

APPENDIX I

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN STEINBECK



John Steinbeck was born in Salinas, California in 1902, and spent most of his life in Monterey County, the setting of much of his fiction. He attended Stanford University intermittently between 1920 and 1926. Steinbeck did not graduate from Stanford, but instead chose to support himself through manual labor while writing.

His experiences among the working classes in California lent authenticity to his depiction of the lives of the workers, who remain the central characters of his most important novels.

Steinbeck's first novel, *Cup of Gold*, was published in 1929, and was followed by *The Pastures of Heaven* and, in 1933, *To a God Unknown*. However, his first three novels were unsuccessful both critically and commercially. Steinbeck had his first success with *Tortilla Flat* (1935), an affectionate and gently humorous story about Mexican-Americans. Nevertheless, his subsequent novel, *In Dubious Battle* (1936) was notable for its markedly grim outlook. This novel is a classic account of a strike by agricultural laborers and the pair of Marxist labor organizers who engineer it, and is the first Steinbeck novel to encompass the striking social commentary that characterizes his most notable works. Steinbeck received even greater acclaim for the novella *Of Mice and Men* (1937), a tragic story about the strange, complex bond between two migrant laborers. His crowning achievement, *The Grapes of Wrath*, won Steinbeck a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award. It was also adapted into a classic film directed by John Ford

that was named one of the American Film Institute's one hundred greatest films. The novel describes the migration of a dispossessed family from the Oklahoma Dust Bowl to California and critiques their subsequent exploitation by a ruthless system of agricultural economics.

After the best-selling success of *The Grapes of Wrath*, Steinbeck went to Mexico to collect marine life with the freelance biologist Edward F. Ricketts, and the two men collaborated on *Sea of Cortez* (1941), a study of the fauna of the Gulf of California. During World War II, Steinbeck wrote some effective pieces of government propaganda, among them *The Moon is Down* (1942), a novel about Norwegians under the Nazis. He also served as a war correspondent. With the end of World War II and the move from the Great Depression to economic prosperity Steinbeck's work softened somewhat. While still containing the elements of social criticism that marked his earlier work, the three novels Steinbeck published immediately following the war, *Cannery Row* (1945), *The Pearl*, and *The Bus* (both 1947) were more sentimental and relaxed. Steinbeck also contributed to several screenplays. He wrote the original stories for several films, including *Lifeboat* (1944), directed by Alfred Hitchcock, and *A Medal for Benny*, and wrote the screenplay for Elia Kazan's *Viva Zapata!*, a biographical film about Emiliano Zapata, the Mexican peasant who rose to the presidency.

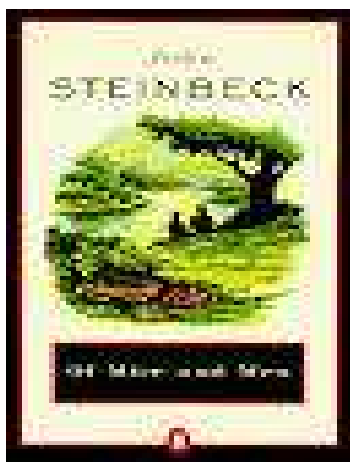
Steinbeck married Carol Henning in 1930 and lived with her in Pacific Grove, California. He spent much of his time in Monterey with his friend, Ricketts, at his Cannery Row laboratory, an experience which inspired his popular 1945 novel, *Cannery Row*. In 1943, Steinbeck married his second wife, Gwyndolyn Conger, with whom he had two children. 1948 was a particularly bad year for Steinbeck: Ricketts died, and Gwyndolyn left him. However, he found happiness in his 1950 marriage to Elaine Scott, with whom he lived in New York City. Two years later, he

published the highly controversial *East of Eden*, the novel he called "the big one," set in the California Salinas Valley.

Steinbeck's later writings were comparatively slight works, but he did make several notable attempts to reassert his stature as a major novelist: *Burning Bright* (1950), *East of Eden* (1952), and *The Winter of Our Discontent* (1961). However, none of these works equaled the critical reputation of his earlier novels. Steinbeck's reputation is dependent primarily on the naturalistic, proletarian-themed novels that he wrote during the Depression. It is in these works that Steinbeck is most effective at building rich, symbolic structures and conveying the archetypal qualities of his characters. Steinbeck received the Nobel Prize for literature in 1962, and died in New York City in 1968.

APPENDIX 2

SYNOPSIS OF OF MICE AND MEN



The story of *Of Mice and Men* takes place during the great depression. The main character is George Milton and Lennie Small. They are best friend since they were childhood. They are on their way to a new job at an agricultural ranch. They are job hunting in Soledad after being thrown out of Weed when Lennie did a mistake of attempted rape of a female character, although he only likes to nice things like mice.

During the 1st chapter George and Lennie bicker and argue and play on each other's emotions. At the brush, as the 2 character are different characteristic, they bicker over how they get through life together, and how it would be easier if they went their separate ways and how Lennie is holding George back from his dream.

George and Lennie get out from their job because Lennie did a mistake. Lennie's desire to touch soft thing make him in a trouble that is grabbing the girl not because she likes that girl but it because he wants to feel the softness of her dress. Finally George and Lennie escape from that place because many people wants to catch them especially Lennie who grabs the girl till she yells and feels afraid.

George and Lennie look for job in another place. During in the way they look for job, Lennie who is a fetishist always wants to pet soft thing in his hand. Lennie takes a mouse and hides it from George to be pet in his pocket and Lennie always kills it by the reason mouse beats his finger and because the mouse is so little so when Lennie pinched its head the mouse is dead

easily. George always hampers and does not let Lennie to pet mouse because George knows that Lennie will always kill mouse and George does not want Lennie pet dead mouse because it is not fresh so that George promise to Lennie will give him puppy because puppy bigger than mouse. That is why Lennie always hides the mouse from George because he wants to get his freedom by enjoying his satisfied of touching soft thing. Lennie will do everything to get in freedom of petting soft thing includes lie to George and kill his fetish object.

When George and Lennie get to the ranch where they will be working. They meet several people currently working there. They meet the boss, the janitor, the boss' son Curley and his wife, Carlson and Slim (workers on the ranch). Slim is the worker who has many puppies. After knowing Slim has many puppies George approach him to ask one of Slim's puppies to Lennie. Lennie is very interested to get the puppy which can satisfy his self.

Lennie and George come to Slim and Lennie start to play with puppies while George and Slim are talking. Lennie feels comfortable during playing with puppies and he wants to own one of the puppies to be pet by him whenever he wants. Lennie comes to George by hiding puppy in his pocket but George knows it and ask Lennie brings the puppy back to its mother.

Another day Slim gives Lennie puppy to be pet. When the workers play horseshoes Lenny plays with puppy in the ranch. Then Lennie makes the puppy died. Lennie is confused how to hide the dead puppy. At that time Curley's wife come to Lennie and try to approach Lennie and tell Lennie about her soft hair after hearing Lennie's story that he like touching soft thing. Curley's wife ask Lennie to touch her hair and feel its softness. Lennie starts to touch Curley's wife hair and enjoy it. And finally Lennie kills Curley's wife hair because he yells when Lennie feels the enjoyment of Curley's soft hair.