

**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION
REFLECTED IN JOHN STEINBECK'S *THE PEARL***

THESIS

By
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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2008**

**AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION
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Presented in the State Islamic University of Malang
As the partial requirement to achieve
Sarjana Degree

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2008**

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana's* thesis of Moh. Yusuf entitled *Social Interaction Reflected in John Steinbeck's the Pear* has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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MOTTO

Salaamatul Insan fi

Hifdzillisan

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved father, *Moh Yudi*, and my beloved mother, *Muthomimah*, for their sacrifice, advice, pray, and endless love. Every day I always love you and I always pray for you.

My beloved brothers and sister, for their eternal love, attention, and support, I love you all.

And special for my wife, *Miftahul Mu'awanah*,

I'll always love you,

I'm so sorry for long time waiting for me

Indonesian Nationalist Students Movement (**GMNI**)

I'm proud of your corporation and dedication

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the lord of the world, the merciful the beneficent, the owner of the Day of Judgment, who has given me his guidance and blessing in finishing this thesis. Sholawat and Salam may be upon to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness to the lightness.

First of all, the writer would like to express the sincere gratitude to all people whose assistance has given a great deal in writing this thesis.

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State Islamic University of Malang.

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Finally, I truthfully realized that this thesis still needs the constructive criticisms and suggestions from the readers in order to make it better in the following day and hopefully this thesis useful for the readers, especially for the English Department students.

Malang, Maret 2007

Moh. Yusuf

ABSTRACT

Yusuf , Mohamad. 2007. An Analysis of Social Interaction Reflected in John Staeinbeck's *the Pearl*. Thesis. English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University Malang, Advisor, Dra. Siti Masitoh, M.Pd.

Keywords: Social Interaction, Conflict, Influence.

Social Interaction commonly happen in certain social community that influence any problems. With any tendencies people often do unexpected goals, event like the story that's described by John Steinbeck by the tittle *The Pearl*. The story about a family that face the problem but they dream with hopeful to solve and overcome the problems happened. The story devide into subtitle in the hole story. By this part, the writer easily read and learn to get the point to be analyzed by the elements in it.

To have comprehensive understanding of social interaction in the story and factors making it up, the writer formulated two statements of research problems: how are the social interaction shown in the story? and how does social interaction influence the life in the story? The objective of this study is to give description concerning to statement of research problems, which are finding how social interaction happened in the novel and how it is influenced.

The method use in this study is descriptive qualitative research. It means that the writer tries to describe the influence social interaction, which are in the form of subtitle, phrase, paragraph. Moreover, this study uses interpretative approach that only focuses on the specific object in the novel without relating them to any other elements. The data are chiefly collected from original text of *the Pearl* by John Staeinbeck.

The result of this study; firstly, the novel describes condition of La Paz society until something happened by Kino's family. Secondly, the writer found the influences and factors that's rised by family and society.

This study expectedly can enrich understanding of character of people in literary work. Then, it is expected that this study can contribute the next researchers to continue to analyze that novel using other elements and using other approach too.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Literature is one of the expressions of life that cannot be separated from human life. The study of literature is a good way to help people to understand the life, because literature is the principle element of people's culture. It contains the record of the people's values, thought, problems, conflict and social relationship. In short, what literature talk is about the life of human being. Good literature is always interesting to be read. Graham Little said in *Approach to Literature*, "Literature adds to our own understanding of life in the world ground us. It embodies thought and feeling on matters of human importance" (Little, 1966:2).

Supported by the above quotation, the thesis writer thinks that literary works give him very useful values to understand life because it can guide him to conduct a better attitude and help him to understand himself and others. Therefore, the thesis writer decides to study literature. Literature and humanity are always related to each other because literature reflects the activity of human life in the society.

Literature is social phenomenon. The creation of literature is a social act. In other word, literature is social activity. In literature, the author describes human beings as individual and social cultures as well. A social culture, they cannot live

alone and have to create social interaction with other in order to form the unity in the society. In short, what literature talks about is based on social phenomenon.

Literature is divided into three types. Those are prose fictions, poetry, and drama. According to Graham Little (1966:67) *The Literary Work Can Be Classified Into Three Those Are Novel, Poetry, And Drama*. Novel as a work of a literature is one of the largest literary form, and novel tends to have fairly complex structure, in which is some of the following elements are suitable for discussion such as setting, characters, conflict, language and theme. A novel creates a whole imaginative world through description and dialogue and it can explore the basic of human issues. Besides, the novel can be used as vehicle for expressing of social, even politic and belief. There are some novelists who used novels partly as vehicle for their expressing of social life such as Harriet Beecher Stove, Charles Dickens, and H.G Well.

The thesis writer is interested in a novel, because novel is made up of series event in part of subtitle and arranged in such way that be social problems in the story are considered to be interested and easy to be understood. Because of the reason above, the thesis writer is interested in analyzing the novel. The thesis writer chooses Steinbeck's novel entitled *The Pearl* because that novel is describing some aspects of social interaction that appears cooperation, competition and conflict.

John Steinbeck is the best American novelist. His novel is not only famous in American literature but also considered as the best novel in English literature.

Besides, *The Pearl*, there are some John Steinbeck's famous novels such as *East of Eden*, *The Grapes of Wrath*, *Travel with Charley*.

Concerning with the statement above, Leonard Linger in a Collection of Literary Biographies that:

“Steinbeck, the analyst and critic of society hand in his time to refute many changes of bias against democracy and the American way of life. Consider of his work on this level of its interest way well begin with a listing of the kinds of influence he did not aspire to exert. He was never a radical thinker, pamphleteer, agitator, communist, or fellow traveler” (1974:63)

“He also nourished within himself the attitudes toward social reform that were growing slowly in the national consciousness of time. His protest, his rejection as well as his affirmative convictions about the hope for generation, were exactly those that have been taken up by leaders of opinion in later day enabling them, as teachers, theorist, and legislator, to change our concerning human right. (1974:63)

For the source of his study, the thesis writer is interested in the description of Steinbeck that, talks about the life of characters in their society which is shown through the human relationship, the idea of humanity, hopes, dreams, the realities and how to solve the problems of live, the past and the future life. And in the study, the writer decides to discuss social interaction as seen in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl*.

2.1 Statements of the Problems

From the background of the study presented above, it can be seen that the novel cannot be separated from social life. In this study, there are some problems that are good to analyze. The thesis writer wants to analyze two problems, they are:

1. What are social interactions shown in the story?
2. How does social interaction influence the Kino's family life in the story?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are basically divided into the statement of the problems stated before. Therefore the thesis writer intends to find out and describe social interaction in the story and the influences that will be discussed in Chapter IV.

