

S Y N O P S I S

There was an Armenian famous writer whose name was Yep Muscat. He came from San Francisco doing a journey to New York in late September 1955 in effort to make money from producer and editor. While he was staying in New York, he visited his separate family whom had separated for many months.

His ex-wife whose name was Laura had divorced him since she wanted to live freely. From that moment, she had taken the children to New York. He was sad facing this bitter since he really loved them. Yet, he had never hated Laura since he had thought that it had been unnecessary to hate anyone else. From this reason, since the separation had occurred, he had sent them money and had paid their taxes. While he was staying in New York, he would like to wash his time with the children and his ex-wife. One more thing, he purposed to give his money from producer to the tax collector to pay their taxes. He did it eventhough he was broken since he wanted them could live happily.

He was really happy if he shared his love to them. He invited the children to see baseball game, to watch the film, to enjoy the vaudeville theatre, and to have

dinner. He also taught Laura how to play a comedy drama. They were happy by his visiting. He was happy, too even he felt that his life was meaningful. He thought that love was something valuable in this life, so it would be better die if love could not be given in this life.

At last, he had to leave New York. The producer wanted one thousand dollar back and he was handed a summon by producer's lawyer.

SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR

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III.1 BACKGROUND OF THE AUTHOR

William Saroyan (1908-1981), U.S. writer, was born in Fresno California on August 31, 1908, quit school at an early age, and worked at a variety of manual jobs for many years while learning to write and reading. He finally got a story published in 1933.

III.2 THE AUTHOR'S LITERARY WORKS

Saroyan, the son of Armenian immigrants somewhat like those he often pictured affectionally in his work. He first gained recognition in 1934 for the short story The Daring Young man On The flying trapeze, a mixture of fantasy and realism which became the title story of a collection published that year. This work was marked by the exuberant, impressionistic style and sympathetic portrayal of character for which Saroyan became known.

His short stories are marked by impressionistic, rhapsodic manner, and a sentimental exaltation of characters ranging from Armenian-American workers like himself to middle-class businessmen, all somehow optimistically associated with the glory of an American dream. His impetuous and indiscriminating love for all sorts of people and situations, his very common fictionalizing of personal experience, and his ability to use what he calls

the "jump-in-the-river-and-start-to-swim-immediately" type of writing allowed him to produce a steady flow of short fictions, published in *The Daring Young Man On The Flying Trapeze* (1934); *Inhale and Exhale* (1936); *Three Times Three* (1936); *Little Children* (1937); *A Native American* (1938); *The Trouble With Tigers* (1938); *Love, Here Is My Hat* (1938); *Peace, It's Wonderful* (1939); *My Name Is Aram* (1940), about the exuberant experiences of some Armenian children in California; *Fables* (1941); *Dear Baby* (1944); *The Whole Voyage* (1956); and *I Used To Believe I Had forever, No I'm Not Sure* (1967), composed of stories, essays, and poems.

His novels include *The Human Comedy* (1943), set in California and mainly about children; *The Adventures of Wesley Jackson* (1946), a loosely knit, whimsical account of a Saroyanesque army private's war experiences, incorporated in *The Twin Adventures* (1950) with *The Adventures of William Saroyan*, an hour to hour chronicle of a writer at work on the writing of a novel; *Rock Wagram* (1951); *Mama I Love You* (1956), about a nine years old girl's fantastic theatrical life with her mother; *Papa, You're Crazy* (1957); *Boys and Girls Together* (1963), a novella about a young writer and his wife; and *One Day In The Afternoon Of The World* (1964), a bittersweet picture of an aging author.

His many plays are also written in his own charac-

teristic loose style and set forth views like those of his fiction. *My Heart's in The Highlands* (1939) is an amorphous short play illustrating the idea that worldly success means nothing and that only aspiration counts. *The Time of Your Life* (1939), awarded a Pulitzer Prize that Saroyan refused, is a full-length play about people at a San Francisco waterfront bar, whose basic virtue is revealed when a wealthy drunk gives them money to pursue their hopes and dream. Other plays include *The Beautiful People* (1941), *The Time of Your Life* (1939) both are farce comedy; and included with *Sweeney In The Trees and Across The Board on Tomorrow Morning in Three Plays* (1941); *Razzle-Dazzle* (1942), short plays; *Get Away Old Man* (1944), a bout young writer in Hollywood; *Jim Dandy, Fat Man In a Famine* (1947), symbolizing Saroyan's conception of brotherly love; *Don't Go Away Mad* (1949); and *The Cave Dwellers*(1958), a fantasy set in New York.

The Bicycle Rider in Beverly Hills (1952) is an autobiographical work and he wrote more in this less fiction, as he grew older, but his recollection are also very creative. They include *Here Comes, There Goes, You Know Who* (1962); *Not Dying* (1963); *Short Drive , Sweet Chariot* (1966), musings and a conversation while driving across the U.S.; *Days of Life and Death and Escape to The Noon* (1970); *Places Where I've Done Time* (1950); *Places Where I've Done Time* (1972); *Sons Come and Go, Mothers*

celebrities with reflections on death and life.
Obituaries (1979), digressive recollections of deceased
Hang In Forever (1976); *Chance Meetings* (1978); and

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