

STRUGGLE AS SEEN IN JOHN STEINBECK'S THE PEARL

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Abstract: This skripsi aims at revealing the struggle in John Steinbeck the pearl 1947 the analysis focused on kino, as the main character in this novel. How far struggle is revealed is the objective of this research. This research applies objective theory of literature as the approach to analyze the data. Regarding the theory, the data are only from the word itself. This is not statistically analyzed for this is qualitative research it is found that, there are reasons of why kino should be in the effort of struggling About what he wants to It is understood that it is because he wants to save his son stung by a scorpion which are the sometimes he should be in an effort for his family's financial difficulties and the society's bad treatment to kino's family that is considered as the society that belong to the lower class society's. Everyone has difficulties in real life; the phenomenon is not exclusive to families. Everyone wants to live a naturally enjoyable life. They do this because they want a life free from trouble so they can enjoy it. However, the protagonist of The pearl book, Kino, a pearl diver, must struggle to overcome all of his personal problems. Humanly, all people want to have a happy life. It is because they want to have the free problems in life so that can enjoy the life.

Keywords: *Struggle, The Pearl, Lower Class Society*

INTRODUCTION

Happiness, saddnes, and struggle are away of many often human experiences one should be in an effort to have his need, and or attaining his dream one also should fight for a better life, forlife is not always filled with good things but also difficulties for Human beings should be able to accept when the problem should be

faced to accept every problems and conditions that can come. One showed face them and convince himself that he can face them and get the best result from his effort or struggle. In order to fulfill a desire, struggle is crucial. In a society, there is conflict. There are many different types of struggle, such as the battle for success, the struggle for love, and the struggle for a better life. Everyone has the ability to battle for what they need. Even if it can be very difficult, struggling to achieve something at least improves circumstances.

Struggle can also happen within the family. Family members may struggle for a better life, for example, if the family's head of household is unable to support his wife and children financially. Actually, the parent makes every effort to improve. Life and hard work to obtain it. Everyone has a difficulty in real life; that phenomena is not exclusive to families. Everyone wants to live a joyful life by nature. They do this because they desire a life free of difficulties so they may enjoy it. However, the protagonist of the book *The Pearl*, Kino, a pearl diver, must fight to deal with all of his personal issues.

When his son gets bitten by a scorpion and the doctor refuses to help him because his son is poor, it causes problems for the family. He struggle to locate the pearl as a result other. he acquired a magnificent pearl, which also motivates him to fight to protect it from rapacious individuals. The struggle shown in this tale is similar to that in Steinbeck's *The Pearl*. Burleson (1916:41:30) asserts that one approach to improve one's future standard of living and boots prestige is struggle. Collins (1978:1451) agrees with Burleson that the fight is not always easy and it necessitates making sacrifices.

According to Sri Swami Krishnananda (1989:5), conflict can be carried out in a variety of ways. This is owing to the fact that each person's life is unique in term of challenges and restrictions, In addition, someone who has different dreams may have different struggles. However, someone who wants to achieve her or his life goals will fight hard against all obstacles that come to her or him

Because Kino is a member of a lower class, struggle is reflected in him. Kino is a destitute Indian who lives close to the Mexican town of La Paz on the Gulf of California. When Kino's son is bitten by a scorpion, Kino tries to get a doctor in the city to help him, but the doctor declines since Kino cannot afford to pay the doctor.

Then Kino Struggles discovers the pearl and is able to secure his son's medical attention. When Kino discovers a large pearl, he is ecstatic and starts to dream of a better life. He plans a lavish wedding, acquires clothing and weapons, and declares that he would send his son to school so that Coyotito might be freed from the tyranny of colonialism.

Problem arise in people's lives. Everyone experience difficulties in life, according to braun, Linder, and Asimov (478-480). The issues can easy or challenging. They occasionally influence how people approach life. as a result, people must battle to solve their issues. One of the reasons people wish to protect their lives is struggle. Because we are simply human, we can only expect that difficulties will arise. There will inevitably be issues in our live, but we may fight through the and persuade ourselves that we can handle them.

