

SETTING AND CHARACTERS  
IN JOHN STEINBECK'S  
"THE GRAPES OF WRATH"



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A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements  
for the Sarjana Degree at the Faculty of Letters  
Hasanuddin University

BY

**CHRISTINA MARIA P**

90 07 164

UJUNG PANDANG

1995

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i

**UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN  
FAKULTAS SASTRA**

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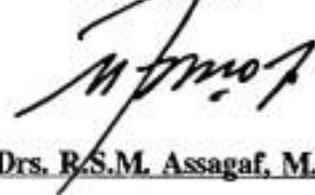
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## ABSTRAK

Novel "The Grapes of Wrath" adalah salah satu novel terbaik karya John Steinbeck, yang mengambil latar cerita di Amerika Utara sekitar tahun 1930. Novel ini menonjolkan aspek latar yang memberi pengaruh terhadap sikap dan tindakan tokoh-tokoh dalam cerita.

Adapun fokus dalam penulisan tesis ini adalah latar (setting) dan tokoh-tokoh (characters) novel "The Grapes of Wrath". Tujuan penulisan ini adalah untuk mengetahui sejauh mana fungsi latar terhadap perkembangan tokoh-tokoh dalam cerita.

Metode penulisan yang digunakan dalam penulisan ini adalah pendekatan intrinsik dan pendekatan ekstrinsik. Pendekatan intrinsik dilakukan dengan memahami isi cerita novel "The Grapes of Wrath" berdasarkan unsur-unsur yang akan dibahas yaitu latar (setting) dan tokoh-tokoh (characters). Adapun pendekatan ekstrinsik dilakukan melalui pengumpulan data dari referensi yang berhubungan dengan masalah latar dan tokoh.

Dari hasil analisis novel "The Grapes of Wrath", unsur latar tempat yang terdiri dari delapan tempat yang berbeda memberi pengaruh terhadap peran para tokoh dan pengembangan alur dalam cerita tersebut.

Keluarga Joad dan para petani lain dari Oklahoma menghadapi tantangan



yang besar dalam perjalanan mereka menuju California. Bagi mereka California dapat memberi harapan bagi masa depan mereka. Berbagai masalah timbul dari setiap tempat di mana mereka tinggal dan jalan keluar terbaik dari masalah itu adalah meninggalkan tempat tersebut. Hal inilah yang selalu dilakukan oleh keluarga Joad karena mereka tidak ingin terlibat dalam suatu masalah. Mereka terus mencari tempat yang baik untuk tinggal dan bekerja, tetapi mereka belum menemukannya sampai pada tempat terakhir di mana mereka tinggal dalam sebuah boxcar.

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION



### 1.1 Background

Literature is a part of our life, it has an important role in our society, culture, and civilization development. Moreover, literature presents life which may happen in our social realities. Hence, literary work and human life are difficult to separate, because literary work tells about life and life is an inspiration for an author to produce a literary work. The inspiration comes to the author from his experience, knowledge, and his insights about the social realities, life, and the existence of nature. To express all those things above, the author uses language as a tool to make a communication with the reader. As Rene Wellek and Austin Warren say "Sastra adalah intitusi sosial yang memakai medium bahasa." (Wellek and Warren, 1989:109).

One of the most popular works in literature is novel. Novel is a kind of prose, as a product of people's imagination created to be comprehended, understood, and enjoyed by people as members of society. The writing materials are the facts discovered by the author themselves in society. And a good novel always comes from the author's own experience. According to Walter Allen "A good novel is always the revelation of the novelist's own selfdiscovery" (Allen, 1949:22).

Novel is a representation of human life through the author's experience at his time, invites the reader to learn about life through the characters, events, and conditions at the time. Therefore, by reading a novel we can enlarge our human sympathy and enhances our enjoyment of life.

A novel has some chief elements as the ingredients that build up the story. Those elements are plot, setting, character, style, theme and atmosphere. These elements have close relationship one to another to form a unity and to support each other. In this thesis, the writer is interested in analyzing setting and characters. Those two elements are chosen as the title of this thesis because they are interesting to analyze. The characters in this story which are the Joad family have to move from their land in Sallisaw, Oklahoma, to some new places in California, to find a better life than what they have got before. And in some last places where they were staying, the characters are faced with some problems. Because of those, they have to move again to find a peace and better life. And they hope to find a house where they can stay and have their own land that they can possess it. The setting and characters will be analyzed by describing them in detailed in the analysis of this thesis. So, the writer analyzes setting and characters of the novel "The Grapes of Wrath" in John Steinbeck's novel, which will be carried out by looking at another elements supporting the story.

## 1.2 Scope of Problem

In this thesis, the writer identifies and analyzes the setting and characters of "The Grapes of Wrath". These two elements are difficult to separate, because setting needs characters to make clear its function in the story, so do other elements.

Those elements support each other because the author describes a certain character in a certain setting. In Steinbeck's novel "The Grapes of Wrath", the Joad family have to do a hard and difficult journey to California, a future land for the tenant men from Oklahoma and the states around it. Because in California there are plenty of works for them but it is not an easy thing to do like they have thought. They face some problems to reach the land and they have to stop in some places to stay with different situations. They live in an encampment, a camp, a ranch and the last place is in a boxcar, but at the end of the story, they do not find a place for them to stay. From the statement above, we can see some points of the problems as follow: about the functions of setting in the development of the characters, and here an example that Ma seems to take over Pa's job as the family leader. It is caused by the situation of that time because they have to move from one place to another. The relation between setting and the other elements of the story, the situation of some different places, and the advantages for the writer in analyzing this novel. The setting itself consists of place, time, and social. And the

characters will be analyzed from their thinking, speech, and action.

### **1.3 Objective of Study**

After reading Steinbeck's novel "The Grapes of Wrath", the writer finds out interesting points in its setting and characters.

