

## APPENDIX I

SYNOPSIS OF THE PEARL

There was living a quite happy Indian family in an Indian village called La Paz. Kino was the name of the father in the family, Juana was the mother's name, and Coyotito was the name of the only son that couple had.

One morning, Coyotito was stung by a scorpion. The baby's parents decided to bring him to the doctor in the town. Such a decision was a surprising thing because the Indian people never went to the doctor. In short, for the Indians to have a doctor was a rare and special thing as well.

The family went to the doctor in the town followed by a procession. Unfortunately, the doctor refused to give a medical treatment to the sick baby because Kino could not afford to pay him. Kino went back to La Paz with anger in his heart, and he felt to be insulted by this fact.

Kino found a very wonderful pearl, the greatest one in the world. The news of Kino's pearl finding soon was spread all over the village as well as the town. This news had made Kino's family and the pearl the focus of

all people's attention.

Shortly speaking, the pearl has caused a great influence both on Kino's family and all people's behaviors and attitudes. Kino has begun to imagine what wonders it might possibly do for the welfare of the family future life. Kino has, even, spoken all his wild wishes and hopes in front of the Indian society.

The priest, who rarely came to the cluster of brush houses, had made a visit to Kino's brush house. He suggested the family to give thank to God who had given the family a great luck. This priest asked for the family to baptize Coyotito, to marrying the Indian couple in the church.

The doctor came to Kino's brush house. This doctor pretended to ask for Kino's apology because the doctor was not at home when Kino came to his house that time. The doctor has come now in order to offer his skill in curing the baby's poisonous wound. The baby was already well actually, but the doctor used Kino's foolness to trap him so that he, finally, allow the doctor to give a medical treatment to Coyotito.

In the night arter Kino found it, he was attacked by an unknown attacker who tried to steal the pearl. Kino could defeat the man so that the man run away. Kino did not chase him because he was afraid that the attack-

er might comeback and attacked his wife, Juana.

The next morning, Kino and Juana went to the town to sell the pearl. One of the town's pearl buyers tried to cheat him by saying that his pearl was large and clumsy. This buyer offered, therefore, a low price for the pearl and Kino was shocked about it.

To convince Kino, this dealer invited other three pearl buyers to testify the pearl's quality and to make an offer as well. All of them agreed that Kino's pearl was a valueless one.

Realizing that all the dealers were trying to cheat him, Kino went out from the office angrily. He decided to sell it in the capital where he could possibly find out an appropriate price for his wonderful pearl.

The night after that event, a dark unknown man attacked him and even tried to kill him. Kino could defeat the attacker who soon ran away after he realized that he could not kill Kino and seized the pearl.

Being aware that the pearl might bring evil and danger to the family's peaceful life, Juana tried to throw it silently. Unfortunately, Kino knew it and he, therefore, tried to stop it. Juana was beaten by Kino for it, though she did not angry for what Kino had done to her. That was because Kino had said that he was "a man."

For the second time in the night, Kino was attacked

by someone unknown. Kino could kill the attacker, but he was wounded and fainted because of the bleeding of the blood from his wounds. Juana woke him up and gave the pearl back to him after he had lost during the fight against his enemy.

Juana hid the death body in a hiding brush, and she insisted him to bring the family for an escape since the town people would arrest him because of the killing. He asked her to go home and brought Coyotito and prepared everything everything needed for the escapade while he himself would prepare the canoe for this need.

Kino was shocked when he discovered that his canoe had been destroyed. He ran hurriedly to his house, and he was shocked once more that the house was burned. Kino did not know who had done all these evil things and for what reasons. He could not tolerate any of these coward actions. He had to, therefore, take a revenge to whoever had done that.

Kino decided to stay in Juan Tomas's house for a day, and he would leave La Paz for the capital tomorrow night. Juana Tomas, his older brother, gave an advice to him that he could still buy peace by accepting the dealer's price offering. But Kino could not take this suggestion because his old peaceful had been destroyed, and he must, therefore, gain the new world he hoped for.

The pearl had, now, become his soul in the sense that the pearl was the only chance he had in achieving the better future for his family.

Juan Tomas gave some provisions that Kino might need them in the escapade. His older brother warned him too that he must be very careful in the escapade. Juan Tomas believed that Kino's enemies would chase after his family, and that they would not let the family run easily.

Kino leaved La Paz in the night, and he brought his family too in the escapade. Kino took sandy roads with an aim that his traces would not be found easily. Kino took a northward direction. Kino was helped by the wind that blew fiercely and strongly so that the family's footprints could be eliminated. It would, at least, put some distances for them from the trackers.

The enemies could, finally, track Kino's way. Kino asked Juana for taking Coyotito with her and going to Loreto or to Santa Rosalia while he himself would try to lead the enemies to the mountains where he could possibly misdirect them or even defeat them. But Juana refused it, and she said that she would follow him no matter what would happen.

Kino brought Juana and Coyotito to a hiding place. It was a shallow cave above the water pool in the moun-

tain. The enemies came to the water pool in the night, and they took a rest here.

Kino found a chance to attack and to kill them. So, he took the chance, and he could, finally, kill them. But Kino had to pay this victory with the death of Coyotito who was fired by one of his enemies just before Kino attacked them.

Kino and Juana came back to La Paz. Juana brought the death body of her beloved son in her bundle. They walked solemnly through the town and the village. They went to the sea. Kino asked Juana to throw the pearl back into the sea where it had been found. Juana refused it, and she wanted him to throw it. Kino threw the pearl back into the sea where it belonged.