Everything is up for grabs in a struggle. Most battles have already been decidedly won or lost. it is not necessary to engage in conflict whose conclusion is predicable in order to lose or win. some battles simply need to be alluded to in order to be decisively won. To reclaim something that has been lost, it requires strength, energy, and imagination. (Kennedy,2018,p.7),

Bernard claims that people employ several defense mechanisms. He can draw inspiration from his battle. Everyone is aware that in order to be content with his labor, he must struggle. Therefore, in order to achieve the goal of life and solve the problem of life, one must fight for it. According to sparkes' interpretation of lenin, there are three degrees of struggle, which correspond to the three levels of the overall structure. These include the battles over money, ideas, and power.

Literature is fascinating to talk about because it can describe almost every aspect of human life, including how people feel, think, and experience their daily lives. Literature is also an expression of human life because it deals with how people feel, think, and act in daily life.

literature can convey truth by expressing concepts about life. There are at least there ways that literature can be true, according to Kelley Griffth. First, descriptions of genuine persons, places, and events in literature can be accurate to reality. (2010:23).

Literature, according to Griffith (2011), is a reflection of the creators. Inherent in their works are their personalities, feelings, and convictions. Some writers could make every effort to appear as insignificant as possible, leaving the reader with the impression that they are only nameless observers who record or make notes on reality.

Humanly, all people want to have a happy life. It is because they want to have the free problems in life so that they can enjoy the life. However, in this novel there is Kino, a pearl diver, the main character in the novel *The Pearl*, he has to struggle facing all the problems in his life. The problem comes to disturb his family when there is a scorpion that stung his son and the doctor does not want to help his son because he is poor. This makes him struggle to find the pearl. He got a great pearl and this also makes him struggle to save it from the greedy people. This story reflects the struggle as seen in Steinbeck's *The Pearl*.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

To analyze the subject that is chosen, each research project needs to have a certain methodology. and so does the study. This study falls under the category of qualitative research. It indicates that the data in this study is presented in the form of word or quotations rather than in the form of figures, graphs, or formulas. Both Bodgan and Biklen Descriptive research is qualitative. Instead of being presented as numerical data, the collected information is presented as words or images. To support and bolster the presentation, quotations from the data are used in the written product of the research (1992:30)

The author gathers information and reads a few books on the subject based on the aforementioned claim. Since the information was gathered from the book and other relevant volumes, this study might be categorized as a library research. The used in this study are both. The book itself is the major source, and several other books on the subject are secondary sources. words, definitions, quotations, assertions, and dialogue are example of the analysis's data and can be used to support this study. Or, to put it another way, the writer will examine the facts in

accordance with the subject, present the findings in a narrative style, and the discuss.

Data Collection

The researcher draws on many types of sources for their work. The two types of sources for their work. The two types of sources are primary and secondary. Primary and secondary source evidence, which includes facts and viewpoints that aren't included in the literary works itself, are both relevant for essays on literature (Griffth, 1986:132). The novel the pearl serves as the major source for it come from various publication and online sources.

Data Analysis

Analysis is the process of dissecting something into its constituent parts and identifying the connections between them that give the whole its coherence and unity (Griffth,1986:30).Therefore, analysis is a particularly useful tool for fully comprehending literary works.The author will use an objective approach when assessing the data. According to Abrams, who wrote Glossary of literature Terms in 1999, "the objective orientation which, in principle, regards the works of art in isolation for all the external point of references analyses it as a delf-sufficient entity constituted by its part in the internal realtion, and sets out to judge its society by criteria instrinsic to its own mode being."The aforementioned quotation states that the author will not make any external allusions and will instead concentrate solely on the work itself. An objective approach concentrates on the novel's internal characteristics, including setting, story, character, and topic. These components are connected. So, the plot shapes the character, the setting supports the character, and the theme supports the character.

Findings and Discussion

This chapter describes the answers of the problem formulated in chapter one. The first analysis deals with main character's struggle to save his son. The second analysis is main character's struggle to get a better life. Third analysis deals

with main character's struggle to save the pearl. In answering the questions, the writer uses the theory presented in chapter three. As we know that people always have problem in their own life. In this case, Kino as the main character in John Steinbeck's *The Pearls*, he has some problems and obstacles to face his life. Sometimes the problems can cause depression or stresses. Therefore, he needs to find the way to deal with it. The novel describes Kino's struggle for his family and to have a better life. In his struggle, he experiences many things and that changes his life, whether it is a good or bad life.