The objective of study as follows:

- 1.3.1 To describe the situation of some different places .
- 1.3.2 To describe the relation between setting and other elements of the story.
- 1.3.3 To describe the functions of setting in the development of the characters. It also deals with the change of characters' attitude or behaviour in some particular events.
- 1.3.4 To reveal the messages that is conveyed by the author.

### **1.4 Methodology**

The procedure which is used in writing this thesis is a description, the way to explain the analysis. There are two other ways in helping the writer to analyse this writing, they are:

#### **1.4.1 Intrinsic Approach**

This approach is used to understand the novel itself and its elements. After

reading the novel, the writer identifies and finds out the object of this thesis, the setting and characters. The setting is divided into eight different places, from the native village in Oklahoma until the last place in California where they live in a boxcar. The characters are the Joad family and Jim Casy. They are one of the tenant families who move from Oklahoma to California.

#### **1.4.2 Extrinsic Approach**

##### **1.4.2.1 Data Collection**

In arranging this thesis, the writer has read and collected the data from some texts or books which have relevance with the novel itself and the object of the analysis, setting and the characters.

##### **1.4.2.2 Biographical Approach**

In biographical approach, the writer collects all the data that have relationship with the author.

#### **1.5 Sequence of Presentation**

In order to arrange the thesis as a scientific work, the systematic sequences are:

Chapter I is an introduction that consists of background of writing, scope of problem, objective of study, methodology, and sequence of presentation.

Chapter II consists of theoretical background and the author. The theoretical background consists of theory of novel, setting, and characters. The author and his works that show the background of the author, some comments about the author and the synopsis of the novel.

Chapter III deals with the analysis of setting and characters as the object of this thesis and they are explained by describing them in the analysis part.

Chapter IV is the conclusion of what has been analysed, setting and characters in the previous chapter.

## CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND THE AUTHOR

### 2.1 Theoretical Background

Literature is a form of art. It is verbal art, the expression of human experience through the artistic form of the words. Literature is a product of human labour, human creative genius and its source in people as social beings.

Fiction is a kind of literature that tells about a fabricated story and not based on the real events. Fiction (from the latin *fictio*, "a shaping, a counterfeiting") is a name for stories not entirely factual, but at least partially shaped, made up, imagined (X. J. Kennedy, 1991:1). In fiction, the facts may or may not be true, and a story is none the worse for their being entirely imaginary.

Fiction can be divided into novel, novelette, and short story. It is confirmed by Brook quoted by Tarigan that "there are various classification made of fiction according to the form it may take, but the most common are the short story, the novelette and the novel" (Tarigan, 1986:156).

Among the forms of imaginative literature in our language, the novel has been the favorite of both writers and readers for more than two hundred years. Clara Reeve says that "The novel is a picture of real life and manners and of the time in which it was written" (Kennedy, 1986:213). It means that the author based his work "novel on the situation of a certain time and the life of the people at the



time, but it is still a fiction.

All novels are representation infictional narrative of life or experience. Serious FICTION deals with human beings in significant action. The world that appears to be a significant stage for such ACTION varies greatly from author to author. Novel is used in its broadest sense to designate any extended fictional prose narrative. In practise, however, its use is customarily restricted to NARRATIVES in which the representation of character occurs either in a static condition or in the process of development as the result of events or actions.

The novel is made up of some elements such us plot, character, setting, theme, atmosphere, style, and point of view. They are integrated and can not be separated. In a story, they support each other arranged by the author to produce a good story. And knowing these elements, we as the readers can evaluate the story, it is good or not.

In the broadest sense, setting includes the elements of place, time, and atmosphere. The relative importance of each of these elements depends upon the writers' purpose and the type of writing they are doing.

The idea of setting includes the physical environment of a story: a house, a street, a city, a landscape, a region. (Where a story takes place is sometimes called its locale). But beside place, setting may crucially involve the time of the story -

hour, year, or century. It might matter greatly that a story takes place at dawn, or on the day of first moon landing. Besides time and place, setting may also include the weather - which indeed, in some story, maybe crucial. (Kennedy, 1991:80,81).

Richard Gill says about setting that :

" Setting, you will realise, is a broad word. It covers the places in which characters are presented; the social context of characters, such as their families, friends and class; the customs, beliefs and rules of behaviour of their society; the scenes that are the background or the situation for the events of the novel; and the total atmosphere, mood or feel that is created by these ". (Richard Gill, 1987:107).

Setting is the place and time of the story. To set the scene the writer attempts to create in the reader's visual imagination the illusion of a solid world in which the story takes place. (Ann Charters, 1987:1369).

Another definition about setting according to J.F. Trimmer and C.W. Jennings say that:

" Setting is the time, place, and social reality within which a story takes place. Setting seems to be insignificant element in some stories; they could take place just as well in any time or place. In other stories - most, in fact - setting is much more important. We have to understand where the characters are, in which period of time, in which society and at which level in that society if we are to interpret correctly the other elements in the story". (J.F. Trimmer and C.W. Jennings, 1989: 4).

Setting place is meant as explanation on place where the events in the story take place, setting time means everything about time or age of the events in the story, social setting is meant in connecting of story that is, society condition social

groups, culture, and language influence the attitude and acting of characters.

As a literary term "character" has an altogether different meaning. It refers to any of the make - believe persons we encounter in fiction. In fiction, the author reveals the characters of imaginary persons. In all successful fiction characters come alive as individuals. They must materialize on the page through the accumulation of details about their appearance, actions, and responses, as seen, heard, and felt physical realities. (Charters, 1987:1368).

Ann Charters says that:

" The action of the plot is performed by the characters in the story, the people who make something happen or produce an effect. (And not always just people. Various authors have experimented with other animals, such as cows, cats, and bugs and with trees, chairs, and shoes as characters - even as narrators - with varying degrees of success. But when we say character, we usually mean a person) " (Ann Charters, 1987:1368).