1.4 Significance of the study

The researcher really hopes that it can give the contribution for literature study, which is specially related to the study of sociological literary. The researcher hopes that useful for the researcher literary students of Humanity and Culture Faculty and for the people who are interested in analyzing novel especially focused on the study of extrinsic elements.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

John Steinbeck's *The Pearl* is built with intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. We can analyze the novel from intrinsic elements such as finding out the theme, character, plot, setting and point of view. One of important elements in novel is character; it is one of the basic elements of the novel, because without the character will not be a plot and no play anymore. Smith ([http:// depts. galludet](http://depts.galludet)).

edu/englishworks/literature/fiction.html). States that character is the person or people presented by the writer, in work of narrative or drama, who conveys their personal qualities through dialogue and action by the reader or audience understand their feeling, intention and material. On the other hand, from extrinsic elements we can find politic, economic, sociological (social interaction), religion, culture and psychological aspects.

Based on the explanation above, the writer limits his study to the extrinsic elements. However in discussion only on social interaction. By his consideration that novel covers large number of sociological aspects, the thesis writer limits him study on social interaction.

1.6 The Organization of the Study

The Organization of the Study is divided into five Chapters. The general review of all discussion is in Chapter I. Chapter I state the background of the study, the statement of the problems, the objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and definition of key terms.

The theoretical background is discussed in chapter II. In this chapter the thesis writer describes the theories that concern with the discussion of the study.

Chapter III will explain about research method. It's following bellow:
research design, research subject, data source, research instrument, data collection, data analysis

Chapter IV is the analysis of the thesis deals with social interaction and the influence of social interaction to its social life in the story. This chapter is also become the result of the whole analysis of the study.

Chapter V is the last chapter of the thesis deals with the conclusion of the whole analysis.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, some key terms are defined as follows:

Social Interaction

According to Soekanto (1982:67), *The Definition of Social Interactions* is:

“Interaksi sosial merupakan hubungan sosial yang dinamis yang menyangkut hubungan antara orang-perorangan, antara orang-peorangan dengan kelompok manusia, maupun antara orang-perorangan dengan kelompok manusia. Apabila dua orang bertemu, interaksi social dimulai dan mereka saling berjabat tangan, saling bicara atau bahkan mungkin berkelahi”

It is translated as follows:

”Social interaction is a dynamic social relation involving the relationship between person and person, person and a group of people on inter-personal among the people. Social interaction began when two people meet and they may talk or shake their hand or may fight”.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer wants to give the illustration from some theory or opinions dealing with the research. Its aim to give the description how the ways analyze the novel.

2.1 Structuralism

In literary theory, structural approach is an approach to analyzing the narrative material by examining the underlying invariant structure. Structuralism underlines the importance of genre, i.e., basic rules as to how subjects are approached, about conventions of reading for theme, level of seriousness, significance of language use, and so forth. "Different genres lead to different expectations of types of situations and actions, and of psychological, moral, and esthetic values."

(<http://www.brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/crit.vs.theory.html>).

Hawks state that Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which is predominantly concerned with the perceptions and description of structures. At its simplest, structuralism claims that the nature of every element in any given situation has no significance by itself, and in fact is determined by all the other elements involved in that situation. The full significance of any entity cannot be perceived

unless and until it is integrated into the structure of which it forms a part.

Structuralism as a term refers to various theories across the humanities, social sciences and economics many of which share the assumption that structural relationships between concepts vary between different cultures/languages and that these relationships can be usefully exposed and explored.

More accurately it could be described as approach in academic disciplines in general that explores the relationships between fundamental principal elements in language, literature, and other fields upon which some higher mental, linguistic, social, or cultural "structures" and "structural networks" are built. Through these networks meaning is produced within a particular person, system, or culture. This meaning then frames and motivates the actions of individuals and groups.

Structuralism appeared in academia for the first time in the 19th century and then reappeared in the second half of the 20th century, when it grew to become one of the most popular approaches in academic fields concerned with the analysis of language, culture, and society. The work of Ferdinand de Saussure concerning linguistics is generally considered to be a starting point of 20th century structuralism. The term "structuralism" itself appeared in the works of French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss, and gave rise, in France, to the "structuralist movement," which spurred the work of such thinkers as Michel Foucault, Louis Althusser, the psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan, as well as the structural Marxism of Nicos Poulantzas. Almost all

members of this so-called movement denied that they were part of it. Structuralism is closely related to semiotics. Structuralism has had varying degrees of influence in the social sciences: a great deal in the field of sociology, but hardly any in economics. Structuralism is oriented toward the reader insofar as it says that the reader constructs literature, that is, reads the text with certain conventions and expectations in mind. Structuralism concentrates on elements within works of literature without focusing on historical, social, and biographical influences.

(<http://www.brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/struct.html>.)

Suwondo (2003: 54) state that the characteristic of structural theory is a consideration that in literary work itself there is an autonomous structure that can be understood as a unit of its elements, which relate each other. A structure is a system that consists of amount elements, which none of them is able to experience a change without producing a change in other elements (Strauss via Teeuw in Suwondo, 2003: 54-55). In a novel, the structure does not present from word and language, but it can be analyzed based on many elements that form it, such as theme, character, plot, setting, and point of view. To know the whole meaning, those elements must be related to each other. Whether the structures bind to each other, support to each other and whether the structures are related to each other. Therefore, to understand its meaning, literary work must be analyzed based on the structure its self; it is free from

the historical background, the author, and the effect of the readers. So, understanding literary work means understanding its elements.

This approach has some weaknesses; they are (1) releasing a literary work from the history background and (2) isolating a literary work from the relevance of the social culture (Teeuw in Suwondo, 2003: 55). Although it has some weaknesses, it is necessary to agree Teeuw's opinion. Teeuw in (Suwondo, 2003: 55) says that however structural approach is priority duty for a researcher of a literary work before he or she steps to other things. So, to understand the meaning of literary work optimally, understanding the structure is a step that is difficult to avoid and it must be done.

Literature is the reflection of the life of human being that usually talks about every aspects of life that man faces in their life. Literary work as product of creative process of mind is a reflection of human life and the experience is the basis of literature. The study of literature is a good way to help people to understand the life, because literature is the principle element of people's culture. It contains the record of the people's values, thought, problems, conflict and social relationship.

Moreover, literature is a part of life. William Henry Hudson in his book

Introduction the Study of Literature Says:

“Literature is vital record of what men have seen in life.
What they have experience of it, what they have thought

and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us". (1965:10)

Every writer through his work has some purpose of writing. Firstly, he wants to give a pleasure. It means that he wants to amuse his reader through the medium of language. Secondly he wants to portray some problems of life.

He portrays either his own problem of life or the problems that happen in the society. Society refers to group consists of a number of people. The people whom meet certainly will affect the way one is thinking and acting. People activities such as thinking, laughing, emotion, their interest and their relation to others described by the author in the works of literature.

