

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction that contains of background of research, in the background of research explain about realist fiction, local color, and realism. In the formulation of problem explain about local color and realism. Then, research objective, research significance, frame of thinking, problem statement, and previous study.

A. Background of Problems

This background is divided into literature, realism, realist fiction, local colors, and *The Pearl* novel by John Steinbeck. According to Edgar V. Robert and Henry E. Jacob (1995, p. 2) prose classify into two, fiction and non-fiction prose. Early fiction means everything that is created or formed in a prose story based on creation and imagination. Non-fiction is a literary work that illustrates or interprets facts and opinions. It consists of essays, history and biographical works. Literary works are generally classified into three categories (genres), each genre has its own characteristics. They are poetry, drama and prose fiction including short story and novel.

Novels as literary work that expresses the common life of people in a particular time and place. In representing the common life, it can provide a reflection of life that contains about the realist novel usually tells about the social class, using the ordinary events and people as a subject matter. Rising everyday problems, and focusing on the everyday life settings can also condition everyday life with all sorrow, happiness, successes, and failures in literary works. According to Abrams (1999, p. 260) said that realism, on the other hand, is said to represent life as it really is. Realist portrays reality focus on the surfaces of everyday life, they go to detail to the character of everyday life. It will make the reader feel as if the real event that which appears in literary works. Realist fiction gets inspiration based on the fact that everyday life represents the real world in the literary work. In the relation between local color becomes a part of realism

because it correlates with the aim of realism itself, that the purpose is to offer a truthful reality of everyday life.

Local color according to Abrams (1999, p. 145) is detailed representation in the process of fiction of the setting, dialect, custom, dress, the way of thinking and feeling which are distinctive of a particular region. All the characteristics of local color become part of realism that has an interest in the characteristic region and people at particular time. Moreover, all the characteristics of local color directly represent the real-life as the aspect of realism. As Bowsell and Rollyson said (2002, p. 655) As a part of realism, local color is then recognized as a representation of life that interests mainly to portray the situation of current places or others with the original detailed characteristics. In literary work especially fiction, local color can be seen by how the author describes something related to the story based on the reality of life.

The reasons why the researcher chose this object of *The Pearl* novel because the novel portrays common life in a particular place that is interesting to be analyzed. This novel also tells about good and bad things. As Steinbeck said in his first page of *The Pearl* novel "*And, as with all retold tales that are in people's hearts, there are only good and bad things and black and white things and good and evil things no in-between anywhere*". In the preface to a collected edition of his novels, Steinbeck wrote from *The Pearl*, "*I tried to write it as folklore to give that set-aside, raised-up feeling that all folk stories have*". Folklore means the story of common people, whose culture is down orally (Bronner, 2012, p. 23). Folklore of the story in a commonplace leads the researcher to an analysis of the local color of *The Pearl* novel.

John Steinbeck is also known as one of the realist authors that won the Nobel Prize in Literature for his realistic and imaginative writing. He is widely known for the novel *Tortilla flat* (1935), *Of Mice and Men* (1937) and the Pulitzer Prize-winning *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939). In this research the researcher tries to analyze *The Pearl* (1947) by John Steinbeck *The Pearl* tells about the family life of Mexicans-American native young diver Kino, his wife Juana and their son, Coyotito. Kino finds an extraordinary pearl hardly believing his luck, Kino

believes *The Pearl* will bring his family fortune and fulfills his dreams of a better future. But in the end, *The Pearl* unleashes tragedy on Kino and his family. *The Pearl* is in a tradition used by storytellers for centuries that use folklore styles and techniques to make a moral point.

The Pearl which takes place in La Paz, California Baja Sur tells about how people live in a native village that lives in a brush hut "*Outside the brush house in the tuna clump, a covey of little birds chattered and flurried with their wings*" (Steinbeck, 1947). Kino is a native people, he and his family live in a native village where their house is made from the brush. Steinbeck describes something very detailed to give a sense of reality "*Kino awakened in the near dark. The stars still shone and they had drawn only a pale wash of light in the lower sky to the east. The roosters had been crowning for some time, and early pigs were already beginning their ceaseless turning of twigs and bits of wood to see if anything to eat had been overlooked.*" The local color can be seen how the author uses the word "*the roosters*" means that Kino lived on a farm and the function of the roosters is for awake in the morning for people. The word "rooster" itself that uses in South America for cock. In the quotation describe the morning situation of Kino in the plantation. It is because realism describes reality focused on everyday life, they will detail with the character of everyday life. This will make the reader feel as if a real event appears in a literary work.

