

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abram, M.H. 1981. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Holt, Rineheart, and Winston.
- Aeini, Sri Nur. 1995. *Aspek Penokohan Novel Para Priyayi karya Umar Kayam*. Unpublished Skripsi. Pontianak: FKIP Untan.
- Aminuddin. 1990. *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Bandung: Sinar Baru.
- Ayeshia, Putri. 2020. *The Main Characters' Restlessness of Life in Virginia Woolf's Novel Mrs. Dalloway: A New Criticism Study*. Unpublished Skripsi. Surabaya: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel.
- Bhatia, M.S. 2009. *Dictionary of Psychology and Allied Sciences*. New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd.
- Davison, G.C., Neale, J.M., & King, A.M. 2012. *Psikologi Abnormal*. Translated by Noermalasari Fajar. Jakarta: Rajawali Press. (Ninth Edition).
- Deviana, Cindy. 2018. *Depression of William John Traynor in Moyes' Me Before You*. Unpublished Skripsi. Makassar: Universitas Hasanuddin.
- Esten, Mursal. 1990. *Sastra Indonesia dan Tradisi Sub Kultur*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Gill, Richard. 1995. *Mastering English Literature*. London: Macmillan Press Ltd. (Second Edition).
- Indriyani, Indri. 2014. *The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf's Mrs. Dalloway (An Analysis of Feminism Issues)*. Unpublished Skripsi. Bandung: Universitas Pasundan.
- Junus, Umar. 1985. *Resepsi Sastra*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Kennedy, X. J. 2005. *Literature 'an Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama'*. New York: Longman. (Ninth Edition).
- Krech, D., and Crutchfield, R. S. 1969. *Elements of Psychology*. New York: Alfred A. Kopf inc. (Second Edition).
- Matsumoto, David. 2009. *The Cambridge Dictionary of Psychology*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Mido, Frans. 1994. *Cerita Rekaan Dan Seluk Beluknya*. Flores-NTT: Nusa Indah.
- Mahmud. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: CV. Pustaka Setia.

- Minderop, Albertine. 2010. *Psikologi Sastra: Karya sastra, Metode, Teori dan Contoh Kasus*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Munthe, R.A. 2007. *Hubungan Konsep Diri (Self Concept) Sebagai Dampak dari Faktor Ekonomi dengan Depresi (Studi Pada Warga Miskin Kel. Umban Sari Kec. Rumbai Kota Pekanbaru)*. Unpublished Skripsi. Riau: UIN Suska.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2012. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Sudjiman, Panuti. 1988. *Memahami Cerita Rekaan*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Perrine, Laurence. 1985. *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense*. United States of America: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.
- Pradopo, R. D. 1987. *Pengkajian Puisi: Analisis Strata Norma dan Analisis Struktural dan Semiotik*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Ratna, N. K. 2013. *Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Shipley, J. T. 1962. *Dictionary of World Literature*. New York: Littlefield, Adams & Co.
- Stanford, Judieth. 2003. *Responding to Literature 'Stories, Poem, Plays, and Essay'*. United States of America: McGraw-Hill Inc.
- Stanton, Robert. 1965. *An Introduction to Fiction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Stanton, Robert. 2007. *Dasar-Dasar Teori Fiksi*. Translated by Suminto A. Sayuti. Yogyakarta: Adicita Karya Nusa.
- Sugiyono. 2010. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mix Methods)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Sumardjo, Yakob. 1998. *Apresiasi Kesusastraan*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Teeuw, A. 1984. *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra: Pengantar Teori Sastra*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Tjahjono, L. T. 1988. *Sastra Indonesia: Pengantar Teori dan Apresiasi*. Flores: Nusa Indah.
- Whitney, Frederick. 1960. *The Element of Research*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Wellek, R., & Austin W. 1963. *Theory of Literature*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