Concerning to the statement above, Green Arnold W. in his book Sociology says:

"A society is the largest groups to which any individual belongs. A society is made up of population, organization, time, place and interest... Many common interests are shared; and interest; common and specialized, are inclusive enough to make social life self-sufficient among the members" (1972: 38)

"Society can be viewed as system in action. As individual and group meet, as they strive, as they attempt to solve problems" (1972: 56)

In literature human beings are described as an individual and a group of society who can not be separated from the problems of life. They faced the big problem of life such as war, death, the problem of right and duty, and the problem in their social group such as the family problems. Those problems concern with social and psychological problems that can be developed into literature itself.

Michel Zeraffa in his book *The Novel and Social Reality* that:

“In the sociology of the novel, sociology is dealing with an art. True narrative fiction is contained within language and takes most of its own character from it; form and content of the novel derive more directly from social phenomena than do those of other arts, except perhaps cinema, novel often seem bound with the particular moments in the history of society”. (1976: 7)

Based on the statement above, it can be said that some of literary works are more than the works of arts where as the literary works contain a particular moment in the life of society such as the war, or the nation rebel. The history of society life in a certain time can be used as the source of literary works beside human being daily activities. Further more, literature represents human life which arranged in such way that social life in the story is considered to be true.

Concerning with the statement above Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in *Theory of Literature* that:

“Literature is a social institution, using its medium language, a social creation such traditional literary devices as symbolism and meter are social in their very nature. There

are conventions and norms which could have arisen only on society. But furthermore, literature represents “life” and life is in large world and inner of subjection world of the individual have also been objects of literary imitation”. (1977: 94)

The relationship between literature and society is usually discussed by starting with phrase; derive from De Bonald that Literature Is an Expression of Society. The poet or the author himself is a member of society, possessed of specific social status. He receives some degrees of social recognition and reward. He addresses an audience, however hypothetical. Literature is usually arisen in close connection with a particular social institution. Literature has also a social function that can not be purely individual. Thus a large majority of the problems raised by literary study.

Literature depicts some aspect of social reality, in other word literature mirrors or expression life. It means that the author should be aware of specific social situation such as political situation or economic situation country in the certain time.

Concerning with statement above Arthur Miller in his essay On Social Play, writes:

“The fact remains, however, that nowhere in the world where industrialized economy rules—where specialization in work, politics, and social life is the norm—nowhere has man discovered a means of connecting himself to society except in the form of truce with it. The best we have been able to do is to speak duty to society, and this implies sacrifice or self—deprivations. To think of an individual

fulfilling his subjective needs through social action, to think of him as living most completely when he lives most socially, to think of him as doing this, not as a social worker acting out of conscientious motives, but naturally, without guilt or sense of oddness—this is difficult for us to imagine, and when we can, we know at the same time that only a few perhaps a blessed few are so constructed as to manage it” (1955:201-202)

Actually the relationship between literature and society is classified into:

The social background of the writer and the profession and institution of literature, the problem of the social content, the implications and social purpose of the work literature themselves and the problems of the audience and the social influence of literature. [Rene Wellek and Austin Warren; 1977:95]

These three problems will show how far the literature is actually determined by or depended on the writer social background, social and development. Since every writer is a member of society, he can be studied as a social being. The author biography is the main source but the study of the author can be widened into one of the whole lives from which he came and in which he lived. It will be possible to accumulate information about the social provenance, the family background and the economical position of the authors. The social problems and attitude of the author can be studied not only in his writings but also in biographical documents. The author has been a citizen that has own judgment of social and political importance take a part in the issues of his time. The graph of a book's success, survival, and the author's reputation, are the mainly social phenomenon. In part, the author reputation is matter

that has interrelated with the reader critics. The relationship between the works literature and the public can be seen by accumulating edition, copies which had been sold. The author is not only influence by his society but his literary work is also influenced by his social background.

The common approach to the relationship between literature and society is the study of works of the literature as a social document, as assumed pictures of social reality. As social documents, literature can be used to yield the outlines of social history. It shown in some literary works in English literature such us the prologue on The Canterbury Tales was early seen to offer a most completely survey of social types and the social life of society in its time. Robert H. Woodward and James Clark in *The social rebel in American literature* that:

“In English social novels, almost without exception, society is presented in terms of human relationship, not patterned by an abstract concept. English novelists, broadly speaking, have approached society...some of them under taken a close and comprehensive examination of society, acting on the unspoken assumption that society is interesting for its own sake, as the way men live: Dickens and Thackeray do this in *Our Mutual Fired* and *Vanity Fair*. (1968: 7)

The other social pictures could be assembled for American life from the novels of Harriet Stowe, Howell, Fitzgerald and Steinbeck. Each novelist in this time has remained close to the society because of his preoccupation with the problem of

American life. Two of the novelist who representative their era are Fitzgerald and Steinbeck. Leonard Linger in *A Collection of Literary Biographies* that:

“Two were F. Scott Fitzgerald and John Steinbeck. Between them, they divided up American world of their era Fitzgerald took as his share the domain habited by the rich, the sheltered, the frequenters of cafes, bootleggers parties and psychiatrist’ consulting rooms. He found pity and terror among these people and had both moving and ominous things to say about his discoveries. Steinbeck, for his inheritance, took the orchards and growing fields of California, the wasteland of the Depressions, the refuge Camps of rebel and slumps of poverty. He helped himself also to a scientific laboratory and certain places into which men retire to mediate. He, too, found pity and terror among his fellow human beings, but like Fitzgerald he also found beauty, charm and wit. Though two men would never have though of themselves as collaborators, the shared the responsibility of presenting in fiction”. (1974: 63)

The statement above has proved that both American and English novelist remain highly self—conscious about their relation to the society and often makes an ambitious attempt to create and sustain the whole social area which their characters move.

2.2 Social Interaction

According to Green Arnold W. in his book *Sociology* that:

“Society is viewed as a system of forms and defined status which embody those norms. Society can also be viewed as a system in action. As individuals and groups meet, as they strive and attempt to solve problems, to keep their status

comprise the static element in society but social interaction is a dynamic element in society”. (1972:56)

From the statement above can be said that as a dynamic element in society is a process of interaction among members of society that is called social process. This social process is being improved because the members of society (individual and group) are able to adapt a new condition in society. By social interaction, the mutual influence that individual and groups have upon one another in their attempt to solve their striving towards goals. Besides individual, people living in their social group. A group is a unity of people living together and has the relationship among them concerned with a consciousness to help each other.

According to Soekanto, Indonesian sociologists (1951:115), there are kinds of social group: **Community**, It is based on the unity of region. This community stays in certain region and does not have a special interest but the community is conscious to act its limited interest. Community is such as; city, nation, and village. **Ethnic Group**, It is based on the unity of the same interest and does not a permanent organization. The ethnic group members have the same attitude and they can move from one group to another. Ethnic group is such as, the crowd. **Primary Group**, It is based on the unity of the same interest but primary group has a permanent organization. Primary group has the limited interest and member. Primary group is such as, family.