Moreover, *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck is a realist fiction written by a realist writer that is folklore that gives many lessons about life. Then this topic becomes interesting because local color in each region has its own peculiarities in how they lived in the past that local color in realist fiction will give a picture of life at a time in a particular area. The traditional and unusual features of a particular place that portrayed in realist fiction give detailed characteristics of local color.

The chosen title is Local Color and Realism in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl*. Why the title about local color is that local color represents the common life of people in a particular place and time each region has its own uniqueness of how humans live in a particular place at a particular time. By knowing the difference

we can respect others. Why the title about realism is that realism and local color have the same aim to represent the common life as reality into the fiction.

B. Statement of Problems

Realist fiction describes the daily life of the story. Every story of daily lives has differences depending on the place in the story. *The Pearl* is a novel based on folks that take places in La Paz Mexico, Baja California Sur tells about native American-Mexican. The story about the family that found *The Pearl* that finally changed their lives. In this research, the researcher will discuss local color and realism in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl*. Here are the following question:

1. What are the aspect of local color in *The Pearl* novel?
2. How does the local colors reveal the characteristic of realism in *The Pearl* novel?

C. Purposes of the Research

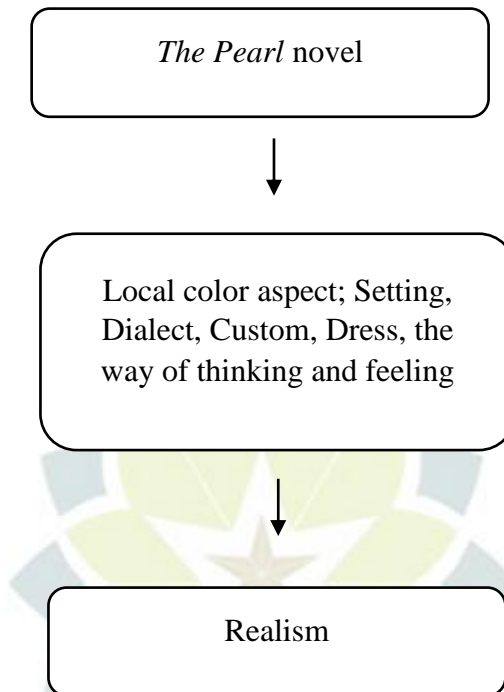
In this research, to identify and analyze the local color and realism in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl* novel has the following objectives:

1. To find out the aspect of local color in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl* novel based on the theory used.
2. To find out the local color as characteristic of realism in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl* novel.

D. Significances of the Research

This research has theoretically and practically meaningful, therefore, the significance of the research, the researcher wants the results of this research to be useful as a reference and alternative information for others who conduct similar research. This research explains that the results of the research could be useful and provide thought for solving problems related to this topic.

E. Framework of Thinking



In this research, the researchers used theories related to this that would be conducted including:

Local color according to Abrams (1999, p. 145) is detailed representation in the process of fiction of setting, dialect, custom, dress, and way of thinking and feeling, which are distinctive of a particular region. It means that the characteristics of local colors at some points, they are settings, dialect, customs, dress, way of thinking and feeling. Moreover, the characteristic becomes an important aspect of realism. Local color in realism can be seen the way the author portrays the representation of common life that refers to the character of certain places.

Generally, the characteristics in local colors that describe above there are settings. Setting according to Abrams (1999, p. 284) that says the overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurred; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

In the quotation above, it can be inferred that the settings can be divided into three, settings of time, settings of place, and social settings. In several literary works, the setting is clearly described in the story based on the condition in a particular region, in this case the settings are portrayed in detail the condition as reality as a technique of realism. The other aspect in local color is Dialect.

Dialect according to Richard and Smidth (2002, p. 155) is a variety of languages, spoken in a part of a country (regional dialect) or by people belonging to a particular social class (social dialect), which is different in some words, grammar, and / or pronunciation from other forms of the same language. This is like the specific language of certain places and people. In every place, of course, have a different custom.