Here is an expression about character by Richard Gill who says:

" Characters in novels have been specially created by authors. When authors create characters, they select some aspects of ordinary people, develop some of those aspects whilst playing down others, and put them together as they please. The result is not an ordinary person but a fictional character who only exists in the words of the novel" (Richard Gill, 1985:90).

Another comment about character by Laurence Perrine says that:

" An author may present his characters either directly or indirectly. In Direct Presentation, he tells us straight out, by exposition or analysis, what a character is like, or has someone else in the story tell us what he is like. In Indirect Presentation, the author shows us the character in action; we infer what he is like from what he thinks or says or does" (Laurence Perrine,

1974:68)



## 2.2 Biography of John Steinbeck

John Steinbeck is well known in 1930s as a great novelist because he has won Pulitzer Prize for his novel "The Grapes of Wrath" (1939). In 1962, John Steinbeck became the Sixth American to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature. The award was given not for any particular book but for a career of "realistic and imaginative writings" spanning more than a generation. At the time, Steinbeck had published no less than sixteen novels, beginning with Cup of Gold in 1929 and ending with the last novel The Winter of Our Discontent in 1961.

John Steinbeck was born in 1902 and raised in the rich Salinas Valley of California, not far from San Francisco, a region producing wine and artichokes. His father was a county treasurer and his mother was a former schoolteacher. In the family library he found and read such standard authors as Milton, Dostoevsky, Flaubert, George Eliot, and Thomas Hardy. In Salinas High School, he was a good student, president of his graduating class, and active in athletics and on the school newspaper. He began college at Stanford University as an English major but he left school in 1925 for New York, after he decided that he wanted to be a writer.

In 1930, he married (the first of three times) and moved to Pacific Grove, California, where his father provided a house and small allowance to support him.

His first success was his third novel, *Tortilla Flat*, which appeared in 1935. It was an episodic, warmly humorous treatment of the lives of paisanos - ethnically mixed Mexican-Indian-Caucasians - who lived in Salinas Valley and whose earthy, uninhibited lives provided a colorful contrast (in Steinbeck's view) to the valley's respectable society.

Steinbeck was not only prolific, he also had as wide a range of talent as any writer America had produced. The novels themselves varied widely in theme and style. But there was much more than the novels. Steinbeck had also written some excellent short stories, especially those that make up *The Long Valley*, and there were a number of nonfiction books, like *The Sea of Cortez*, which tells of a scientific expedition to the Gulf of California, and *Travels with Charley*, which describes a trip made with a poodle in a camping truck to the four corners of the United States, "In Search of America". Steinbeck also did an extensive amount of writing for newspaper and magazines, and he wrote plays and films well. The plays were all more or less adapted from novels (*The Moon Is Down* and *Of Mice and Men* were two of the most successful). Many of the films were adaptations too, but in this media there were also original works such as *The Forgotten Village*; *Lifeboat*, which was directed by Alfred Hitchcock; and *Viva Zapata*, which starred Norton Brando.

John Steinbeck died at his home in New York City in December, 1968.

### 2.3 John Steinbeck's Works

In the first time, Steinbeck has produced his first three novels - Cup of Gold (1929), The Pastures of Heaven (1932), and To a God Unknown (1933). But they failed in commercial. Steinbeck keeps continue working with his fourth novel Tortilla Flat (1935), the story of the group of paions from the uphill district above the town of Monterey, California. A humorous celebration of poor but spirited everyday folk, the book had great appeal to a reading public still suffering the effects of the Great Depression. It appeared on best-seller lists for months and won an award for the best novel by a Californian. With Tortilla Flat, Steinbeck's career as a popular writer had begun.

His next work which was published In Dubious Battle (1936), a serious novel about the role of Communist agitators in an agricultural laborers' strike (fruit pickers strike). In theme, in style, in tone, it is markedly different from anything Steinbeck had previously written. It is a good novel, however, in which to see some of the author's most characteristic attitudes.

The next two Steinbeck novels represent the author at the height of both his power and his popularity are Of Mice and Men (1937) and The Grapes of Wrath (1939). Of Mice and Men was an immediate success, about two drifting ranch hands, one of whom is simpleminded. And its play version won the Drama Critics Circle Award beating out Thomton Wilder's Our Town for that honor.

The Grapes of Wrath, about the Joad family, who, after losing their land in Oklahoma, migrated westward to California on U.S. Highway 66, looking for, but not finding, a better life. Steinbeck meant to give these outcast a tragic dignity, and he succeeded, at least with Ma Joad, who tries to hold the family together throughout their sufferings. This novel was the number one best-seller in 1939 and remained among the top ten books in the following year and won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction. Both books may be classified as social protest literature, for both concerned with the exploitation of migrant workers. (Steinbeck actually traveled with a group of migrant workers and worked with them in California for a time while he was writing The Grapes of Wrath).

Another Steinbeck's works are: The Moon Is Down (1942), Cannery Row (1944), The Pearl (1945), The Wayward Bus (1947), East of Eden (1952), the Last work of his fiction, Sweet Thursday (1954), The Short Reign of Pippin IV (1957), Once There Was a War (1958), The Winter of Our Discontent (1961), Travel with Charley (1962) and America and Americans (1966).

#### **2.4 Some Comments About Steinbeck**

John Steinbeck is classified as an eminent novelist in his age as Spiller says "The generation of novelists who became prominent in the thirties, in addition to Wolfe and Hemingway, included James T. Farrell, John Steinbeck, Eskine

Caldwell, and Faulkner" (Spiller, 1967:214).

Another comment about Steinbeck says that: "Steinbeck is noteworthy for the accuracy of his dialogue, the the naturalism of his characterizations, his sympathetic handling of background, and for the energy and sincerity with which he champions the underdog" (The American Peoples Encyclopedia, 1968:300).

The attachment to nature ensures that Steinbeck builds his works from a rich variety of observed detail. But it also leads him to shape his stories more like myths of fables than realistic novels (Hoffman, 1979:91).