A person as an individual and social creature cannot live alone and they need others to share their lives together. People in their group have relationship or

interaction with and between the groups of people. This group may be as small as two people talking in a street or large as the crowd in market or the people of nation.

These people interact because of some shared concerns. The others reason are they shares a need for companionship. It is proved then social interaction is they key of social life because social interaction causes the living together. According to Soekanto [1982: 67], *The Definition of Social Interactions* is:

“Social interaction is a dynamic social relation involving the relationship between person and person, person and a group of people on inter-personal among the people. Social interaction began when two people meet and they may talk or shake their hand or may fight”

Those activities are some types of social interaction. The social interaction can also occur when the people meet and they do talk to each other. This social interaction is perceived by touching the eyes and senses, as well as the ears. Facial expressive, body posture, silence, movements toward or away fro other person, and touch are but a few of the ways that person communicate their perceptions and feeling toward other people.

The social contact and communication are very important to form social interaction and they cannot be separated from each other. Both social contact and communication take place between individual and a group of people, and a group of people and others. The social contact occurs when people contact each other by telephone or letters and communication occurs when people interpret the other attitude.

According to Green Arnold W. in his book *Sociology* (1972:67), that: Social interaction can be divided into three types that are cooperation, competition and conflict. It shows that in some of literary works, the types of social interaction can be found. In other word some of works of literature take a picture of social facts. It means that some of literary works show the relation between, literary and society that can not be discharged and the information about the society can be seen from the work of literature that has similarity to the social life of society.

According to Green Arnold W. In his book *Sociology*. The social interaction can be classified into:

2.2.1 Cooperation

“Cooperation is the continuous and common endeavor of two ore more people to perform a task or to reach a goal. Unlike conflict and competition, this may be but not always group enterprise”. (1972:66)

People come together in a group through some common need or interest, and the cooperation can be seen in all groups of people in the society. The cooperation is always group enterprise. Every people in society have purpose of cooperation that is based on their desire and need to reach a same goal. The customs and attitudes of people to cooperate began since they were children in family life or group of people in a society. Cooperation is a psychological necessity because we identity ourselves with other and help them in other to receives the responses we are trained to need. It is also a social necessity, because individual and collective goals require that each to

some extent forbear from taking his own path. Nevertheless, the extent and quality of cooperation do vary considerably from one society to another.

2.2.2 Competition

“Competition is a kind to conflict, but it stops short of a deliberate attempt to thwart another’s will; it stops of coercion. In competition, two or more parties strive for the same goal which none is prepared expected to share with the others”.
(1972: 65)

Competition is held by individual and group of people to look for a profit through the section of life in the certain which focus to the public interest.

Competition can be said as a social process was individual or group of people strive for the same goal and it is not expected to share with the other. In competition, two or more parties also want something all can not share, but they do not strive for the purpose of denying or opposing others—else the action would become overt conflict. Competition is always governed by moral norms, while much of conflicts are not.....?

2.2.3 Conflict

People in this life cannot avoid facing some problems or conflict. It is common in our life that we will be faced some conflict. According to Daniel Karz (1978: 613) conflict is antecedent conditions or some over struggle. It is the appreciation of human activity. A normal human conflict occurs in all important

relationships. However, in human life, of course there are some fundamental problems that they must face. In the sense that they are the result of feeling and attitudes and it can be resolved only if feeling and attitudes are changed.

And one of the most popular definitions of conflict is Coser's view in Joyce L. Hocker and William W. Wilmot (1991: 11) that conflict is a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources in which the aims of the opponent are to neutralize, injure or eliminate the rivals.

Conflict has very close relationship to psychic life. Lester D. Crow (1968: 236) states that conflict occurs when a person's ideas, feelings and emotions respectively are pursuing their own outlets in the psychic life. So, by facing some conflicts in people life, it will increase appreciation of the respective rights and responsibilities. He adds that conflict is an inevitable concomitant of human action and interaction. Conflict can also be defined as the result of clashes of personalities.

In literary work, if there is no conflict, it will be uninteresting and lifelike because it is one of the elements to develop the plot. Nurgiyantoro (1998: 116) states that event, conflict and climax are the three aspects that are very essential in developing plot in the story. Those three aspects have a close relationship in the story. Conflict is well known as the unpleasant things and always happens to the characters in a story. Some stories, sometimes consist of single conflict and easily identified, but sometimes multiple, various and subtle. As long as we live in this world, conflict becomes part of our life and we cannot avoid it. It comes to us unconsciously and

usually we do not realize that our attitude causes a conflict so we cannot deny it.

Having a conflict means we try to solve problems.

Freud defines conflict as an apposition of two (if no more) factors, a struggle between contestants. The components of a conflict might be ideas, wishes, impulses, and tendencies to respond in opposing directions, instincts and emotions, even percept. For example, should we study or go to the movies, should we read the paper or a magazine, should we buy a house or a rent, should we choose this job or that one, or a girl who reported her desire to marry a young man but found this inconvenient because she was responsible for the care of her aging father (Bugelski, 1960: 415-416).

On the other hand, Dovidoff (1991: 178) also states the definition of conflict. Conflict arises in situations where two or more incorruptible needs, wishes, wills, and goals or cause of action compete an organism to feel pulled simultaneously in different direction with an attending sense of discomfort. This definition is supported by Crow (1967: 240). He states that a conflict is an inevitable concomitant of human action and interaction. He adds that conflict situations serve as proving grounds to develop strength of character. Many of our unpleasant, thwarting, and frustrating experiences are relatively unimportant, temporary, and easily overcome. They represent desirable elements of personality, development and adjustment (1967: 141).

After understanding some definitions above, we may consider that conflict can train us to be mature persons since we will try to solve the problem and also we will have the new experiences from those cases.

“Conflict is the deliberate attempts to oppose, resist, or coerce the will of another or others. Conflict ranges from the annihilation of an enemy to the deliberate slight of an associate”. (1972: 57)

There are some aspects of life that is realized by individual and a group of people as differences such as individual characteristics, emotion, culture and attitude. All its differences can raise up the conflict and the feeling take an important role to sharpen the differences to destroy each other in the life of society. Actually, it happens in the form of anger that could force individual or group of people to hurt or attack others. On the other word, the conflict can be defined as a social process where individual or group of people attempts to fulfill their purpose and interest by resist or against the other (enemy). Conflict arises primarily from a clash of interest rather than from sheer hatred or dislike. Conflict tends to be deplorable, but it is also universal because the goals some men pursue inevitably interfere with those pursued by men. According to Green Arnold W. in his book Sociology (1972:61) conflict can be classified into:

a. Corporate Conflict

A corporate conflict occurs within a society or two societies. A corporate conflict tends to heighten in a group consciousness and improve collective morale.

b. Personal Conflict

Personal conflict is especially intense when it involves people who once been closely identified with one another.