Customs as a characteristic in local color based on Abrams, according to Martin (2003, p. 132) custom is particular locality in such circumstance that it is accepted as a part of law of that locality. The next aspect is dress. Dress can show how locality is in some places. The dress means to put on or wear a particular type or style of clothes. People in some areas certainly have the characteristics of how they are dressed.

The last characteristic is the way of thinking and feeling can be seen in character. According to Abrams (1999, p. 32) the characters are the person representing dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the reader with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive way of saying it, the dialogue and from what they do the action. The character in the story also helps realism to show local color aspects by delivering the way of speaking, feeling and thinking every person is different from the other ones.

In the characteristic of local color can help to understand the realism. Realism is a reality that portrays into the kind of literature. According to Barrish (2011, p. 5), realism technique is important to literary realists was their very close attention to the surfaces of everyday life, which often led to incorporating into text objects or small daily activities seemingly irrelevant to a story, but which added to the composite effect of actual reality. As well as Eugene Current-Gratia and

Walton R. Patrick in the book of *Realism and Romanticism in Fiction* (1964, p. 4) about realism in literary work, they were placed in recognizable surroundings which illustrates realistic details and the very first time too the scheme of their lives was carefully worked out so that a cause-and-effect sequence of events could be seen to constitute the meaningful story of their experiences.

Realism included one of the literary theories to reflect the sense of reality in literature and directly composes literary criticism. It appears as an effort of a novel to make it as a major literary genre with the works which is convinced that human behavior as a product of the environment, the portrayed society as local color.

F. Previous Studies

The researcher is inspired by the several previous studies related to this research. First, Santi Ramdhani (2013) "*Local Color in Realist Fiction: Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe and John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath*" She compared both of that novel to find the similarities and differences in the aspect of local color. Analyzing that novel she used some theories in realist criticism to define, classify and interpret the realist text which was also supported by Marxist theories to identify the basic sense on that novel. She used comparative method to compare the novels. The result of the research shows that both realist novels have aspect of local color with all the characteristics of setting, custom, character, and dialect. Every characteristics of local color in both novels flourishes the specific locality which presents the characteristics of particular reality based on the story. The differences between this research and the research that will be carried out can be seen form the objects and the problem of the research was compare between two novels. Meanwhile this research only one novel. The similarity of the research is in the theory of local color and realism, so this research has a connection with the research that will be conducted with researcher about local color and realism in novel.

Second, Astuti Handayani (2016) "*The Lifelikeness of main character in John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath*" She analyze about the character using

realism theory to analyze the character in the novel. The research focuses on the way the author present the lifelikeness of character and its function as technique of realism. She using descriptive qualitative method. The objective of this research are the lifelikeness of character and its function of lifelikeness of character in the novel. To find out the problem she uses theory of Scharnhorst (2010) about the lifelikeness of character, Habib (2005) about realism and Abrams (1999) and Hawthorn (1985) about character and characterization. The differences between this research and the research that will be seen from the object. The similarity of the research is in the realism theory in novel.

Third, Retno Sulistyowati (2013) “*Kino’s Behaviour Change as Reflected Through John Steinbeck’s The Pearl*” analyzed about human mind and the process of creating imagination is developed day by day and it makes people have something that they want to achieve and it is called as wishes. Human wishes are depicted in a novel as a result of human’s imagination that reflects human’s behavior through its character. John Steinbeck’s *The Pearl* novel portray Kino’s behavior change after finding a giant pearl. The differences of this research and the research will be seen from the theory that used. Retno used the theories of character and human behavior. The similarities is the novel that analyze.

Four, Korichi Chahba Abir “*Sense of Realism in Daniel Defoe Robinson Crusoe*” the research is conducted and identify characteristics of reality throughout the upholding of the event in *Robinson Crusoe* and discover the extent of reality achieve by the author through the characters and setting in the story. The character and setting helped progressing the sense of realism, therefore he obtain realistic elements in this research. The difference is the object that analyzed, Abir was focused on sense of the realism from the element of reality. The similarity is of the research in the theory of Realism. Based on previous studies, it was made a relevance and relation to the research to be carried out.