G. Robert Carlsen has a comment about Steinbeck that:

"But unlike many writers who follow up success with more books in the same vein, Steinbeck refused to be typed. He wrote to his publisher that he wanted no tag of humorist on me, nor any other kind" (G. Robert Carlsen, 1979:583).

## **2.5 Synopsis of John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath"**

This Story is set in North America in the 1930s. For a long time the small farmers of Oklahoma including Joad family and other central states of the USA, had grown the same crop - cotton - for year after year and this had made the soil weak. In the 1930s very little rain fell. The poor soil broke up and turned to dust. Then the strong winds blew away the dust and the soil disappeared.

These farmers had to borrow money from the banks. During the depression in



the late 1920s, trade stopped. Many banks lost their money and had to close. The remaining banks were afraid to lend the money to anyone. The owners of the land came to their land and asked the farmers to leave the land and move to another place because they will sell for lots of families from East. The farmers refused it and kept staying in the land, because they did not know where to live and always worried about everything: what they have to do to make life goes on, what are they going to eat, etc. They just small farmer who had no land, no crops and no money, and that was why they always worry about their life. The owners did not care about it and they found a way to chase them away. They used a tractor for that and they paid the man on the tractor three dollars a day for his work. The farmers did not have a choice, they have to go away to another place to stay.

The situation above are the causes for all the farmers in Oklahoma to move to California, because they heard there were plenty works in California as fruit pickers. This novel begins with a dust storm like was said before and the reader then meets Tom Joad, on his way home from a prison. Tom has parole three years early, and he took this chance to meet his family after four years they never met each other. Tom encounters Jim Casy, a former preacher with a penchant for philosophizing, and they go together to the Joad's farm. After they find the house, they did not meet the family, but they met Muley Bates, their neighbour who lived alone in the place because he refused to leave the place and will stay in this place

forever. He says that Joad family is at uncle John's house. They continue their trip till the next day and find them. Everybodies are busy preparing everything for the trip to California when Tom and Casy arrived. A big surprise for Joad family to see Tom back to home again, especially for Ma. All of the members of the family agree to go to California as soon as possible, because they think that they can make a better life in California. They had heard all of California, with its beautiful weather and large crops of fruit and vegetables. California is a big state and the farmers of Oklahoma decided to make the long and difficult journey to the West. They hoped to find work there and one day they can have land for their own.

However, in the rich land of California, the farmers also had problems. The Joad family has to move from one place to other place to find a good work. For the first occasion, they stopped after they through Bethany and out on the other side, they found some folks and live in a tent. In this place, Grandpa was sick and dead, and they buried him here. Then, they move to another place where half of dozen tents were pitched near a small wooden house. They stayed there for a few days and continued their journey and stopped at little encampment by a river, there were eleven tents near the water and swamp grass on the ground. From this place, Noah wanders off and Grandma dies. They bring Grandma to the Coroner's office in Bakersfield and than they stayed in Hooverville in a tent again. It is a long and hard journey for the Joad family. This is not the end of their journey because they

have to move again to a Government camp over by Weedpatch. At Hooverville the cops came and said that they will burn the place that was why they have to move again. Only in this place the Joads momentarily free from the brutality and suspicion of sheriffs and deputies and they can not afford to stay there and starve. Connie runs away from his pregnant wife Rose of Sharon. Casy is killed when he tries, none to expertly, to lead a strike, and Tom kills the man who struck down Casy and he has to hide from Sheriffs because he has broken his parole. From the government camp, they still move to other place called Hooper Ranch to pick pitches. Here, they not satisfy from what they have got, they wander again to the last place to pick cotton. They found the boxcars, twelve of them, stood end on a little flat beside the stream. There are two rows of six each and stayed here.

In California, there was too much fruit and the farmers could not sell it. They could not pay the people who had come to pick the fruit. The farmers were making no profit and were in debt themselves. They knew that next year their land would belong to the bank. They were afraid that the people from Oklahoma-the Okies- would take their land. The Californian gave the Okies so little money for their work that they and their children starved.

All over the state of California fruit was left to rot. Men burnt the coffee and the corn they had grown. They threw the potatoes into the rivers so that the people could not have them. Fruit was wasted and good food destroyed to keep prices

high.

A million hungry people saw good food destroyed. Children starved and the smell of rotting fruit filled the country. The people wanted to work and they could not. They felt their failure. In their hungry eyes, there was a growing anger. The depression had become a time of fear and anger, then harvest of anger or wrath may destroy that country's way of life. In the souls of people, the grapes of wrath were ripening. The people were ready now for a terrible harvest for a time of anger destruction.

In the final scene, Rose of Sharon is delivered of a stillborn baby in a flooded boxcar, but since life must go on, gives her milk to a starving man.

## CHAPTER III THE ANALYSIS OF THE NOVEL

This chapter consists of the analysis of setting and characters of Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath". Its setting takes some places with different situations and problems that arise at the place where they live. The Joads live in a encampment and camp to find a job but they do not find the good one, so they have to move every moment to find it. The characters also have changes in their attitude and behaviour. It is caused by the situations at that time.

### 3.1 The Setting

The setting analysis is divided into three parts, that is, the place, the time, and the social setting.

#### 3.1.1 The Place

This setting place takes eight different places that start from their native village called Dust Bowl Region and the others are the places where they live along the journey.

##### 3.1.1.1 Dust Bowl Region

Dust Bowl Region is a sobriquet for the region in Oklahoma near Sallisaw. This region is the native village for the Joads and other families before they move to California. The land in this area and around can not produce anymore because

the farmers have grown the same crop-cotton- for years and this make the soil weak and because of little rain fall, the poor soil breaks up and turns to dust. This situation is supported by the weather that becomes worse everyday, especially in June. It is confirmed by the quotation below:

Then it was June, and the sun shone more fiercely. The brown lines on the corn leaves widened and moved in on the central ribs. The weeds frayed and edged back toward their roots. The air was thin and the skymore pale; and every day the earth paled. (The Grapes of Wrath: 1)

Every moving in this region always remains the dust in the air and dust everywhere. It seems like the air is changed into dust. People smell the hot stinging air and cover their noses from it. When they want to go out, they tie up a handkerchief over their noses and they wear goggles to protect their eyes from dust.

