

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING**

In this chapter, the study attempts to analyze the data collected from the novel *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck. This chapter is divided into two subchapter. They are the data analysis and the research findings. The first part is data analysis which consists of quotation, description of the data and the result of the description. The second part is research findings, which presents in the form of summary of the result.

#### **4.1 Data Analysis**

In this part presents his analysis is presented. First, the writer classifies the character. Then, the writer describes one by one remain characters in novel. The writer also explains the moral value that can be derived from the main character. The analysis are as follows:

##### **4.1.1 The Character of Kino and Juana**

There are some characters involved in this story but the main character is Kino and the supporting characters are Juana.

#### **The Description of the Characters**

##### **4.1.1.1 Kino**

Kino is a young pearl diver and poor Indian person. He has a black hair and brown skin. He is strong with fierce eyes and coarse mustache. He feels his obligation to his family very strongly. He knows his place as the provider and works hard to

supply for his family's needs. He has a wife, namely Juana and he has a baby, named Coyotito.

*Has he any money? the doctor demanded. No, they never have any money. I, alone in the world I am supposed to work for nothing and I am tired of it. See if he has any money* (Steinbeck, 1947 : 5).

*Kino was young and strong and his black hair hung over his brown forehead. His eyes were warm and fierce and bright and his mustache was thin and coarse* (Steinbeck, 1947 : 2).

He finds The Pearl of the world and expects to use it to pay for his son, Coyotito's education. He also dreams that with the pearl he can buy his family new clothes and a rifle for himself. He also wanted to send Coyotito to school so that he could learn to read and become educated. Coyotito can then know what was in the great books, and could no longer be cheated by wealthy, educated people.

*He spoke softly "We will be married – in the church". "In the pearl he saw how they were dressed Juana in a shawl stiff with newness and a new skirt, and from under the long skirt."* (Steinbeck, 1947 : 10).

*All of these things Kino saw in the lucent pearl and he said "We will have new clothes. But Kino's faces shone with prophecy"* (Steinbeck, 1947 : 10).

His neighbors turn on him and try to steal the pearl from him and he has to leave his home after killing an attacker. Although it was self defense, he knows that this family is in danger. He and Juana run away with Coyotito, but trackers follow them. He knows that they are after the pearl and that they will catch his family, so he sneaks into their camp and kills them all.

*And suddenly he was afraid of his talking. His hand closed down over the pearl and cut the light away from it. Kino was afraid as a man is afraid who says, "I will, without knowing"* (Steinbeck, 1947: 11).

*Kino searched for a true answer, and at last he said, "everyone." And he could feel a shell of hardness drawing over him* (Steinbeck, 1947: 15).

*She dipped the end of her head shawl in water and swabbed the blood from Kino's bruised forehead." It is nothing, no said, but his eyes and his voice were hard and cold and a brooding hate was growing in him" (Steinbeck, 1947: 16).*

Kino, knowing the trackers will kill him and his family, attacked. During the fight, Coyotito was shot by the tracker's rifle. The pearl that once promised peace and prosperity brought Kino and Juana only tragedy. Kino's tranquil relationship with nature has been perverted and reversed, a change signified by the fact that Kino finds the sounds of the animals at night threatening rather than reassuring. They return to La Paz with their dead child and they throw the pearl into the sea.

*If he trackers found the swept place, he must leap for the horseman, kill him quickly and take the rifle (Steinbeck, 1947: 30).*

*Kino edged like a slow lizard down the smooth rock shoulder. For any sound, a rolling pebble or a sigh, a little slip of flesh on rock, would rouse the watchers below. Any sound that was not germane to the night would make them alert. But the night was not silent; the little tree frogs that lived near the stream twittered like birds, and the high metallic ringing of the cicadas filled the mountain cleft. And Kino's own music was in his head, the music of the enemy, low and pulsing, nearly asleep. But the Song of the family had become as fierce and sharp and feline as the snarl of a female puma (Steinbeck, 1947: 34).*

From the above discussion that Kino is a pearl diver and poor person. He wants to treat his son but he doesn't have much money and his luck changes since he found the pearl. The pearl brings him to darkness and a bad life, because he wants to kill them all. Everyone likes the tracker that wants the pearl. After the event he changes and becomes a cruel person. The last, after Coyotito died he threw the pearl into the sea and returned to La Paz.

#### **4.1.1.2 Juana**

Juana is Kino's quiet wife who takes care of her family. The mother of Coyotito, Juana is the representation of woman for Steinbeck in the story. Juana is an indigent, Indian woman with long, black hair and dark eyes. Juana is loyal and submissive,

obeying her husband as her culture dictates, but she does not always agree with his actions. She always worried with her family. Juana manages to function as a pillar of strenght for her husband.