## APPENDIX II

The Author's Life and Works<sup>1</sup>

This biography is, therefore, written to be used for an additional help in understanding the analysis. Moreover, it is provided for the readers who want to know further about Steinbeck and his works.

John Ernst Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California, on February 27, 1902 to a family descending from the pioneers of the frontier. His father, who had migrated from Florida during the Civil War, worked as a miller and for many years served as the treasurer of Monterey County. His mother, Olive Hamilton, was a school teacher whose father had come from Ireland to settle in Salinas Valley. From her,, Steinbeck acquired a great love of books and an early knowledge of Flaubert, George Eliot, Milton and Dostoevsky.

The natural environment where Steinbeck lived during his youth is a very important thing in understanding his works. (This fact can be seen from The Pearl too, in the discussion of setting it has been described how he has written the setting) The Salinas Valley, flowing into Monterey Bay, is rich, green and lush, surrounded by grassy hills.

Through travels with his family and private exploration,

Steinbeck came to know intimately every aspect of the area and to love every feature of it. He knew the valley's social history, seasonal cycles and animal and vegetable life. Steinbeck's works often reflect these natural characteristics.

After his graduation from Salinas High School, he spent five years at Stanford University as a special student, and not as a candidate for a degree. He studied the classics and was interested in science. He has a thorough knowledge of biology and, especially of marine biology and zoology.

During the five years that he attended Stanford irregularly, he worked on road building gangs, ranches and in the laboratory of a sugar beet factory. All of this experience contributed material when he began writing some of his later sociologically oriented novels.

While in college, he attempted some creative writing, but, when submitted to magazines, earned rejection slips. Not caring to complete the requirements for a degree and hoping to earn a living as an author, he left Stanford permanently in 1925 to live in New York.

While writing and receiving rejection slips, he worked briefly for the old New York American newspaper and as a laborer building Madison Square Garden before returning to California. His book, *Cup of Gold* which ap-



peared in 1929, two months before the stock market crashed, sold some fifteen copies.

In 1930, Steinbeck moved and settled in staid Pacific Grove. He married Carol Henning in 1930 at Monterey, and there he also met Edward E. Ricketts, an owner of a biological supply laboratory on Monterey's Cannery Row whose friendship influenced Steinbeck's works strongly.

That was an era known as "The Hungry Thirties," the national depression and a time of bread lines and of bloody, labor-management conflicts. Steinbeck knew a fair cross section of society and experienced the problems and stresses of the time. His father helped him to survive the depression with a small house and twenty-five dollars a month.

His first marriage was broken in 1942 since his wife (Carol Henning) sued for a divorce. Steinbeck married Gwyn Verdon in 1943. From this marriage he got two sons, Tom and John.

In 1948, Steinbeck divorced from Gwyn Verdon. Edward E. Ricketts, his loyal friend, died in an auto accident. In this year too, he was elected as a member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

In 1962, Steinbeck won a Nobel Prize in literature for "realistic and imaginative" writings. John Steinbeck died in New York City on December, 1968.

It should be noted that there are few authors who can produce even one significant work. Steinbeck has possessed the versatility to write successfully on a variety of subjects for a broad range of media (books, newspaper, magazine, theater and film script). Here are listed Steinbeck's works:

a. Early Works:

- 1929 : "Cup of Gold" — fiction
- 1932 : "The Pastures of Heaven" — fiction
- 1933 " "To a God Unknown" — fiction
- 1935 : "Tortilla Flat" — fiction
- It won the Gold Medal of the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco as the year's best, and it was filmed.
- 1936 : "In Dubious Battle" — fiction
- 1937 : "Of Mice and Man" — play
- It won the New York Drama Critic Circle's award, and it was filmed later on.
- 1938 : "Their Blood is Strong" —fiction
- "The Long Valley"—fiction
- "The Red Pony and 11 other short stories"
- 1939 : "The Grapes of Wrath" — fiction
- It won a National Book Award and a Pullitzer Price for fiction

**b. Middle Works:**

- 1940 : "Forgotten Village" — non-fiction (a semi-documentary film)
- 1941 : "The Sea of Cortez" — non-fiction (a documented expedition to the Gulf of California that was done together with Edward E. Ricketts)
- 1942 : "Bombs Away" — non-fiction  
"The Moon is Down" — play
- 1943 : "Cannery Row" — non-fiction (a documentation of a marine life's exploration that was done together with Edward E. Ricketts)
- 1944 : "Lifeboat" — non-fiction (war writing)
- 1947 : "The Pearl" — fiction
- 1948 : "Russian Journal" — non-fiction (a notes of his journeys to Russia)
- 1950 : "Burning Bright" — play
- 1952 : "East of Eden" — fiction
- 1954 : "Sweet Thursday" — fiction
- 1958 : "Once There was a War" — non-fiction (a collection of Steinbeck's articles on war)

**c. Last Works:**

- 1961 : "The Winter of Discontent" — fiction
- 1962 : "Travels with Charley" — non-fiction (a cross country trip to rediscover Amerika)

## Note:

- 1) This biography is summarized from:
- "John Steinbeck," The Encyclopedia Americana, 1977 Edt
  - "John Steinbeck," The American People's Encyclopedia, 1962 Edt
  - Quin, A.H. (ed.), The Literature of the American People: An Historical Critical Syrvey, 1951
  - "John Steinbeck," Twentieth Century Author : A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature, 1956 Edt