1.1 *Struggling for Save His Son*

A pearl diver, Kino is the book's primary character. In a twig house next to the Gulf Sea, he shares a home with his wife Juana and son Coyotito. Their way of life is modest and straightforward. Kino exerts significant effort to provide for and safeguard his family. as the sun rose out of the Gulf, the dawn rapidly arrived with a wash, brightness, lightness, and then an eruption of fire. In order to shield his eyes from the glare, Kino looked down. When Juana removed Coyotito from his hanging box, cleaned him, and hung him in a loop in her shawl so that he was close to her breast, Kino could hear the creak of the rope. Kino didn't need to look at these objects to see them. Additionally, this was included in the family song. it was all a part. This is protection, this is warmth, this is the whole, it would sometimes rise to an agonizing chord that seized the throat. (Steinbeck 2).

The quote gives us a glimpse into Kino and his family's straightforward and hospitable way of living. With his family, he relished each and every second. The solace did not last long, though, as his son Coyotito was stung by a scorpion. Any disturbance to his family caused him great rage. Kino's hand shot out grab it, but it slipped between his fingers, landed on the infant's shoulder, and hit. Then, snarling, Kino grabbed it and rubbed it into a paste with his hands. Coyotito wailed in agony inside his box as he hurled it to the ground and punched it with his fist. However, Kino pounded and trampled the adversary until it was reduced to a shattered piece

and a soggy patch of ground. He barbed his teeth, his eyes blazed with rage, and the song of the enemy shouted in his ears. Steinbeck (2003).

From this point, Kino's battle begins. Because she is aware that having a scorpion sting could result in his death, his wife Juana wants their kid to see a doctor. Kino and his wife Juana made decision to see a doctor in an effort to preserve their son, but the physician does not speak to them and declines to treat Kino's son Coyotito.

"It's an Indian child holding a child. It was stung, he claims, by a scorpion. Before letting his rage build, the doctor gently set his cup on the floor. Is there nothing more important I could be doing than treating 'little Indian' for insect bites? Not a veterinarian, but a doctor. Yes, Patron, the aide. He has money, right? The doctor insisted. They don't ever have any money, therefore no. Since I am the only person in the world who is expected to work for nothing, I am sick of it. Check to see whether he has any money. Steinbeck (6).

A little Asian gong and a bowl of cigarette were both placed on a table next to him. Dark and hefty furniture filled the space. (Steinbeck 14)

Does he have any money? The doctor commanded. "No, they never have any money. I'm the only person in the world who is meant to labor for nothing, and I'm sick of it. Check to check whether he has any money. Steinbeck (1973:6). Not one of his people, this doctor belonged to a race that had for nearly 400 years terrorized Kino's people, terrorized them into coming humbly to the door, and starved, plundered, and scorned them (2005).

As may be seen from the aforementioned quotation, the doctor will not cure Coyotito unless Kino pay him. Due of their lack of wealth compared to him, he claimed that Kino and his child are animals. In an effort to save his son, Kino fought even harder as a result. In order to hunt pearls and raise money for their son's medical care, he and his wife headed to the seashore. As Kino's canoe was the only valuable possession he had, Juana and he made their way slowly down to the beach and to it. Since Juana required the luck for Coyotito's sore shoulder, Kino could see

that Juana was working the magic of prayer in the canoe above him, her face fixed rigidly and her muscles tensed. (2009) Steinbeck.

Close to the water, the beach's yellow sand was dotted with shell fragments and algae. It was populated with lobster, crabs, and many kinds of fish. Pigs and hungry dogs prowled the beach looking for dead fish. Overlooking the scene was a foggy mirage. The fishing community's brush homes were built near the shore on the right side of the community, where their canoes were also parked (Steinbeck, 1973:7).