*And last he [Kino] turned his head to Juana, his wife, who lay beside him on the mat, her blue head shawl over her nose and over her breasts and around the small of her back (Steinbeck, 1947: 1).*

*Kino heard the creak of the rope when Juana took Coyotito out of his hanging box and cleaned him and hammocked him in her shawl in a loop that placed him close to her breast (Steinbeck, 1947: 2).*

She obeys her husband in most instance, but when she realizes that the pearl is only bringing trouble to her family, she urges him to throw it away. He refuses, and while he sleeps, she takes the pearl to the beach and is about to throw it in, when Kino catches her and beats her for taking in the pearl.

*Kino, this pearl is evil. Let us destroy it before it destroys us. Let us crush it between two stones. Let us throw it back in the sea where it belongs. Kino, it is evil, it is evil! (Steinbeck, 1947: 24).*

*I am a man. Hush. And she was silent, for his voice was command. Let us sleep little, he said. In the first light we will start. You are not afraid to go with me? No, my husband (Steinbeck, 1947: 24).*

She accompanies husband out of La Paz and urges him again to get rid of the cursed the pearl but, he won't until their son, Coyotito is accidentally shot by a trackers rifle. After the tragedy, Kino and Juana walks side by side back to La Paz and throw the pearl into the sea together.

*How far? She asked quietly. They will be here by evening, said Kino. When they go up, he said, we will slip away, down to the lowlands again. I am afraid only that the baby may cry. You must see that he does not cry. He will not cry. She said and she raised the baby's face to her own and looked into his eyes and he stared solemnly back at her (Steinbeck, 1947: 34 - 35).*

From the above discussion, it can be understood that Juana is Kino's loyalty wife. She always accompany Kino and her son when undergone a serious problem such as her husband found the pearl. When Coyotito dead Juana join her husband for throw the pearl into the sea together

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that Kino is responsible person to his family, though he is a young pearl diver and poor person. He always hard worker for his wife and son.

When seen in terms of the theory of characterization as purposed by Jones (1968: 45), Kino is man who has low economic and social status because his physical appearances show poor clothes with the author way is simple life but as life is judgement.

#### **4.1.2 The Analysis of the Moral Values in the Story**

The writer gains some values that can be drawn from the characters through the story. The moral values that is going to discuss are especially related to the main character.

##### **4.1.2.1 Moral Value Concerning Confidence**

###### **4.1.2.1.1 The Importance of Family Ties**

From the starting to the ending of the novel, Juana and Kino sticks together. Even in times of difficulties, such as when their house is burnt down, when they are hunted by the trackers and when their canoe is damaged, they still stick together. It's about love, support, patience and loyalty are needed to preserve family unity

Juana wakes up early in the morning to prepare breakfast. She also sucks out the poison from Coyotito's shoulder and willing to stand by Kino even when she is bitten by him. It's about faithful, caring, loving are qualities that can nourish family ties.

When Coyotito is stung by the scorpion, Kino goes out in his canoe with Juana and Coyotito, hoping to find a pearl which he can sell to pay for Coyotito's treatment. Kino is aware of his responsibility as a father and a husband, he is willing to go the sea in spite of the danger. It's about sacrifice and being responsible are qualities that can strengthen family ties.

Kino also maintains close ties with his brother, Juan Tomas. He brother walks with him to town but warns him about being cheated. When Kino's house is burnt down, Kino turns to his brother who provides his family shelter before they run away. It's about sharing problems to family members, be a consolable person.

When seen in terms of moral value as purposed by Martin Hilbert (2012: 211-237), Kino's confidence is that his willing to go the sea in spite of the danger to looking for the pearl for treatment Coyotito.

#### **4.1.2.2 Moral Value Concerning Cruelty**

##### **4.1.2.2.1 Obsession that leads to greediness and exploitation**

When Kino found the pearl, he become greed and wants to sell the pearl. He became obsess with pearl as he sees it as a way out of poverty. He ignores Juana's pleas to get rid of the pearl for the sake of their safety. Due to his obsession, he changed from a loving and protective father and husband to a person who is aggressive and eventually he becomes too materialistic. He also hits Juana and commits murder. It's about obsession can lead a person to think react aggressively, think carefully before retaliating.

After the discovery of the pearl, the doctor suddenly becomes concerned about Coyotito's health. He pretends to treat him as he knows that Kino will be able to pay him now. He wants to make Kino feel indebted to him. He becomes hypocrite because of his greediness. Even the pearl buyers try to cheat him as they are greedy. It's about do not be greedy and year for things that do not belong to you.