In the roads where the teams moved, where the wheels milled the ground and the hooves of the horses beat the ground, the dirt crust broke and the dust formed. Every moving thing lifted a thin layer as high as his waist, and a wagon lifted the dust as high as the fence tops, and an automobile boiled a cloud behind it. The dust was long in setting back again. (The Grapes of Wrath: 1-2)

The farmers have nothing else to do because the land is critical and can not produce anymore. There is no hope in this land for the farmers to continue their life. They just stand by their fences and look at the dry land. The men are silent and the woman stand beside their men and study their faces and try to figure out their thoughts. In the men's faces, there are emissions of sadness, disappointment,

and anger to the situation and their condition at that time. For a while, what they do to maintain their life:

As the day went forward the sun became less red. It flared down on the dust-blanketed land. The men sat in the doorways of their houses; their hands were busy with sticks and little rocks. The men sat still - thinking - figuring. (The Grapes of Wrath: 4)

The owners of the land concern about the situation faced by the farmers because of the land, so they come to the farmers to talk about it. While the men talk with the owners, the women and children just watch from their house. They hope something will happen from the conversation that their men can get something to do, another work. Unfortunately, the owners of the land can not do anything to help them. They just think about their land. Actually, they really want to help them but the situation force them to do the opposite of their desire, and they hate that.

Some of the owner men were kind because they hated what they had to do, and some of them were angry because they hated to be cruel, and some of them were cold because they had long ago found that one could not be an owner unless one were cold ... (The Grapes of Wrath: 32)

The owners just give them an explanation and description about the situation, so they can not stay anylonger to survive in this area and about the possibility the banks will own the lands, take them from the owners. The banks are described as a monster that its workings and the thinkings are stronger than they are as human being. They don't need air for breath and food to eat, but they just need money.

Money is very important thing for the banks, without it the banks will die.

.... The bank - the monster has to have profits all the time. It can't with. It'll die. No, taxes go on. When the monster stops growing, it dies. It can't stay one size. (The Grapes of Wrath: 33)

It seems that the farmers don't want to know about that and they demand their rights to the land, because now there is nothing else that they can do. They become angry and it seems like they want to maintain their land and don't want to go from there.

Sure, cried the tenant men, but it's our land. We measured it and broke it up. We were born on it, and we got killed on it, died on it. Even if it's no good, it's it, working it, dying on it. That makes ownership, not a paper with numbers on it. (The Grapes of Wrath: 34-35)

The farmers decide to defend their rights to the land because now half of them are starving and the children are hungry all the time. They have clothes, torn and ragged. The farmers start worrying about their life and wonder to themselves what will happen to them and how they will eat to survive. The land owners reject to be blamed about the problem that faced by the farmers.

We know that - all that. It's not us, it's the bank. A bank isn't like a man. Or and owner with fifty thousand acres, he isn't like a man either. That's the monster. (The Grapes of Wrath: 34)

The only way out of the problem according to the owners is get off from the land, find another land to stay. They fail to make a compromise with the banks. They think that the bank is something else than men. It's a monster. It can do everything to get the land, because it has power to do that, with money. But what



they've said make the farmers more and more angry with them.

"The tenants cried, Grampa killed Indians, Pa killed snakes for the land. Maybe we can kill banks-they're worse than Indians and snakes. Maybe we got to fight to keep our land, like Pa and Grampa did."

And now the owner men grew angry. "You'll have to go."

"But it's ours, the tenant men cried. We --

"No. The bank, the monster owns it. You'll have to go." (The Grapes of Wrath: 35)

Finally, the tenant men give in to the situation at that time and to their destiny. They still think about the way to survive because they have no place to stay and have no money. How life will go on without all that stuffs?

The owners feel sorry to the farmers about the situation but think the farmers can try another jobs like to pick cotton, orange or grape at the other place, far away from this land. They also give an idea for them to go on west to California because there is work there, and the weather is good, never get cold. The farmers or the tenants have to accept this idea because the banks send the tractors to chase them away from their home and the land. The man on the tractor is paid three dollars a day and it makes him happy to do that because he has to do that and if he doesn't, his family will starve. He doesn't care about the starving people around him. The only thing that he thinks about just his family, nothing more than that.

"That's right," the tenant said. "But for your three dollars a day fifteen or twenty families can't eat at all. Nearly a hundred people have to go out and wander on the roads for your three dollars a day. Is that right?"

And the drivers said, "Can't think of that. Got to think of my own kids. Three dollars a day, and it comes everyday. Times are changing,



mister, don't you know ? ..." (The Grapes of Wrath: 39)

Finally, all the farmers in this area take a decision to leave their native-village. Actually, they really want to stay but the situation of the time force them to leave it and they have to. They just hope to find a better place to stay.

### 3.1.1.2 A Ditch

The Joad family start their hard and difficult journey to the west the dream land, California. Highway 66 is the main migrant road. 66 - the long concrete path across the country, from the Mississippi to Bakersfield - over the rate lands and gray lands, twisting up into the mountains, crossing the Divide and down into the bright and terrible desert, and across the desert to the mountains again, and into the rich California valleys. Highway 66 is important road for the tenants to California and from 66 they can get to some countries.