As Kino could stand upright for more than two minutes with his youth and strength, he worked slowly, choosing the largest shells. The oyster shells were closed tightly because they were agitated. A hummock of crumbly rock that was covered in immature oyster protruded slightly to his right. After Kino walked closer to the hummock, he noticed a really enormous oyster resting by itself next to it under a small overhang (Steinbeck, 1973:9).

Kino skillfully inserted his knife along the edge of the shell. He could feel the muscle tensing up tightly through the knife. The closing muscle split as a result of his lever-style manipulation of the blade, and the shell crumbled. The flesh that resembled a lip writhed up, then went away. The enormous pearl, which was as flawless as the moon, was laid after Kino pulled the flesh on three occasions. The light was collected, purified, and then released in the form of a silver incandescence. In the entire globe, it was the finest pearl. (Steinbeck, 1973, p.)

The upper class lives in a different environment than the bottom class, and the high class frequently shows prejudice toward the latter. The wants of the wealthy are met easily, but those from lower socioeconomic classes must work harder to improve their lot in life. A sign of colonial haughtiness and tyranny is the doctor's unwillingness to treat Coyotito because Kino cannot afford to pay him. A wealthy man, the doctor is. He won't treat Coyotito unless his family has the money to pay; he only distributes medicine to the wealthy for the poor, such as Kino's Family. Money is more important than human life or professional pride in the doctor's set of

priorities. Additionally, the doctor symbolizes the prejudice that people of Spanish heritage have toward the indigenous people of Mexico.

As might be inferred from the foregoing explanation, Kino and his wife experience difficulties in their roles as parents to their kid. They are persistent in their search for solutions to their issues. For their lives, they are engaged in battle. The family's heirlooms canoe is taken by Kino to the estuary to go pearl diving after the doctor turned him down. and he discovers the massive pearl, which is as enormous as a seagull's egg and perfect as a moon. Kino skillfully inserted his knife into the edge of the shell. He could feel the muscle tensing up tightly through the knife. The closing muscle split as a result of his level-style manipulation of the blade, and the shell crumbled. The flesh that resembled a lip writhed up, then went away. the large pearl, which was as flawless as the moon, was there when Kino lifted the flash. The light was collected, purified, and then released in the form of a silver incandescence. Its size matched an egg from a bird. The world's largest pearl, as Steinbeck (1973:10) put it, was that.

In the aforementioned remark, Kino strives to fight for their rights by searching for several pearls so that he can assist in his Son's medical care. He discovers a pearl that is completely unique and far more valuable than the others. Kino wishes for the happiness of his wife and a higher education for his son after discovering the pearl. He speculates on the value of the pearl. well, as we can see from the quotation above, Kino's reaction to seeing the scorpio was quite indicative of what was happening. When he first noticed the scorpion, he jumped out to try to catch it, but it slipped through his fingers and fell into the baby's shoulder, where it landed with a punch. Kino then growled, grabbed it, and used his fingers to massage it into the spaghetti in his hand.

Well When we saw like what the quotation above, it's pretty clear that the respond of kino when he was saw the scorpio, was pretty reflects it, The moment when he was saw the scorpio his hand was jump out and catch it but, it falls through his fingers fall into the baby shoulder land and punch and then growl and kino have it and hold it on his fingers and rub it into a pasta in his handHe was

throw down and punch it to the sand floor with his fist and coyotitto scream painfully inside the box, but Kino was beaten and stepped the enemy till he became a flake and a moist place to the floor his teeth were open and his wrath grew and the enemy songs awoke in his ears. But, Juana carry her baby right now.

He found a puncture with red color from there.

Kino resist a stale and hungry feels, almost better than Kino Himself. In Kino he was like a strong man and now he was do a startling thing. "Doc", his shout That words was spread between the neighbours, where they stand jostled in a small garden in the back a bush fence. And they repeat between themselves. "Juana wanted Doctor." a thing that very amazing, a forgettable thing wanted a doctor. To get him it will become a thing.

