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## APPENDICES

### A. Synopsis of *Tortilla Flat*

*Tortilla Flat* is an early John Steinbeck novel published in (1935), and the story is set in Monterey, California. The book portrays a group of *paisanos*, countrymen—a small band of errant friends enjoying life and wine in the days after World War I. It was seen by some, including Steinbeck, as a retelling of the Arthurian Legends. Still, many have criticized the novel as the Mexican-Americans. This lesson will focus on the plot and the psychological term of the main character.

In the Monterey neighborhood of *Tortilla Flat*, a group of men called the *paisanos* lived. They were drunkards, thieves, ruffians, and vagabonds, but they were surprisingly good at heart, requiring little more from life than friendship and wine. Danny arrives home from the war only to learn that his grandfather has died in his absence. However, his grandfather left two houses in his will, so Danny moved into one and rented the other to his deceptive friend, Pilon. Danny and his friend then spent their time together, such as stealing wine and often got involved in petty arguments.

Pilon, who couldn't pay the rent at all, asked his friend Pablo to share the house with him and, hopefully, be able to pay the entire rent bill. But Pablo turns out to be as bankrupt as Pilon, and the two attract a third roommate, Jesus Maria Corcoran, to pay rent and supply them with food and cash. Then, while the three men feasted, candles for Saint Francis Pablo burned the entire house. Suddenly homeless, the three

go to Danny for help. Not wanting to see his friends suffer, he allowed them to move in with him as long as they stayed away from his bed.

Into their lives came another man, known simply as The Pirates. Mentally unstable and constantly accompanied by five dogs, the Pirates were the only ones from the group of men working. He saves money, accumulating a small fortune for his new friends. The Pirate kept his money for a specific purpose; he felt indebted to Saint Francis and kept his money to buy candles in his honor. The reason for touching the Pirates to hoard money deposits affects Danny and the rest of the gang, so they welcome the Pirates into their circle, even with the dogs. Of course, they all want to know the secret hiding place of the money.

Setting his sights on another fortune, Pilon summoned his old friend Big Joe Portagee, who had just been released from prison. On the night of Saint Andrew, Big Joe ventures into the woods to track down the treasures buried there. They saw what they thought was a blue light coming from a certain forest area and came back the next night to dig. However, they only found an old survey map that was illegal to take, so they left it in that place and went to drink instead.

Finally, the Pirates came to Danny. He took a stash in a buried place, which Danny had kept under his pillow for safekeeping. Big Joe stole the money, but the other people stopped him and beat him until he was unconscious. When the group counts the money, they realize the Pirates finally have enough to buy the golden Saint Francis candle he wants. The Pirates bought candles from Father Ramon, who told

his congregation about the Pirates and his tribute to Saint. The Pirate dogs then came to the church and were then expelled.

Although the group of friends went on with their lives with only debauchery, Danny began to miss the days when he had nowhere to live and was even freer. He escapes to live in the woods, which arouses the worries and anxieties of his friends, but he eventually returns, and all the Tortilla Flats come out to have a party. The party went awry, and Danny (and everyone else) was drunk. He challenged all the men present to a fight, brandishing a broken table leg as a weapon. He had sex with several women at the party. Then, still drunk blindly, he escaped at night and fell straight off the cliff's edge and into the ditch.

After Danny's death, his friends attend his funeral, but since they go bankrupt without proper clothing, they must watch the service outside the funeral. They returned to their homes and drank wine as a tribute to their friend. During an emergency party, the fireplace releases a spark that engulfs the entire house and eventually catches fire. The friends all fled intact and did nothing to stop the fire. They stood by and watched, realizing their journey together was over. When the house caught fire, everyone walked in different directions, alone.

## **B. Biography of John Steinbeck**

John Steinbeck, in full John Ernst Steinbeck, born on February 27, 1902, in Salinas, California, USA - died December 20, 1968, in New York, was an American novelist. His mother was named Olive Hamilton from Northern Ireland, and his father

was from Germany; they arrived in mainland America around the 1850s. He is best known for *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939), which summed up the bitterness of the decade of the Great Depression and aroused widespread sympathy for the plight of migratory farmworkers. He received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1962.

In 1919, Steinbeck enrolled at Stanford University—a decision more to do with pleasing his parents than anything else—but the budding writer would have little use for college. Over the next six years, Steinbeck drifted in and out of school, eventually dropping out for good in 1925 without a degree. Following Stanford, Steinbeck tried to make a go of it as a freelance writer.

Before his books succeeded, he spent a lot of time supporting himself as a laborer while writing, and his experiences gave authenticity to his portrayals of workers' lives in his stories. He spent most of his life in Monterey, California, which later became the setting of some of his fiction. His father originally ran the factory, but went bankrupt in 1910, causing temporary financial difficulties for the family. As an accountant in a sugar factory and eventually, as treasurer in Monterey County, John Ernst Steinbeck returned to modest prosperity and took an honorable position in Salinas. Subsequently, Steinbeck and his first wife, Carol Henning, whom he married in 1930, lived in financially troubled circumstances, alternating between San Francisco, Eagle Rock near Los Angeles, and his parent's vacation home in Pacific Grove near Monterey.

During his various jobs and professions, ranging from farming to labor, and so on, John Steinbeck witnessed many racist practices, slavery, injustice, marginalization,

violence, and others; he also felt hunger, thirst, poverty, concern, and suffering. All of his experiences were immortalized in his first work of imagination, the 1929 novel *A Cup of Gold*. Steinbeck experienced his first success in 1935 with the "episodic novel" *Tortilla Flat*, in which he depicted the lives of a group of poor, but enjoyable Hispanic Americans, modeled on the mythical Round Table of King Arthur.

John Steinbeck, with several life experiences he witnessed in different regions of America, is considered a figure who partly documents social facts. His controversial views and sentimentality in voicing social criticism through literature were among the considerations in awarding the Nobel Prize for Literature that John Steinbeck received in 1962. Steinbeck combined realism with primitive romanticism that found kindness in poor peasants living near the land. His fiction exposes the weaknesses of such people, who can be uprooted by drought and the first to suffer in economic turmoil and depression.

One of the themes Steinbeck often raises in his works is an impossibility, for example, in his two short works in his hometown, *Tortilla Flat* and *Cannery Row*. In those two novels, Steinbeck writes quite straightforwardly in the mode of realism. *Still*, presents a distant world unlike ourselves and makes a view in which the poor live in a perfectly functioning communist society. There is also *The Grapes of Wrath*, in which the author creates a form of poverty that destroys people's lives. Every time Steinbeck wrote on the topic of poverty and weakness in the difficulties of humankind, he abandoned the form of realism. Instead, he wore a romantic salute in his writings. Steinbeck went beyond the limit deliberately. He chose not to create a

contrast when he wrote about poverty. And when he does this, he forces us to acknowledge that poverty is not a matter of choice or work ethic but of a vicious circle and cosmic fate. Steinbeck died of heart disease and congestive heart failure in New York City on December 20, 1968. He is 66 years old and has been a long-life smoker.