After Kino found the pearl, the priest exploits his power of authority. He reminds Kino of his duty to the church and ensures that Kino will give money to the church for some repair work. It's about do not misuse power of authority.

When seen in terms of moral value as purposed by George Eliot, Kino's cruelty is that when he found the pearl, he becomes to a person who is aggressive and eventually and too materialistic. This means cruelty appear violence afford to Kino's self. Because his life contrast with real life between consider poor and rich.

#### **4.1.2.2.2 Equality or no Discrimination**

The doctor should treat everyone equally without discriminating the lower classes. He looks down on the Kino, his family and the villagers. He refuses to treat Coyotito as he considers himself as a doctor and not a veterinarian. Moreover he is unwilling to treat the baby, because he knows that Kino has no money. It's about do not be status conscious.

The pearl buyers treat Kino as an uneducated person. They take advantage on him as they know that Kino does not have enough knowledge about selling pearl. They offered him a very low price as they claim that the pearl is far too large and clumsy to be a thing of any value except to be kept in a museum. It's about do not take advantage on the under privileged.

The priest looks down upon the Mexican-Indians. The priest advises them to remain as they are and he discourages them. Their poverty made them lead a hard ship life without education. Instead of helping the villagers to improve their lives, the priest teaches them to remain where they are, they must never want more. It's about everyone should be treated equally and given the same opportunities in life.

When seen in terms of moral value as purposed by Gilbert K. Chesterton, doctor's cruelty is that the doctor unwilling treatment Coyotito because economical status, this means he discriminating the lower classes.

#### **4.1.2.3 Moral Value Concerning kindness**

##### **4.1.2.3.1 Compassion and Love**

The discovery of the pearl by Kino, has made him every man's enemy. The intruders ransacked and set Kino's house on fire. They also damaged his canoe which he uses as a source of living. His enemies had no compassion towards him. It's about Compassion can ease the hatred and envy.

Juana is portrayed as a white character that is pure and good. She reveals her unconditional love and compassion through her actions. She reacts quickly when Coyotito is stung by the scorpion. She stands by Kino even after she was bitten by Kino because of her attempt to throw away the pearl. She is still strong enough to stand by Kino and withstand the pain and sadness when Coyotito is killed. It's about true love is unconditional.

Kino is willing to do anything for the sake of his love towards his wife and son. He wants to improve the quality of his family. He thinks of his family first when he found the pearl. It's about love and have compassion towards our family first.



When seen in terms of moral value as purposed by Jessi, Juana's kindness is that compassion a wife to husband and her son. She is strong to stand by Kino and with stand the pain and sadness when Coyotito is killed.

#### **4.1.2.4 Misconception**

In the beginning of the novel, the pearl that Kino finds is described as large as being incandescent and as "perfect as the moon" by the end of the novel, Kino looks at the pearl as "ugly, gray, like a malignant growth." Human nature tendency towards greed, deception and evil can cause something good and beautiful to become something bad and evil in both physical and mental ways. It's about an object's "quality" depends on the way people look at it and how people treat it.

Kino has dreams and hopes to build a bright future after he has possessed the pearl. He wants to give education to Coyotito, marry Juana at a church, buy new clothes for his family and buy a rifle and harpoon. He thought the pearl will bring brightness in his life but instead it brought the darkness he never dreamt of. It's about do not overestimate, consider the consequences

Juana tries to throw the pearl which she assumes as an object that brings evil. However, Kino was so obsess of the pearl until he stops Juana and beat her up. Kino did not think rationally and had misconception towards Juana's sincere help. She is intelligent because she knows exactly what to do. It's about do not jump into conclusions, the importance of wisdom.

When seen in terms of moral value as purposed by Jessi, the change characteristic Kino's shown at activity when he get the pearl. In human life tendency people towards

greed, deception and evil can cause something good and beautiful to become something bad and evil in both physical and mental ways. In assumes consider consequence can became misconception.

## **4.2 Research Finding**

After analysing the characters and moral value of the character in *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck, the writer presents his research finding as follows.

1. There are two characters in this novel. They are Kino as the main characters and Juana. Their characters are follows, Kino is a young pearl diver and poor Indian person. He has a black hair and brown skin. He is strong with fierce eyes and coarse mustache. Juana is Kino's quite wife who takes care of her family. The mother of Coyotito, Juana is the representation of woman for Steinbeck in the story. Juana is an indigent, Indian woman with long, black hair and dark eyes.
2. The moral value that are found in the story are concerning confidence include the importance the families ties which can be found on Kino attitude. Moral value concerning cruelty include obsession that leads to greediness and exploitation along with equality or no discrimination which can be found on Kino and doctor. Moral value concerning kindness include compassion and love along with misconception which can be found on Kino and Juana.