Fifth, Lulu Mar'atun S. (2013) “*The Character’s Lifelikeness and Its Function as a Technique of Realism in John Steinbeck’s Tortilla Flat*”. Analyzed about character as one of literary element, used by realist to reflect the reality in literary work; it portrayed like human being character. Realist shows their

fictional character with the character's lifelikeness. In this case this research analyzed the character's lifelikeness and its function as a technique of realism in John Steinbeck's *Tortilla Flat*. In analyzing this novel the researcher used some theories in realist criticism and Hawthorn's methods of characterization. The result of this research shows that through Hawthorn's methods of Characterization there are eight characters are revealed by description or report method, four characters were revealed by action method, eleven characters were revealed by conversation or thought method, and one character was revealed by symbol method. Through these methods the character's lifelikeness is analyzed in *Tortilla Flat*. In *Tortilla Flat*, each character imitates the real person in the real life. In processing of imitates the real person, characters in *Tortilla Flat* revealed by four methods. First description or thought method, there are four characters, second action method there are three characters, third conversation and thought method there are five characters, and the last symbol there are two characters. So that is the character's lifelikeness becomes as one of techniques of realism to represent the real world in literary work.

Sixth, Satria Nova Agesta (2010) "*An Analysis of Realism Found in Daniel Defoe's Novel Robinson Crusoe*". The research discusses Realism in the novel *Robinson Crusoe* by the British writer Daniel Defoe. In this novel the author describes the flow of realism contained in the *Robinson Crusoe* novel based on character, plot and setting. This research using descriptive qualitative method to analyze the novel.

Seventh, Faridatul Mastura bt. Mohamed Khatib (2009) "*An Analysis of magic realism in Midnight's Children (Salman Rushdie) An the Famished Road (Ben Okri)*" This study aims to analyze magic realism in which are to examine the characteristics of magic realism as listed by Faris (1998) and the usage of magic realism by the authors in emphasizing the effects of colonization. The texts used are *Midnight's Children* and *The Famished Road*; written by magic realist writers; Salman Rushdie and Ben Okri. Data collection is done through literature research using the theoretical framework of magic realism. The theoretical framework of magic realism is a combination of the poetics of magic realism by Faris (1998)

and cultural theory by Jacobsen (2005). The result of this study shows that magic realism has its effects on colonization and magic realism is perceived as decolonizing device.

Eight, Indri Zikria Oktaviani (2019) "*Comparative Analysis of The Local Color in The Novel and Film Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck and it's Implications for The Study of Indonesian Language and Literature in Schools*" This study aims to find out the comparison of the local customs occurring in the novel and film Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck. The research method applied in this study is comparative literature, namely identify the objective elements in the novels and films, focusing on the comparison of local customs in between the novels and films. The results obtained are there is a silting of the tradition and historical background of Minangkabau after the process of ecranization. Proven by the amount of contraction and changes in variation in the Minangkabau local color elements in the Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck novel. Contraction and changes in variation are found in many elements of the Minangkabau culture. While the local color elements are the most dominant in the Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck novel, that is the social element Minangkabau, considering that the director did not make any changes during the process of transformation. The results of this study can be used as a source of literary learning in schools, in suitable with the core competencies and basic competencies of the 2013 curriculum that is understanding the process of ecranization in literary works. This material focuses on students to be able to analyze local colors in two different media, spesifically media books or films. Students are expected to be able to analyze the comparison of a novel with it's ecranization film.

Ninth, a journal from S. Muhilan Ph.D "Social Realism in John Steinbeck's Novel". Research Scholar in English, A.V.V.M.Sri Pushpam College (Autonomous), Poondi, Thanjavur, 613 503. (TN) INDIA. The research about John Steinbeck's novels *Mice and Men*, *The Grapes of Wrath* and *The Pearl* depict the social political state of America and how migrant labourers suffered by the natives in thirties and how they tackle the problems in modern era. Steinbeck's

has exposed many social evils such as hypocrisy, corruption, violence, unfair, business practices and dehumanization. He has portrayed and condemned the social injustices in his novels. Steinbeck's has shown his concern for less fortunate by emphasizing the way society treats them as the growers in his novels to reduce immigrants to the level of animals. It is evident there is no one emphasizing like John Steinbeck, whose novels have spoken more eloquently for the migrants.