66 is the path of a people in flight, refugees from dust and shrinking land, from the thunder of tractors and shrinking ownership, from the desert's slow northward invasion, from the twisting winds that howl up out of Texas, from the floods that bring no richness to the land and steal what little richness is their. From all these the people are in flight, and they come into 66 from the tributary side roads, from the wagon tracks and the rutted country roads. 66 is the mother road, the road of flight. (The Grapes of Wrath: 128)

Joad family have prepared everything for journey, especially for the Hudson, the truck. It is the only one they have to take them to California. It needs much money to keep it in a good condition, because they have to change the tires and

the oil for the tank, and so on. This truck is in the main migrant road too, highway 66, among in tens of cars and people. The people in flight stream out on 66, sometimes a single car, or sometimes a little caravan. All day they roll slowly along the road, and at night they stop near water. It's the way for them along the journey, get to stop. The Joad family have to go through some countries about a hundred miles to reach California, and get to through the hot area at the daylight, valleys, mountains, and desert in the long road.

.... From Sallisaw to Gore is twenty-one miles and the Hudson was doing thirty-five miles an hour. From Gore to Warner thirteen miles; Warner to Checotah fourteen miles; Checotah a long jump to Henrietta--thirty-four miles, but a real town at the end of it. Henrietta to Castle, nineteen miles, and the sun was overhead, and the red fields, heated by the high sun, vibrated the air. (The Grapes of Wrath: 133)

Along the way to California, they have to stop in a store or other place to buy the stuffs that they need. Unfortunately, in the place where they stop, it seems like the owner of the place does not trust them. He thinks that these people do not have money to buy the stuffs. So, he has to ask them if they want to buy something and it makes the people angry because they look like a begger or thief to the man. It happen to the Joad family when they stop in a store.

"You folks aim to buy anything ? Gasoline or stuff ?" he asked.

.... "Need some gas, mister."

"Got any money ?"

"Sure. Think we're beggin' ?"

.....

Tom dropped angrily to the ground and moved toward the fat man.

"We're payin' our way," he said fiercely. "You got no call to give us a

goin' - over. We ain't asked you for nothin'." (The Grapes of Wrath: 136)

The Joads continue their journey, back to the 66, the great western road, and the sun is start singking on the line of the road. Along this way, everybodies not talk to much, they're silent. It is because they are tired and bore to this journey. They have to stop and find a place to take a rest.

Ma had been silent for a long time. "Maybe we better fin' a place to stop 'fore sunset," she said. "I got to get some pork a - boilin' an' some bread made. That takes time."  
"Sure," Tom agreed. "We ain't gonna make this trip in one jump. Might's well stretch ourselves." (The Grapes of Wrath: 145)

They go through Bethany and out on the other side. They stop in a ditch, where a culvert go under the road, an old touring car is pulled off the highway and a little tent is pitched beside it, and smoke come out a of a stove pipe through the tent. Tom suggests them to spend the night here because it looks like a nice place to stay for tonight. They have to ask a permission to the owner of the encampment before they stay but no one own it, so they can stay. This is the first place for them to stop.

Tom hesitated. "Well, ya s'pose we could camp down 'longside?"  
The lean man looked puzzled. "We don't own it," he said. "We on'y stopped here 'cause this goddamn ol' trap wouldn't go no further." (The Grapes of Wrath: 146)

In this place, they meet Wilson family, Ivy and Sairy Wilson. They are a nice and good couple. They are please to have the Joads to stay with them. The Joad

family are busy in preparing everything for tonight. Ma go quickly to work because Ma have to cook for dinner. Meanwhile, Noah, Uncle John, and the preacher begin to unload the truck. They help Grampa down and sit him on the ground because he looks sick.

"You sick, Grampa?" Noah asked.

"You goddamn right," said Grampa weakly. "Sicker'n hell." (The Grapes of Wrath: 147)

They bring Grampa to Wilson's tent and lay him down on a mattress, so he can take a rest. The Joads are worry about Grampa's condition. Ma, Sairy, and Casy take care of him and they think that Grampa's condition is worse, it might be a stroke. Granma comes into the tent to see Grampa and want to accompany him all the night. She asks Casy to pray for him but he refuses it because he ain't a preacher no more. Granma insists for her request. Casy won't do it and that's make Granma's feel so sad.

For a moment she hesitated uncertainly. "Well," she said quickly, "Why ain't you prayin'? You're a preacher, ain't you?"

Casy's strong fingers blundered over to Grampa's wrist and clasped around it. "I tol' you. Granma. I ain't a preacher no more."

"Pray anyway," she ordered. "You know all the stuff by heart."

"I can't," said Casy. "I don't know to pray for or who to pray to." (The Grapes of Wrath: 149-150)

Grampa is dead not long when they arrive at the place. Casy is moved to pray for poor Grampa who has suffered along the journey. Joad family are grieve and they gather for a moment. This family are talking about how to bury Grampa

because they don't have enough money to bury him formally. So, they bury him around the place where they live now and Tom writes a letter as a Grampa's identification to whom that finds his grave will know him and maybe can bury him formally. Casy becomes the preacher again when he prays in Grampa's funeral.

Tom sat down in the firelight. He squinted his eyes in concentration, and at last wrote slowly and carefully on the end paper in big clear letters: "This here is William James Joad, dyed of a stroke, old old man. His folks bured him becaws they got no money to pay for funerls. Nobody kilt him. Just a stroke and he dyed." (The Grapes of Wrath: 156)

In this first place where they stop, they have nothing to do. They also have problem with Grampa who died because of sickness. After the funeral, they decide to leave the place and move to another that might be good for them. The Joads move with the Wilsons.

### 3.1.1.3 A Small Wooden House

In the morning, the Joads and Wilsons continue the journey. They crawl westward as a unit: El Reno and Bridgeport, Clinton, Elk city, Sayre, and Texola. That day the cars crawl on and on. They go through Amarillo in the evening, drive too long, and camp when it is dark. They are tired and dusty and hot. They sleep on the mattresses and in their clothes. The Wilsons don't even put up their tent.