Doctor never come to the hospital closter, and why he must? When she want more than what she can to treat the rich people that live in the rocky house and plaster in the city " He will Not Come," said the people in the yard " He will not come," said the peoples in the door, and the mind come into Kino" Doctor will not come," said Kino to Juana He stare at her , his eyes was cold like the female lion and this was the first baby of Juana. This was everything in Juana's World. And Kino seen his determination and the music of the family heard in his head with steel tone. "If it so we will go to him", said Juana and with one hand he was role blue shawl in the top of her head, and make one of the end to carry that groan make another end to become a shelter to protect her from the light. The people in the door push the people in the back to let them in Kino follows her they get out from the gate for going to a broken road And the neighbours follows them Kino was doubt just for a moment. After a moment that big gate was opened The man that seen him is one of his people Kino was talk to him with an old language. "the little eldest has been poisoned by a scorio", said Kino He was needed a skill by the doctor.

Now Kino was reached a secret place in a place in the bottom of the blanket that was sleeves times and times. For the sleeves he was opened the sleeves until the last can be seen 8 pearl worst and grey like a small ball. Cheek and almost

worthless. That serve take the paper and closed the gate again but, this time his not go for long. He opened the gate pretty wide to take back the paper. And the doctor has out and said he was valled for a serious case hew was closed the gate because of shame. So long kino was stand in the front off the gate with Juana in his corner. Slowly he was waer the hat. And then without warning he was punch the gate with his fist he was looked down with amaze to his fist the toe nails and to the bleeding blood between his fingers Juana lay coyocitto in the top of the blanket, and she was put her shawl to his top until the sun that hot can't shine on him.

He quiet now but his swelling in his shoulder continue to his head and down of his ears and his face was swell and Fever and juana go to the water and roared. And she was collected some chocolate seaweed and make a wet shipp that flat from him, and this was rub the shoulder of the baby that swell, that was a good medicine and maybe it better than that can be done by doctor but the medicine. But the medicine doesn't have his authority because simple. And doesn't need any cost Stomach cramps not yet come to coyocitto maybe juana has pull out the poison right on time, but his not pull out his worried of his firstborn child. In a manner of iinstict juana go to coyocitto where he lay in the above of his father blanket. He lift a that seaweed ship and see his shoulder. Kino his shout shrill. He seen through his pearl, and he see that swelling get out from the shoulder of the baby And the poison already been recede from his body. And then fist of kino closed the oyster and his emotion explode up. He lay again his head howling. His eyes rolled over and he scream and his body rigid and the other canoe people looked up shock and then they dig up is paddle to the sea and run to the kino canoe.

1.2 *Struggling for Better Life*

In the book *The Pearl*, Kino's fight to keep his son alive leads him to discover the magnificent pearl. When Kino seeks to sell a large pearl in order to gain a significant reward, the pearl's associations with luck and hope are weakened and those with human intentions and desires strengthened. Since his current clothing is in no way suitable and cannot provide for his children's education, Kino hopes that he may meet his needs while wearing new clothing. "Kino can dare to allow himself

to dream of things that were previously impossible now that he possesses the pearl. Juan, Kino's brother, queries, "what will you do now that you have become a rich man?" Kino deliberates thoroughly. In the church, we'll get married. As they stand in front of everyone else in the church, Juana and Kino may be seen. Kino states, "We'll be wearing new clothes. The firearm destroys all barriers in Kino's head which is only a short step away from even more luxury. All owing to the pearl, if he can get a gun, he can get anything he wants. (10 Steinbeck)

According to the aforementioned remark, pearls are associated with luck and hope, and their associations with human intentions and desires are glowing stronger. Kino wants a better life for his family. The plans Kino outlines include a church-officiated wedding, new family attire, a harpoon, and gun. Juana finds Kino's new audacity amazing. He observes how Juana was dressed in the pearl, wearing a new skirt and a wrap stiff with newness. The picture is glowing inside the pearl. He recognized his kid in the pearl. as he had once seen him through an open door, sitting at a small desk at a school. Along with wearing a jacket, a white collar, and a wide silken tie, Coyotito was also clothed. On a large piece of paper, Coyotito was also writing. Kino cast a critical eye toward his neighbors. The neighbors remained quiet when he said, "My son will go to school" according to Steinbeck (1973:13).