Tenth, Rista Erlstantia (2016) "*A Feminist Analysis of Juana's Attitude and Voice in The Pearl*" *The Pearl* exposes a patriarchal role in an indigenous Indian-Mexican family, assuming Kino as a leader who holds the large control of the family and Juana as the less powerful. However, when he fails, Juana is able to handle the family. Even, she is described as a different figure who transforms from an obedient and passive woman to a braver and assertive one, particularly in expressing her view. Juana's contrasting portrayal has triggered this study to analyze her attitude and voice in the family by a guiding question "What are Juana's actual role and position in the family?" To find the answer, this study used Existential Feminist which is discussed in Simon de Beauvoir's *Second Sex*. The findings reveal that Juana's actual role and position in the family do not reflect a real empowerment. Instead, they support the idea that woman is under the control of man as his others.

Eleventh, Yessi Eva Nora (2018) "*Warna Lokal dalam Cerpen Sebambangan karya Budi P. Hatees dan Rancangan Pembelajaran Sastra di Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP)*" discusses about local color of internal customs Short story by Sebambangan by Budi P. Hatees and literature learning design in junior high school. The method used in the study this is a qualitative descriptive method. The data source in this study is short story Sebambangan by Budi P. Hatees published by Lampung Post on May 29, 2005. Data analyzed in this study are conversation quotes and monologues related to local color costume Lampung in the Sebambangan short story by Budi P. Hatees and design learning literature in junior high school. In the short story, the work of Budi P. Hatees contains indigenous local colors the customs of the people of Lampung which consist of sebambangan, penyarga marga, traditional gawi, abstinence from

divorce, and women's secret space. The author presents the theme of mining as a result of a request from Grandpa's figure for marriage the figure of the mother and figure of Pangiran Dalom was carried out by holding a traditional Gawi burdensome single people. Therefore, the figure of Pangiran Dalom decided to do the mining or leave the house secretly has received approval from the girl. Mining is indeed an option when the man wants to avoid traditional gawi which costs a lot of money. Short story The work of Budi P. Hatees can be used as alternative learning materials for junior high school students Basic Competence to identifies literature in short story text.

Twelfth, Difta Mariri (2002) "*Warna Lokal Bali Dalam Kumpulan Cerpen "Sagra" Karya Oka Rusmini: Analisis Sosiologi Sastra*" This study aims to show the existence of local color embodiment in the collection of Sagra short stories and at the same time to give meaning to the embodiment of the local color. The analytical method applied in this study is qualitative which is analyzed descriptively. That is describing one by one the elements in the text containing local colors for later analysis. In this method, the first step taken is to look for local color elements in the text using the sociological approach to literature. Emphasized on the sociocultural problem to further examine the issue of the local color. However, the primary data used in this study is a collection of Oka Rusmini's Sagra short stories. By using the sociology of literature approach, it is expected to be able to reveal the meaning of the local color associated with social problems in the short story with its reality. In the Sagra short stories, it seems that the main focus in this study local colors are drawn through the background and characters. In addition, local colors are also seen from customs in their communities. Several figures were found in the Sagra short story collection representing the social group rather than the person and can be used as bookmark social status. Every event in the short story always describe and occur in the Bali region. This is the basis that all events in each short story are based on the area of Bali. Other than that, the existence of Balinese cultural customs in every short story has distinctiveness. This particularity makes the difference between Balinese with culture from other regions.

Thirteenth, Reddy Suzazyt (2016) “*Warna Lokal Melayu Tionghoa dalam Kumpulan Cerpen Istri Muda Dewa Dapur Karya Sunlie Tomás Alexander*” this study aims to describe (1) elements of culture which reflects the local colors of ethnic Malays and Chinese in Bangka in collection of *Istri Muda Dewa Dapur* short stories, (2) intrinsic elements in the collection short story of *Istri Muda Dewa Dapur* which reflects the local color of Malay ethnicity and Chinese in Bangka, and (3) stereotypical views of Malay tribal society Bangka against the Bangka Chinese ethnic community, views the stereotype of the Bangka Chinese ethnic community towards Malay tribal society Bangka depicted in a collection of short stories of the Young Wife of the Kitchen God.