Two days, the families are in flight, but on the third day the land becomes too huge for them and they settle into a new technique of living; the highway

become their home and movement their medium of expression. Little by little, they settle into the new life. They keep moving to the west, but there is a little damage with the touring car. So, they have to stop for a while. The touring car is in a bad condition and have to repair her. Tom and Casy will stay to repair the car and the rest of them have to continue the journey and they will meet in a certain place after they repair it. At first, Ma doesn't agree with that and she refuses to separate with the boys, finally, she accepts the idea after Tom explain the situation that faced by them.

Tom said soothingly, "Ma, we can't all camp here. And no water here. Ain't even much shade here. Granma, she needs shade."

"All right," said Ma. "We'll go along. We'll stop first place they's water an' shade - An' - the truck'll come back an' take you in town to get your part, an' it'll bring you back. You ain't goin' walkin' along in the sun an' I ain't havin' you out all alone, so if get picked up there ain't nobody of your folks to hel' ya." (The Grapes of Wrath: 186)

Al drive them on to an unknown place for them, but they stop in the first place where the water is. Al has to get back to the place where Tom and Casy are. He has to help them to repair the car. It takes a long time to get back there. When he arrives there, Tom ask him about the folks.

"Where'd ya leave 'em?" Tom insisted.

"Well, we come to a camp. Got shade an' got water in pipes. Costs half a dollar a day to stay there. But everybody's so goddamn tired an' wore out an' mis'able, they stayed there. Ma says they got to 'cause Granma's so tired and wore out. Got Wilson's tent up an' got our tarp for a tent. I think Granma gone nuts." (The Grapes of Wrath: 191)

Casy has to wait the touring car while Tom and Al are looking for the stuff a

con-rod like they need for the car. They stop on the oily grown in front of a shed and they meet an one-eye man who work there. They have conversation with him and finally they get what they need. Tom and Al back to Casy. Fortunately, they can repair that car, so they can join the folks in the camp. They arrive at the camp and Tom drive the dodge to the side of the road and park. Al drives the truck through the gate. Here, there is a small wooden house that dominate the campground, and on the porch of the house a gasoline lantern hiss and throw its white glare in the great circle. There is half of dozen tents are pitched near the house, and cars stand beside the tents. A group of men have gathered to the porch where the lantern burned, and their faces are strong and muscled under the harsh white light. They sit on the steps, and some stand on the ground. The proprietor of this place, a sullen lanky man, sits on a chair on the porch. He leans back against the wall, and drums his fingers on his knee. The gathering of men surround the proprietor.

Tom comes into the camp to see his folks. Here, he has a quarrel with the proprietor because the proprietor thinks that he wants to camp so he asks Tom to pay but Tom refuses. Tom doesn't intend to stay in the camp. He wants to spend the night in the Dodge with Casy and Uncle John. He just worry about his family, so he wants to be with them all the night.

.... :You men wanta camp here?"  
"No,"said Tom. "We got folks here. Hi, Pa."



.....  
The proprietor said, "If you wanta pull in here an' camp it'll cost you four bits. Get a place to camp an' water an' wood. An' nobody won't bother you."

"What the hell," said Tom. "We can sleep in the ditch right beside the road, an' it won't cost nothin'." (The Grapes of Wrath: 204)

Along the night, all the men have a serious conversation about work, family, and their destiny. Pa tells about the family's condition when they were in Oklahoma and why they have to make this long and hard journey to California, a dream land for every tenant men and their family. Everybodies listen carefully to him and one of them perceive him and tell about his bad experience when he worked in California. That's why he backs because in there they're starved, his wife and two kids were dead. The story makes Pa worries about the handbills that he had. Have to believe the story or not?

Pa said, "S'pose he's tellin' the truth- that fella?"

The preacher answered, "He's tellin' the truth, awright. The truth for him. He wasn't makin' nothin' up."

"How about us?" Tom demanded. "Is that the truth for us?"

"I don't know," said Casy.

"I don't know," said Pa. (The Grapes of Wrath: 210-211)

They have the same problem like in the ditch, no work here. Besides that, they also don't want a problem because Tom has a quarrel with the owner of the place last night. So, they leave the place again.

#### 3.1.1.4 A River

In the next day, the Joads and the Wilsons move slowly to westward, up into the mountains of New Mexico, past the pinnacles and pyramids of the upland. They climb into the high country of Arizona, and through a gap they look down on the Painted Desert. Here, they have to face the border guard and they have permission to continue the journey. All night long they do the trip, past some countries and when the daylight shows up, they see the Colorado River below them. They drive to Topock, and across a bridge and into the broken rock wilderness. They are dead weary and the morning heat is growing, and they stop. They see a river that parallel with the road and drive to the river. By the river, there is a little encampment, eleven tents near the water, and the swamp grass on the ground. Tom asks a permission to join these folks. This is the first place to stay when they arrive in California.

.... "Mind if we stop here a place?"

A stout woman, scrubbing clothes in a bucket, looked up.

"We don't own it, mister. Stop if you want. They'll be a cop down to look you over." And she went back to her scrubbing in the sun. (The Grapes of Wrath: 222)

The two cars pull to a clear place on the swamp grass. The tents are passed down, the Wilson's tent set up, and the Joad tarpaulin stretched over its rope. After everything are tidy up, all the men go to the river to take a bath. Here, they meet a man and his boy who join them. There is another conversation about work in

California among them. The man tells the same thing with the man in the wooden house, their experience when they work in California, but from this man the Joads hear a lot of than what they have heard before. He tells about the worse thing that he has got and from him they hear a term "Okie". So, they ask the meaning of that term because they never heard it.