These three types of social interaction cannot be separated from each other because they have the relationship with other. Cooperation is emerge conflict and competition, and on the contrary, competition will cooperation and competition. When a group of people compete with the other, their competition will be conflict.

2.3 Previous Studies

There have been some previous result of related study; the intrinsic and extrinsic element of the novel has been studied by a number of researchers, Among others, Fitri (2004) examines Conflicts of the Characters in John Steinbeck's Burning Bright. She shows that the conflicts in the novel are conflict between Joe Saul and Victor, conflict between Victor and Mordeen, and conflict between Joe Saul and Friend Ed. The conflict between Joe Saul and Victor is started when Victor insulting Joe Saul's physical condition and manhood in front of Joe's wife and Friend Ed. The conflict between Victor and Mordeen is caused by the clashing interest between Mordeen and Victor. The conflict between Joe Saul and Friend Ed is caused by the clashing values between Joe Saul and Friend Ed towards Mordeen, who had been having a child from another man.

The second researcher is Mujib (2003) who examines Psychological Conflicts Faced by the Main Character of Caesar and Cleopatra by George Bernard Shaw, he

analyzes psychological aspect which is included in unique characteristic of Cleopatra personality; The first is introversion which consists of Melancholic and Phlegmatic, the second is Extroversion which consists of Choleric and Sanguine, and the last is Psychotisme. Furthermore he found that the dominant character of her personality is introvert.

Based on the explanation above the writer has been the same approach but different object with the researchers above. He is interested to investigating about the social interaction in The Pearl written by John Steinbeck's. This novel is very interest to analysis, because there are many reasons; first this novel has extrinsic elements we can find politic, economic, sociological (social interaction), religion, culture and psychological aspects. But the researcher limit his study to social interaction reflected John Steinbeck's with extrinsic approach.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer explains about research method, such as following below: research design, research subject, data source, research instrument, data collection, data analysis

3.1 Research Design

Branch of literary studies consists of literary theory, criticism, and history (Taum, 1997: 14). In literary study perspective, the position of literary criticism is very important, is proportional of the above mentioned aspects because all of them influence each other, are mutually supporting, and have close relation in developing the dynamics of literature.

Literary criticism is the study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Modern literary criticism is often informed by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals. Though the two activities are closely related, literary critics are not always, and have not always been, theorists. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literary_criticism). Literary criticism is fundamentally the estimation of the value of a particular work or body of work on such grounds as: the personal and/or cultural significance of the themes and the uses of language of a text; the insights and impact of a text; and the aesthetic production (or, performance) of the text; particularly as these areas are seen to be mutually dependent, supportive

or inflective. (<http://www.brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/crit.vs.theory.html>).

Literary criticism is a kind of consideration to show kindness or strength as well as lacking of which there are in literature. The result from literary criticism usually includes two matters there are goodness and badness. (Fananie, 2002: 20)

Peck and Coyle (1984: 1) also state that literary criticism is primarily concerned the individual works of literature. The most important thing is to read and reread the books we are studying. Trying to decide what about they are and how they work. Literary criticism is the study which directly related to a certain literary work. The critic should consider whether the work is a good or bad. The critic should make clear the problems related to the literary works by giving interpretation, explanation, and description. (Hardjana, 1994: 37).

From the preceding explanation, the researcher uses literary criticism as her research design in conducting this study because literary criticism is the only research design that is directly related to the literary works and literary criticism not only gives good or bad evaluation upon a literary work but also explains where its sociological aspect in the literary work, especially in the novel *Pearl* by *John Steibek's*.

To give critical opinion on John Steinbeks '*Pearl*', the researcher uses structuralism approach. In literary theory, structuralism approach is an approach to analyzing the narrative material by examining the underlying invariant structure. Structuralism underlines the importance of genre, i.e., basic rules as to how subjects are approached, about conventions of reading for theme, level of seriousness, significance of language use, and so forth. "Different genres lead to different

expectations of types of situations and actions, and of sociological values."

(<http://www.brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/crit.vs.theory.html>).

Structural approach is an approach that is used to analyze a literary work by interpreting and focusing on the text alone, apart from the author and reader (Semi, 2001: 44). Structuralism is oriented toward the reader insofar as it says that the reader constructs literature, that is, reads the text with certain conventions and expectations in mind.

Structuralism is a way of thinking about the world which is predominantly concerned with the perceptions and description of structures. At its simplest, structuralism claims that the nature of every element in any given situation has no significance by itself, and in fact is determined by all the other elements involved in that situation. The full significance of any entity cannot be perceived unless and until it is integrated into the structure of which it forms a part.

(<http://www.brocku.ca/english/courses/4F70/struct.html>).

In this research, the researcher analyzes kind of the social interaction in *The Pearl* written by John Steinbeck's. This novel is very interest to analysis, because there are many reasons; first this novel has extrinsic elements we can find politic, economic, sociological (social interaction), religion, culture and psychological aspects. But the researcher limit his study to social interaction reflected John Steinbeck's with extrinsic approach.

3.2 Data Sources

The source of data of this research is obtained from the original novel *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck. This novel published by Dian Rakyat in 1991 and consist of 12 Chapter and 70 pages. The data are quoted from the content of the novel which is directly concerned with the purposes, the limitation of the study.

3.3 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is not questioner, test, or interview but the reseacher himself. The reseacher became the key instrument, so he faced the direct source the data. He spends his time for reading and understanding story of novel “pearl” by john steinbek’s to be analyzed by using basic principle of sosiological literary in limit of the exterinsic element of the novel.

3.4 Data Collection

The data of this study are obtained from the following steps: First, reading and understanding the story of novel “*Pearl*” by John Steibek’s , choosing the data dealing with the problems that are going to be investigated, choosong the data dealing with purpose of the study, and the last conducting survey paragraphs in dialogues in the novel.

3.5 Data Analysis

This study tries to analyze data t use theoretical source. In this case, the theory empyoled is specially reffering to the element of social interactions there are cooperation, copetition and conflict. The analysis is based on the basic principle of literary criticism as the theory used. This step is taken in order to have clear, straight, definite point of view toward exterinsic element of the novel.

After being collecting, the data are compiled, read and combained with other information that deal with the problem. Thus the reseacher can start analyzing the data by using the following steps:

Preceding the problem by collecting specific information what indicate symptoms, and identifying the problems by cheecking the data that show condition and conducted practices in the theory.

Classifying selected data of exterinsic element in accordance with the basic principle of literary criticism theory.

Discussing and interpreting the data from each category the elaborating the findings by showing the fact, giving quotation taken from the novel, and making conclusion from the result of analysis to find out the social interaction that showed in the story and the inflence of the social interaction in the kino life, specially focussed on the exterinsic element of the novel.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter the writer will conduct the analysis of the data; there are two parts, such as following bellow: the research finding and discussion.