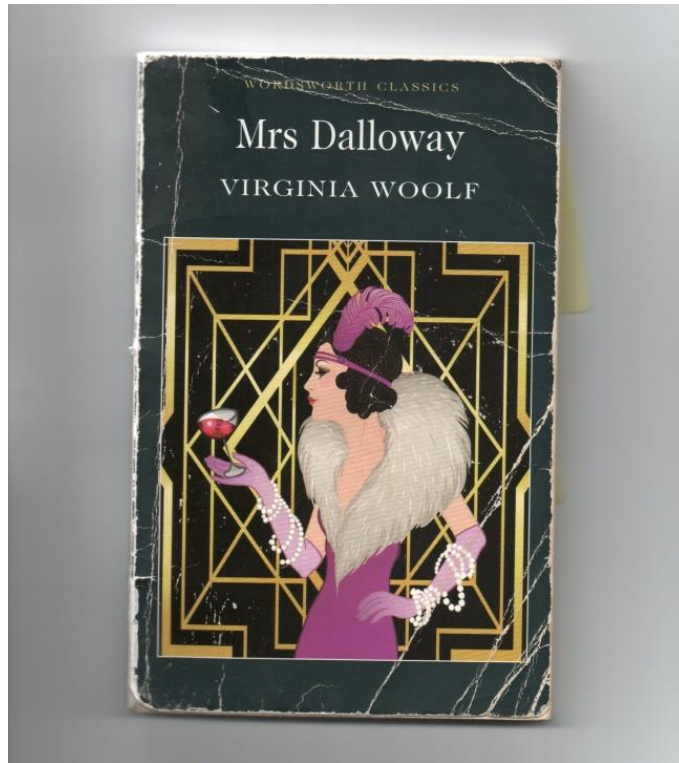
Wellek, R., & Austin W. 1989. *Teori Sastra*. Translated by Melani Budianta. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Woolf, Virginia. 1925. *Mrs. Dalloway*. Retrieved accessed on June 20, 2021 from <http://feedbooks.com>.

Woolf, Virginia. 1996. *Mrs. Dalloway*. Hertfordshire: Wordsworth Editions Limited.

APPENDICES

1. Synopsis of Novel *Mrs. Dalloway*



The story begins with Clarissa Dalloway, who starts her day happily, walks through her London neighborhood to prepare for the party she will host that evening. Clarissa is the wife of Richard Dalloway, who is the politician. In the past, Clarissa refused Peter's proposal because she wants to marry Richard Dalloway. She thought that she would be happier to be the politician's wife because she has a dream to be the prime minister's wife and at that time Richard's profession can be candidate of the prime minister. In the truth, she was wrong. She is worried because Richard is still not to be the prime minister yet. She is also worried her husband has an affair with Lady Bruton, his colleague. She is worried more when she remembers her past; she is afraid that she made the wrong choice.

When she returns from flower shopping, Peter Walsh, her ex-lover, visits her house unexpectedly. Both of them talked about their old memories, which makes Clarissa regret her choice. She realized that maybe she would be happier when she choose Peter as her husband. She worried that she would regret it; it made her depressed and sensitive. By that problem, the trouble creeps into her relationship with her daughter, Elizabeth Dalloway, and her old friend.

She constantly regrets it until her party begins. At her party, she meets many people include her husband's entire colleague. She meets Sir William and hears about his patient, Septimus Warren Smith, who committed suicide. She was shocked at the time; she thinks that Sir William should not discuss this thing. She left her guest and going to her little room; she needs time to calm herself.

She is calming herself and contemplating the death of Septimus. She feels that it was a message for her because she has the same agony as Septimus, but she wondered why Septimus have to commit suicide. She immediately thinks that she is luckier. She has a lovely family, a good life, and a good friend, but it is just she does not realize it. After that, she is back to her party and meets her guests. She is grateful that she has all those things in her life.

2. Biography of Virginia Woolf



Virginia Woolf, an English writer, has an original name, Adeline Virginia Stephen. She was born on January 25th, 1882, at 22 Hyde Park Gate, South Kensington, London. Her mother's name was Julia Jackson, and her father was Leslie Stephen. Her mother died in 1895, and two years later, her sister died. This is the trigger of depression experienced by Woolf.

From 1897 until 1901, Virginia begins her study in the Ladies Department of King's College, London. She started to learn a classic history about the woman and the woman's rights movement. Luckily she could freely access the books in Cambridge and Oxford libraries because her father is an influential person at that time. Also, this thing pushed Clarissa to be an influential feminist writer. Begins in 1990, her father always supporting her to be a professional writer.

Virginia Woolf was very influential in the movement of feminist criticism, and she was also very influential in the movement of modernist. She was a founder of the Stream of Consciousness (SOC) technique. During the war world, Woolf was

influential in literature and arts in London; many statues and buildings at the University of London were built for dedicated to her.

In 1904, her father died, and it makes her mental disorder became worse. Then in 1912, she is married to Leonard Woolf, a journalist. In 1917, they founded Hogarth Press, a publisher that printed works by famous writers such as T.S. Eliot and Sigmund Freud. All of Virginia Woolf's works (except *The Voyage Out* (1915)) were published by Hogarth Press, some of which are: *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925), *To the Light House* (1927), and *A Room of One's Own* (1929) which later became famous and very influential in a certain time.

In 1940, Woolf and her husband moved to Sussex. Her mental illness became worse, and she was suspected a Bipolar Disorder sufferer. She was attempted suicide at least twice. On March 28th, 1941, she wrote a farewell letter to her husband and her sister. It was found 18 days later with her body. The deceased was suspected of jumping into the Ouse River and pocketing a large rock to make her drowned.