He recognized his kid in the pearl as he had once seen him through an open door, sitting at a small desk at a school. Then there was Coyotito was also writing a jacket, a white collar, and a wide silky tie. On a large piece of paper, Coyotito was also writing. Kino cast a critical eye toward his neighbors. The neighbors remained quiet when he declared, "My son will go to school." (Steinbeck 1973:13). According to the aforementioned statements, Kino believes the price of the enormous pearl will be high. In addition to getting his son Coyotito a better education, Kino hopes to baptize his son in a church and wed his wife there.

1.3 Struggling for Saving Pearl

The main Character, Kino, is a poor man who wants his family to be content and successful. The towns learn one day that Kino has discovered the magnificent pearl, and the pearl buyer wants to purchase it. we might infer from the quotation

above all of the pearl buyers in the hamlet have been taking advantage of the pearl divers for many years. They make a prior agreement to purchase pearls for a significant discount from their genuine worth. In a fit of rage, Kino declines the offer and declares that he will take the pearl to the capital so that he may sell it for a fair price. Kino is fighting to protect his pearl, which makes him want to escape the tyranny of the wealthy people who have oppressed Indians for so long.

"Kino did not get up or request his dinner. When he needed it, she was certain he would ask. His eyes were transfixed, and he could feel the dark, eerie things waiting for him to leave the brush house in the night as well as sense the alert, vigilant evil that was outside. It was terrifying and ominous, yet it beckoned to him, challenged him, and threatened him. His eyes were wide, and his right hand reached into his shirt to feel his knife. he then rose up and moved toward the doorway. Juana vowed to thwart him. She whispered, " Kino. I'm terrified. Man-killing is possible. Let's return the pearl to the water. Steinbeck (1973, pp. 29-30).

Kino is described as defending his residence and the pearl in utter darkness as trackers try to steal it. Due to the absence of light inside, he cannot see the trackers directly. Although one of the trackers hits Kino in the head, he doesn't seem bothered. Now that she understands what she is feeling within is fear. when Kino sells the enormous pearl, though, bad thing happen. Due to the superb pearls' astronomical price, he has a lot of problems. He believes that although the buyer can only offer a low price, the price of the pearl may be expensive. In order to trick Kino into believing that his pearl was worthless, the pearl buyers devised a plan. The salesman answered, "You've heard of fool's gold. This pearl looks like fool's gold. Because of its size. Who would buy it? Such products don't have a market. It is merely an interest. My apologies, Despite being simply a curiosity, to you, It was a valuable item. Steinbeck (1973;25).

The pearl is useless due to its abnormally big size, the pearl buyer explains after a through inspection. Kino believes that some of the buyers are defrauding him. He declined to sell the pearl because he thought they were planning a plot. To sell the pearl for a decent price, he decides to carry it to the capital. In order for

their owner to receive their commission from the profit, the earl buyer used to take advantage of the helpless fisherman. Then, until they reached the lowest price the fisherman would accept, they cackled, fought, yelled, and made threats while still sitting in their chairs, according to Steinbeck (1973:11).

Kino wailed angrily, "I am cheated." I am not here to sell my pearl. Possibly even to the capital, I'll go. The dealers soon exchanged glances with one another. The initial offer was for 1500 pesos, but Kino was already advancing through the mob with Juana by his side (Steinbeck, 1973:27).

According to the previous statement, Kino believes the buyer is deceiving him in order to increase their profit from the pearl, but Kino is still having trouble obtaining a greater price elsewhere. The Villages pearl purchasers have been taking advantage of the pearl divers for many years. They pre-arrange to purchase pearls for a significant discount from their genuine worth. For year, every pearl buyer in the hamlet has taken advantage of the pearl divers. They make a pre-arranged agreement to purchase pearls well below market value. He extends a thousand pesos to Kino. When the sale was complete, the buyers sat by themselves and fidgeted with the pearls. Since there was just one buyer, there weren't many potential customers, and he maintained these agents in different offices to create the appearance of competition. When the news reached these men, their eyes strained and their fingernails started to burn a little. They all immediately realized that the patron could not live forever and that a change needed to be little money, he could make a fresh start," Steinbeck 1973:11.