4.1 Research Finding

4.1.1 Social Interaction

In this case the writer founds the social interaction of La Paz society is found in the terms of cooperation, competition and conflict.

4.1.1.1 Cooperation

In the life of society, people give the respond to the situation which is happened in their group of people around the environment. People come together in group because of some common need or interest and the cooperation can be seen in all groups of people in the society.

The La Paz fishermen who live near the sea of Cortez still has a strong brotherhood among them. They have a good cooperation and them always their groups to solve the problems. The cooperation of lower class of Mexican Indian can be proved on their attitude to toward Kino, one of *The Pearl* divers, when Kino's family gets the accident. Their cooperation is always based on their own consciousness. When Kino's son, Coyotito is stag by scorpion, the fishermen who live around this family know that the scream of the baby is coming from Kino's brush

house. All those people come to Kino's brush house to see the baby and company them to go to the doctor. It can be seen through the following quotation:

“The scream of the baby brought the neighbors. They went out of the gate to rutted path and the neighbors follow them. The thing had become a neighborhood affair. They made a quick soft-footed procession into the center of the town, first Juana and Kino... Then all the neighbors with the children trotting on the flank”. (Kino, Juana and Coyotito: 4,5)

From the statement above, it proves that even the people around the environment know that the doctor will not cure the baby but still want to accompany this family to see the doctor. These people give the response to Kino family and consider the problem as their problems. It shows that even they can not help this family with money but they form a unity to give a support to help this family.

The social interaction also emerges on Juan Thomas family, one of The Pearl divers in the gulf of sea of Cortez. Even he knows thieves try to rob Kino, because Kino finds a big pearl, he hides and help Kino, because Kino find a big pearl, he hides and help Kino to escape from the town. It can be proved in the following quotation:

“I will hide you, said Juan Thomas. I don't want bring danger to you, Kino said. I know I am like leprosy...will protect you; said Juan Thomas ". (Steinbeck, 1947:70)

Seemingly, Juan Thomas attitude shows the solidarity of people to do something even Kino is in danger. Juan Thomas and his family cooperate to help Kino because as a fisherman, it could be happened to his family.

The other cooperation in La Paz society also happens to the deals and pearl buyers. This situation happens when they know that Kino, one of pearl divers found a big pearl. These people cooperate to offer Kino the lowest price. It can be proved from the statement in the following quotation:

“Quite apart from any reward they might get, from any word of praise, from any promotion, a pearl buyer was he who bought for the lowest prices.

“Well, let us see yours pearl. We will value it and give you the best price”. (Steinbeck, 1947:53)

4.1.1.2 Competition

Social interaction in this story can not only be seen on the cooperation of La Paz but also on the competition between them. All the competition in La Paz society happens when Kino, a pearl diver finds the big pearl. The news of the Kino's pearl sweeps through town to the folk, the priest, the shopkeeper, neighbors around him, the doctor, The Pearl buyers and the dealers, the baggers self-interest, calculating acquire a share of the profit. On the other hand, Kino and his wife share their joy their neighbors and Juan Thomas family. It is because Kino has a good relationship and communication with the neighbors around the sea of Cortez environment.

The general reaction evoked by the discovery of The Pearl. In his story the author describes the various individual reaction of the La Paz society to the great pearl and Kino's family. Everyone wants Kino's pearl belonged to them. The people who live in the center of L Paz town, finally they try the contact and communication with the lower class society in the sea of Cortez It also rises up the competition among the members of society. First, the priest who never comes to visit the lower class society finally he comes to pay a visit the brush house in the sea Cortez environment. He also hears about The Pear and he tries to build the good relationship with the fishermen by visiting Kino in the brush house. The priest wonders if Kino will contribute to the church. He mentions about The Pearl, and reminds Kino of his duty to the church, commends his intention of marrying Juana. It can be seen in the following:

“But the priest was speaking again. It has come to me that thou have found a great fortune, a great pearl: Kino opened his hand and held it out, and the priest gasped a little at the size and beauty of The Pearl. And he said, ‘I hope thou will remember to give thank, my son, to him who has given thee treasure, and to pray for guidance in the future. Kino nodded dumbly, and it was Juana who spoke softly, we will, father. And we will be married now. Kino has said so. She looked at the neighbors for confirmation, and they nodded their solemnly”. (Steinbeck, 1947:33-34)

Based on the quotation above, it shows that the church is a part of the society system. And the priest preaches a yearly sermon in which he does not warn the villagers rebel against the divinely order of the universe.

Second, the doctor who comes from the high social class of La Paz town. He never wants to build the relationship or even to communicate with the brush house people decide comes to Kino's house to cure the baby. All the people in the gulf of the sea of Cortez society know that the doctor comes from The Pearl. He believes by curing the baby, Kino will pay him by selling The Pearl. It can be proved in the following quotation:

“Standing in the door, he saw to man approach; and one of them carried a la tern which lighted the ground and the legs of the men. The turned in through the opening of Kino's brush fence and come to his door...The spirit knuckles on Kino's right hand burned when he saw who they were. The doctor said, 'I was not in when you come this morning. But now, at the first chance, I have come to see the baby'".
(Steinbeck, 1947:38)

It proves that the doctor and the priest as part of the society are being in a competition to reach the same goals; to share the profit of The Pearl together with Kino. Both the doctor and the priest show the individual reaction. When they find out that Kino has a big pearl. They take an advantage of Kino's family condition to offer him by giving some help; the doctor by curing the baby and the priest by advising Kino and Juana to remind their duty to the church.

The other competition also comes from The Pearl buyer. It can be proved when Kino comes to the little office to sell The Pearl.

“In the town in little offices, sat the men who bought pearl from fisher...there were not many buyers really—there was

only one, and he kept thee agent in separate offices to give a semblance of competition”. (Steinbeck, 1947:28)

4.1.1.3 Conflict

Beside competition, the other social interaction can be shown through the conflict. The conflict has been seen a part of human life in their socialization. People interpret the others attitude or reaction as something can destroy his life. In this case, people consider another as the enemy and they need to defend and protect themselves from others.

