900 to the Dela Salle Institute in Manhattan. During these years his mother's addiction to morphine left profound emotional scars on the growing O'Neill. He also found out that his own birth had precipitated his mother's addiction. In 1902 Ella O'Neill tried to commit suicide. After renouncing Catholicism, O'Neill entered in 1902 the Betts Academy in Stamford, a non-sectarian preparatory school. _____

¹Liukkonen, Petri. 2011. *The Autobiography of Eugene O'Neill*. Retrieved from: [http:// www.kirjasto.sci.fi/oneill.htm](http://www.kirjasto.sci.fi/oneill.htm)

Six years later he entered Princeton University, but left it after a year. During this period he spent most of the time in New York waterfront bars and brothels. In 1909 he married Kathleen Jenkins. The marriage ended in two years later. They had one son, who as to commit suicide at the age of forty. O'Neill went to sea in 1910, living the life of a tramp at docksides. Once he attempted suicide, overdosing in a flophouse. He stayed with his family in Connecticut, but was then forced by the onset of tuberculosis to spend six months in a sanatorium. After recovering O'Neill began writing plays. He was enrolled in George Pierce Baker's 47A Workshop at Harvard University (1914-1915). Then join the Province town players.

In 1918 he married the writer Agnes Boulton; they had two children. O'Neill's father died in 1921 from cancer, next year he lost his mother, and twelve months after that his brother Jamie's died from a stroke.

O'Neill's second marriage ended in 1929. In the same year he married Carlotta Monterey, with whom he first settled in France, then in Sea Island, Georgia, and finally in California. O'Neill saw his children infrequently. He disinherited his son, Shane, because he did not approve of his son's life style, and his daughter Oona, because at the age of eighteen she married Charlie Chaplin.

The Pulitzer winning *Beyond the Horizon* (publishing 1920) was O'Neill's first important play. Robert is incapable of managing the family farm. When Andrew returns from a long voyage, successful and wealthy, he finds Robert dying of tuberculosis.

Poor health prevented O'Neill from attending the Nobel ceremonies in Stockholm, Sweden. His remaining creative years were characterized by long periods of illness. O'Neill became gradually paralyzed and he died on November 27th, 1953 in Boston