The towns have heard that Kino has discovered the huge pearl. Some people are threatening Kino and his family because they desire Kino's pearl. Someone attacks Kino in order to steal the pearl, causing Kino to skip dinner. He keeps himself awake to guard the pearl. Juana fights the urge to hold him down as he gets to his feet, feeling for the knife hidden beneath his shirt. A man attacks Kino from the shadows, and a battle follows. When Juana enters the fight, the assailant has already left. Kino is lying splayed on the ground, barely partially aware, covered in blood, with cuts, and his garments torn. I'll battle against it. I'll triumph over it.

We'll get our chance. His initial strike was on the sleeping pad. Nobody will be able to take away our good fortune, he declared. Then, he looked at Juana with his eyes rather frequently and touched her shoulder gently. "Believe me," he urged. He said, his expression turning cunning, "I am a man." His face turned sly, then. Steinbeck (1973,p,30).

"Kino, this pearl is evil," Juana admonishes after the assailant from the previous night has slashed Kino's head. Let's eliminate it prior to its elimination of us. Let's bash it against two stones. It belongs in the sea, therefore let's return it there. It is evil, Kino" (Steinbeck, 1973:30).

After discovering the pearl as the most significant item, Kino began to believe this. His ambition to profit greatly from the sale of the pearl and his expectation that his life will improve force him to become a materialistic person. He becomes rigidly possessed by the huge pearl because he is so consumed with material worth. The pearl's material value takes over him, making him feel possessed. He can have anything he wants because his family is in control of him. The quote above explain why Kino fought to protect his pearl since it brought him luck and helped him live a happier life. Juana immediately assists Kino inside to treat his injuries. Kino acknowledges that he couldn't distinguish who was attacking him in the dark. Juana implores him to throw away the evil pearl after washing out his final cut. But Kino is as adamant than ever that they must take advantage of their luck. He adds that they would paddle out for the capital in the canoe in the morning. In order to defend the pearl, Kino killed a man. when the guys pursuing him came up with him, he killed one of the men attempting to steal the pearl.

Steinbeck (1973:31) writes, " He heard the rush, got his knife out and lunged at one dark figure and felt his knife go home. "Because of his efforts to protect the pearl, Kino is more likely to use force to protect his possessions. The loss of his one and only kid put an end to Kino's seemingly endless battle. And on the pearl's surface, he noticed Coyotito, who was unconscious in a little cave with the top of his head missing. 177 Steinbeck.

One of his aspirations, to be able to send his son to school, is now impossible due to the loss of his son. He cannot rescue his family from the tyranny of the rich since he cannot afford to send his son to school. Bettering their lot in life is not conceivable for Kino and his family. He throws his pearl into the sea since he understands that he will never be able to accomplish his dreams. After pulling back his arm, Kino threw the pearl with all of his strength. As the sun was sinking, Steinbeck 177 states that Kino and Juana watched it leave while winking and shimmering. Then Kino pulled back his arm and threw the pearl as hard as he could. After pulling back his arm, Kino threw the pearl with all of his strength. As the sun was sinking, Steinbeck 17 states that Kino and Juana watched it leave while winking and shimmering. The failure of the lower class to obtain a better life is typified by Kino losing Coyotito and tossing the pearl back into the sea ocean. He didn't gain a better life; he lost it all, including his home, boat, son and the pearl that would have helped him prevail in his fight (Steinbeck 84,177). The fact that no oppressed group in history has ever been able to free themselves makes it obvious that a fight between the poor and the rich is futile, from the hegemony of the dominating group (cited in Kolakowski 3:242).

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the struggle in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl*, it can be concluded that Kino as the main character's has struggled in order to save to save his son to have a better life and to struggle in order that to save the pearl Kino helped by his wife try hard to take the poison out from their son, and they try to find a good doctor to treat their son went through the should face the other challenge, to face the doctor that belongs to upper class society. It is not easy for them but, they do it. This shows a hard effort done by Kino and his wife In order to have a more life, Kino everyday go to the sea with his canoe to find fishes and sell them. He is courageous facings. The possible danger that he showed face on the sea. The offer evidence that shows his effort to have better life in he is in an effort to refuse the offer given by the pearl buyer. The pearl buyer offers him a very

cheap price. He does not want directly accept the price, that he reject the high price. Finally he should face the offer in the thief who want rob the pearl.

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