In *The Pearl*, the competition of some people finally raises us the conflict. The first conflict can be seen through the personal conflict between Kino and the doctor. The conflict happens when refuses to cure Kino's baby from the sting of scorpion. It proved by the quotation bellow:

“The servant from the gate come to the open door and stood waiting to be noticed. It is a little Indian with the baby. He says a scorpion stung it; the doctor put his cup down gently before he left his anger rise. ‘Have I nothing better to do than cure insect bites for little Indians? I am a doctor, not a veterinary. ‘Has he any money? The doctor demanded. “No, they never ahs any money. At the gate the servant opened the door a trifle and looked out at the waiting people...”The doctor has gone out, ‘he said. He was called a serious case id he shut the gate quickly out of shame. (Steinbeck, 1947: 18)

The second personal conflict is the conflict between Kino and his wife, Juana. Kino expects his wife to support him but Juana stands against him. She wants him to

throw away The Pearl but Kino refuses it. He must fight all the opposing includes against his own wife. It can be see in the following quotation:

“Kino this pearl is evil. Let us destroy it before destroy us. Let us crush it between to stones. Let us throw it back in the sea where it belongs. Kino it is evil”. [Steinbeck, 1947:61-62]

“No, he said. ‘I will fight this thing. I will it...’believe me, he said. “I am a man”. (Steinbeck, 1947:62)

The other conflict is also happened between Kino and the group of people, the dealers. This situation happens when Kino arrives at the town to sell his great pearl buyers. His insistence of getting price sets Kino into conflict with the dealers. The conflict reflects two different interests. Kino hopes that The Pearl worth a lot of money where the dealers offer him the lowest price. It can be proved from the dialogue in the quotation bellow:

“Quite apart from any reward they might get, from any word of praise, from any promotion, a pearl buyer, and the best and happiest pearl buyer was he who bought for the lowest prices.

‘Well let us see your pearl. We will value it and give you the best price. (Steinbeck, 1947: 53)

“The dealers did not glance at one another nor at *The Pearl*. The man behind the desk said: ‘I have put a value on this pearl. I will offer five hundred pesos, and perhaps I can sell it to my client for six hundred. Kino reached quickly and snatched The Pearl from his hands. He wrapped it in the deerskin and thrust it inside his shirt. ‘I am cheated, ‘Kino

cried fiercely. "My pearl is not for sale here. I will go, perhaps to the capital. (Steinbeck, 1947:57)

The conflict above shows corporate conflict, because this conflict involves a group of people against other in the society. In this case, both Kino and the dealers have a same goal to take a profit from *The Pearl*.

4.1.2 The Influences of Social Interaction to Its Social Life in the Story

The condition of La Paz society environment and the people activities have been apart of the society life that is built their social interaction. The social interaction can be seen in the cooperation, competition, conflict and it has great influence to society life.

The differences between people activity and the life styles. The La Paz society who lives in the center of La Paz town has some differences with the people who live near the sea of Cortez. Generally, the societies in the center of La Paz town are the people who come from high class society which has luxurious life. Most of them are doctor and traders. The people live more individuals and they do not have a strong brotherhood to cooperate among them around the environment. In contrary, the people who live near the sea of Cortez are lower class society.

The condition of the environment shapes them as fisherman and pearl diver. They are poor people who have a simple life but they but they still have a strong brotherhood among them cooperate. This society has a good cooperate which make them respect each other. For instance, when Kino's family gets an accident, the

people around the sea of Cortez environment come to help this family. It proves that the cooperation of the peoples is based on their consciousness.

In the life of La Pas society life. This situation happens because of the discovering of the big pearl that is found by Kino, the young pearl diver in the sea Cortez. The various individual reactions evoked by society want Kino's pearl belong to them. Those people are ready to face competition and conflict.

This condition brings the sea of Cortez society to the top of the La Paz town. They become the topics of the society discussion, especially Kino's family. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“And the town has a whole emoting. How news travels through a town is a mystery not easy to be solved. News seems to move faster than small boys can scramble and dart to tell it, faster than woman can call it over the fences. (Steinbeck, 1947: 27)

“Thus, in La Paz, it was known in the early morning through the town that Kino was going to sell this pearl that day...it was known among the Chinese grocery store owners; it was known in the church...world of it crept in among the nuns, the beggar in front of the church spoke of it, for they would be there to take the lithe of the first of the luck”. (Steinbeck, 1947: 46)

By the conflict and competition, Kino feel more isolates from the community. The competition of peoples in La Paz have a same goal and interest to share the profit of Kino's pearl, make Kino to become the enemy of the societies. It is proved in the quotation bellow:

“Every man suddenly became related to Kino's pearl, and Kino's pearl went into the dreams, the schemes, the plans,

the futures, the wishes, the needs, the lusts the hungers, of everyone and only one person stood in the way and that was Kino, so that he become curiously every man's enemy'. (Steinbeck, 1947: 29)

Everyone creates their own and their plan to get pearl and it makes them in unfair competition. This competition finally rises up the conflict. People becomes greedy, they fight for The Pearl. It seems that the society stands against Kino's family. They are retie doctor, the priest, The Pearl buyers and the trackers.

The competition and conflict cause the uncomfortable life of the society. People feel insecurity and the town like a stranger place fore everyone. As the focus of the society attention, Kino senses a new and the society is thinking about him against society. The people keep looking for him and his pearl but he still keeps it and he will fight for this thing.

The condition and situation which is happened in the society force Kino and family have to escape from the town. The decision to escape from the town is not a good solution because then he finds the new enemies, the trackers, and he has to protect his family from this people when they were in the jungle. This group of people also wants to robe his pearl. It can be seen in the following quotation:

“When the trackers came near, Kino could see only their legs and only the legs of the house from under the fallen branch. The trackers stopped at the swept place in studied it. And the horse man stops. And there is a panic in Kino now, a panic of flight. And than a helplessness swept over him and his face black and his eyes were sad. “You have The Pearl, Juana cried hoarsely. Do you think they would take you

back a live to say they had stolen this pearl?"
(Steinbeck, 1947: 79-80)

Based on the statement above, it can be said that Kino and his family are no longer a part of a safe community but become object of the primitive hunt and also the people in La Paz community.

According to Soekanto, Indonesian sociologists (1951:115), there are kinds of social group: such as following below: cooperation, competition and conflict. Furthermore, in this novel studied a social interaction aspect, for examples: it happens to Kino's family to Coyotito. Their *cooperation* is always based on their own consciousness. When Kino's son, Coyotito is stung by scorpion, the fishermen who live around this family know that the scream of the baby is coming from Kino's brush house. All those people come to Kino's brush house to see the baby and accompany them to go to the doctor. (See Page: 12, 70, 53). It's shown that in the life of La Paz society, people give the response to the situation which is happened in their group of people around the environment. People come together in group because of some common need or interest and the cooperation can be seen the situation in all groups of people in the society. Every people in this society have purpose of cooperation that is based on their desire and need to reach a same goal like Kino's family with their biggest pearl. The customs and attitudes of people to cooperate began since they were children in family life or environment influences group of people in a society. Cooperation is a psychological necessity because we identify ourselves with other and help them in other to receive the responses we are trained to need. It is also a

social necessity, because individual and collective goals require that each to some extent forbear from taking his own path. Nevertheless, the extent and quality of cooperation do vary considerably from one society to another.

And there are happened *competition* between Kino Family with all the people to grab and owning the biggest pearl from Kino's Family. Kino's Family and the doctor, they has a competition to build a church, because they knows that church is a part of the society system. And the priest preaches a yearly sermon in which he does not warn the villagers rebel against the divinely order of the universe. (See Page: 28-38).