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. This study uses a data source collection of short stories for *Istri Muda Dewa Dapur* by Sunlie Tomás Alexander. Research focused on problems regarding local colors studied using a sociocultural approach. Data is obtained by reading and recording techniques. Data analysis done with categorization, data labeling, and interpretation. Data validity obtained through validity (semantics) and reliability (intrarater). The results of the study show that (1) local colors in the collection short story *Istri Muda Dewa Dapur* shown through the elements culture consists of a belief system (religious identity, Cin pilgrimage tradition Min, reincarnation), livelihood (mining and white pepper cultivation), knowledge of myths and legends, social organizations, Malay and Hakka language, technological systems (mining machines), and paintings of gods, (2) the intrinsic element of fiction reflects the local color in the collection of short stories of the *Istri Muda Dewa Dapur* consists of themes (myths), fictional figures that represent the way people think Malay and Chinese in Bangka, location (ex-mining land), and background time (the appearance of the Kuwok bird on dead night); (3) stereotypical views an ethnic to another ethnic group (Malay to Chinese and Chinese to Malay) formed from friction and social interaction that occurred between the two ethnic groups.

Fourteenth, a journal by Rahat Ullah (2012) “*Steinbeck’s The Pearl in Marxist Critique of Capitalism*”. This study analyze the object of research using Marxist theory and using descriptive qualitative method. The purpose of the study

is to show how the class conflict. How man is judged by his class and place in society. Class play vital role at each and every step of man's life no matter how dark is he inside or outside. The capitalist world does not give value to anything except the possessions. John Steinbeck's *The Pearl* is a socio-economic critique of the mini society of La Paz which is situated at the far end of Baja Peninsula. The entire story of the novel addresses a struggle between rich and poor. It depicts the reality that how a minor group of capitalists controls and exploits the major mass of poor through practicing the social system of capitalism. This class division is the essential part of capitalism. Both classes have been juxtaposed in the novel; the class conflict is the main characteristic of capitalism. Marxism wants to bring down this imbalance in this society.

Fifteenth, Endah Kurniasari (2016) "*Local Color, in Isinga Novel by Dorothea Rosa Herliany and the Implication of Literature Learning in Senior High School*". This study is describe about local color in Isinga, a novel by Dorothea Rosa Herliany (2016) which is expected to be used as a literary learning material. Qualitative descriptive method is used in this research. Results of local color includes the physical environment and socio-cultural elements. The physical environment of Flora and Fauna typical of Papua is pig, cenderawasih birds, kangaroo, red pandan fruits, soang trees, orchid and aloe. The social element of social class includes: seaside communities and tribal communities; social dynamics includes: social deviations (theft and murder), social mobility (Meage becomes leader of Farandus), social group includes: Aitubu community and Hobone Community, and People of Yebikon; social institutions: police and soldiers. Cultural elements of language includes: word in Papua language (fili, hunuke, ka, kamehe, kitorang, etc) and sentence in Papua language (Akahi paekehi yae ewelende, wali onomi honomi eungekende, hamang nenaesele emei roibuyae helemende, etc), knowledge sytem includes: about the way of life under Megafu Highlands; social organization: leadership in a village, cooperation; life equipment system and technology: production tool (kamehe, wood and stone, fili), weapon (bow and arrow), container (pumpkin bag), food (betatas, hunted animals from jungle), clothes (noken, loincloth, colorful beads, necklace, pig tooth, ear

accessories, sheath, armor), haven: (humia, yowi), transportation vehicles (boat); religious system: belief system (belief in ancestral spirit), system of religious ceremonies (thanksgiving ceremonies, wit ceremonies or initiation, muruwal ceremonies, first menstruation ceremonies, piece ceremonies, marriage ceremonies), people who embrace religion (christianity that was brought by Pastor Ruben); art: instrumental sound art (tifa), dance (hunuke); livelihood system (farm, fishing, hunt, trade).

Sixteenth, Satriani (2017) “*Warna Lokal Toraja dalam Novel Puya ke Puya Karya Faisal Oddang*” This study is the Toraja local colors contained in the novel Puya to Puya by Faisal Oddang. The interesting Toraja local colors studied because in the novel the existence of Toraja culture is very thick. This research uses structuralism theory which was initiated by Teeuw. The elements of literary works become a means to show the local color of Toraja the. The analyzed elements include settings, characters, and plot. As for the method used in this study is qualitative. The result, various Toraja's characteristics contained in the novel can show a view of the life of the Toraja people. The view is that of society Toraja is more oriented towards life after death. The orientation based on the Toraja people's trust in puya as a place of all kindness. Therefore, for the Toraja people, death is a thing which are very important so that various traditions or funerals are carried out. The ceremony is for adults called solo signs while for babies buried in Castillian.

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