And the last of social interaction at the novel is conflict, the first conflict is happens between Kino and the doctor, the conflict happens when refuses to cure Kino's baby from the sting of scorpion, and the second it's happens between Kino and his wife and the other conflict is also happened between Kino and the group of people, the dealers (see page: 18 - 62).

And the influences of social interaction to its social life in the story are the condition of the environment shapes them as fisherman and pearl diver, the differences between people activity and the life styles in village-town and also the life of La Pas society life (see page: 27- 80).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this part the writer present the conclusion and suggestions dealing with finding of the research. The conclusions are the summary of the findings that have been discussed in the chapter IV. These are the whole answers of the research problem presented in the chapter I.

5.1 Conclusion

A man is a social creature. He identifies himself as a part of society. It is fact that the man can not live from his social environment until the end of his life. Living in a society pressure man to the condition of should be or ought to be. Man should follow the requirement of society upon him. Man has to perform a role based on the society expectation. On the contrary, man should not follow his own intention if it opposes the society demand. He has to live within and with his environment. Denying this fact means readiness to get sanction or to be rejected. Thus, society functions as social control for individual; that is to keep its members stay in expecting line. In the state of a man—society relation, man's actively attendance in society is indispensable. Since it is crucial to be with other people, man must strive to get along satisfactorily with other. The necessity to adjust in other to be accepted can not be abandoned.

In the life of society, the environment condition and people activities have been a part of the society that is built from the social interaction. In “The Pearl”, the

social interaction of La Paz society is found in the form of cooperation, competition and conflict.

1. Cooperation

The cooperation of La Paz society is always group enterprise. It can be seen in the cooperation of the fisherman in the sea of Cortez. They come together in a group through some common need or interest and the cooperation can be seen in all groups of people in the society. They give the respond to the situation that is happened in the group of people around the environment. And the people's cooperation is based on their own consciousness to help others in their group. For instance, when one of The Pearl family get an accident, all the around sea of Cortez environment come to help this family.

2. Competition

Social interaction in this story can also be seen on the competition of La Paz society. Competition is arranged individual and group of people to look for a profit through the section of life in the creation time that is focused on the public interest. All the competition in La Paz society strives for the some goals; to get the profit of The Pearl. This competition happens among the members of society. They are the dealers, the priest, the doctor and Kino. All the people wish The Pearl belonged to them. In this competition they want The Pearl is not to share, but they do not strive for the purpose of denying or opposing others.

3. Conflict

The competition of people in La Paz finally rises up the conflict. This conflict happened because individual or group of people attempts to fulfill their purpose and interest to get The Pearl by resist or against the other. There are two conflicts that are personal conflict and corporate conflict. The personal conflict of La Paz society can be seen in the conflict between the doctor and Kino, Kino and his wife. The corporate conflict can be seen between Kino and The Pearl buyers, Kino and the Trackers.

The three types of social interaction can not be separated from one to another. Cooperation can be emerge conflict and competition and on the contrary competition will be cooperation and conflict. Social interaction has great influence to the life of La Paz society. Its influence is shown through their activities. And these activities can be seen in their relationship within the member of the society in their social interaction.

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Synopsis of "*The Pearl*" By John Steinbeck's

In this novel by John Steinbeck *The Pearl*, his easy, descriptive style involves the reader emotionally early on in this moving story. This guy...John Steinbeck in *The Pearl*...makes writing seem like a breeze, yet his attention to detail sets the mood and scene perfectly enabling the reader to feel like he's there...sitting silently in the shadows smelling the sea and tasting the rice pudding.

A young couple, Kino and Juana, in a poor Mexican fishing village, locked into their ancestral lifestyle of several generations, become desperate for what they feel is necessary...the services of a doctor after their newborn and only child, Coyotito, is stung by a scorpion.

Biography of John Steinbeck

John Ernst Steinbeck (February 27, 1902 - December 20, 1968) -- one of the most famous American novelists of the 20th century. Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1962, his popularity with readers never was matched by that of the literary critics. He was born to John and Olive Steinbeck in Salinas, California, which acted as a setting for many of his stories.

After dropping out of Stanford University followed by an unsuccessful attempt to write in a mythological vein (*Cup of Gold*), he found his stride in writing California novels and Dust Bowl fiction, set among common people in *The Great*

Depression. His wide range of interests included: marine biology, jazz, politics, philosophy, history, and myth.

Temptation as in John Steinbeck the Pearl

Their quick thinking and use of ancient tribal remedies actually work, but not trusting themselves, they remain desperate for the white doctor's help...even after he refuses to assist the poor village couple because their of lack of money. Their only hope is to find a pearl of great enough price with which to pay the doctor...and as fortune would have it...it is found. Not just a great pearl...but the pearl of all pearls...the largest, most perfect and beautiful pearl ever found.

Here is where John Steinbeck's The Pearl gets interesting. Word of their find spreads like a grass fire through the village and reaches the doctor, who is now more than glad to help and who tricks them into thinking they still need his remedy. Suddenly this young couple have the world open up before them as never before possible...a chance to break out of an existence of poverty and predictability, but also just as suddenly, the world becomes a dark place for them as their eyes are opened to the cheating of the pearl buyers and the greed of someone trying to steal the pearl.

Instead of a blessing...the pearl in John Steinbeck The Pearl brings trouble never before encountered for this simple family, or this quiet village. The adventure thickens and fills with murder, fear and revenge...I won't give away the ending...but if you're at all familiar with John Steinbeck's writing...you won't be surprised to know that John Steinbeck's The Pearl doesn't necessarily leave one "feeling good" about anything...but it does leave one with lots to think about.

For many He was the voice of Great Depression.

Steinbeck wrote in the naturalist/realist style, often about poor, working-class people. His most famous work, *The Grapes of Wrath*, tells the story of the Joads, a poor family from Oklahoma and their journey to and subsequent struggles in California. *East of Eden* is Steinbeck's most ambitious work, in which he turns his attention from social injustice to human psychology, in a Salinas Valley saga loosely patterned on the Garden of Eden story. Steinbeck received the Nobel prize for literature in 1962 for his "realistic and imaginative writings, combining as they do sympathetic humor and keen social perception."

He died in New York.

Charles Poore, in an appraisal published in the *New York Times* the day after Steinbeck's death, said "John Steinbeck's first great book was his last great book. But, what a book that was and is: *The Grapes of Wrath*." He noted a "Preachiness" in Steinbeck's work, "as if half his literary inheritance came from the best of Mark Twain—and the other half from the worst of Cotton Mather."

But he asserted that "Steinbeck didn't need the Nobel Prize—the Nobel judges needed him." Poore concluded: "His place in [U. S.] literature is secure. And it lives on in the works of innumerable writers who learned from him how to present the forgotten man unforgettably." In recognition of Steinbeck's work in marine biology with Ed Ricketts, a sea slug species, *Eubbranchus steinbecki*, was named after him in 1987.