.....  
- I'll tell you somepin. They hate you 'cause they're scairt. They know a hungry fella gonna get food even if he got to take it. They know that fallow lan's a sin an' somebody' gonna take it. What the hell! You never been called 'Okie' yet."  
Tom said, "Okie? What's that?"  
"Well, Okie use' ta mean you was from Oklahoma. Now it means you're a dirty son-of-a-bitch. Okie means you're scun. Don't mean nothing itself, it's the way they said it. But I can't you tell you nothin'. You got to go there. ..." (The Grapes of Wrath: 225)

Meanwhile, Ma and Rose of Sharon are taking care of Granma, because she is sick. Granma lays on a mattress, and Ma sits beside her and Rose of Sharon sits on the other side and watches her mother. It seem like Granma has a bad sick and powerless. She dreams about Grampa and keeps calling his name. They keep staying with her that looks attacked a fever.

Granma called imperiously, "Will! Will! You come here, Will." And her eyes opened and she look fiercely about: "To' him to come right here," she said. "I'll catch him. I'll take the hair off 'n him." She closed her eyes and rolled her head back and forth and muttered thickly. Ma fanned with the cardboard.  
Rose of Sharon looked helplessly at the old woman. She said softly, "She's awful sick." (The Grapes of Wrath: 229-230)

When Rose of Sharon is sleeping and Ma in her half-sleep, she hears

footsteps approaching and that starts her awake. Outside, there is a man with a brown-faced and from his uniform accessories, Ma knows him as a policeman. He asks about the family and after that he gives Ma a warning to leave the place tonight. He threatens Ma that he will run the family if they still here tomorrow and because they don't want none of the people like the Joad family settling here. The policeman calls them Okies and that makes Ma confuse and afraid of his threat.

The man took two steps backward. "Well, you ain't in your country now. You're in California, an' we don't want you goddamn Okies settlin' down."

Ma's advance stopped. She looked puzzled. "Okies?" she said softly. "Okies."

"Yeah, Okies! An' if you're here when I come tomorra, I'll run ya in."  
... (The Grapes of Wrath: 235)

Tom backs from the river and Ma tells him what just happened when the men leave them alone that there is a policeman who chase them away tonight because they don't want the Okies settling here. It is not a problem for Tom because they have planned to across the desert tonight after dinner. Beside that, Tom has a bad news for Ma that Noah wants wander off. He wants to stay in this place where he can catch fish for eat because Noah thinks that people can't starve beside a nice river. Ma feels so sad to hear it that Noah will separate from the family and Ma feels sorry for that and she seems can't think no more because there are many problems that they must face along this journey.

There is no time for the Joads to take a rest before they go across the desert.

They have to hurry loading up the truck. From here, the Joads have to go alone because the Wilsons will stay in this place. Sairy has to take a rest for a while. She feels bad to continue the journey.

Wilson walked near for the last words. "We can't go, folks," he said. "Sairy's done up. She got to res'. She ain't gonna git across that desert alive."

.....  
Pa said, "Maybe we better wait an' all go together."

"No," Wilson said. "You been nice to us ; you been kin', but you can't stay here. You got to get on an' get jobs and work. We ain't gonna let you stay." (The Grapes of Wrath: 239)

In this place, they have some problems. The first with their oldest son Noah who wants to wander off because the situation of the place makes him want to stay. Also, because of the policeman chases them away from the encampment. Here, they also have no work. All the situations are the causes why they have to move again.

#### 3.1.1.5 Hooverville

At that night, the Joads continue the trip and intend to across the desert. They do this at night because it's too hot if they have to across it at the daylight. The truck takes the road and move up long hill, through the broken, rotten rock and several times Tom has to stop the truck to cool the engine. The truck keeps moving into the evening and the edge of the sun strikes the rough horizon and turns the desert red. In the silence, the truck full of conversation among this

family, Connie and Rose of Sharon his wife, Casy and Uncle John. They talk about their own problems, while Ma has to take care of Granma who still lay on the mattress in her weakness and sickness. In Ma's mind, there are two important things to think about now, Granma and their success in acrossing the desert. Ma looks so tired but she has to accompany Granma all the time. The whole family concerned about Granma's condition and keep asking about her.

On the back of the truck Ma lay on the mattress beside Granma, and she could not see with her eyes, but she could feels the struggling body and the struggling heart; and the sobbing breath was in her ears. And Ma said over and over, "All right. It's gonna be all rights." And she said hoarsely, "You know the family got to get acrost. You know that." (The Grapes of Wrath: 248)

The night hours are passed, and the dark is in againts the truck. Sometimes car pass them, they are going west and away, and sometimes the truck come up out of the west and rumble eastward. It is near midnight when they are near Dagget, where the inspection is. Here is a place for agricultural inpection, so they have to stop every cars to check them out if they bring vegetables, seeds, or something like that stuffs. This is happen to the Joad family and an officer has to check them out. Ma talks to the officer that they don't bring vegetables or seeds but they just have a sick old lady. The officer insits to check it out and after that he feels sorry for Granma and because Ma doesn't look good for him. It's because Ma doesn't care about herself anymore and she just care about Granma and the family. So, the officer let them go.

"Yeah? Well, we got to look you over."

"I swear we ain't got anything!" Ma cried. "I swear it. An, Granma's awful sick."

"You don't look so good yourself," the officer said.

.....

The officer shot a flashlight beam up on the old strunken face. "By God, she is," he said. "You swear you got no seeds or fruits or vegetables, no corn, no oranges?"

"No, no. I swear it!"

"Then go ahead. You can get a doctor in Barstow. That's only eight miles. Go on ahead." (The Grapes of Wrath: 248-249)

All night they bore through the hot darkness and the dawn come up behind them when the lights of Mojave are ahead. And the dawn shows the high mountains to the west. They go to the mountains and through Tehachapi in the moving glow, and the sun comes up behind them, and then - suddenly they see the great valley below them. They stop here for a moment to admire the beautiful scene that they've never seen before and to enjoy their success in passing the desert. All the family are happy about that except Ma who feel so bad because Granma is dead before they stop last night. Suddenly, the happiness is disappear when they hear the news. So, they have to continue the trip to find a place to bury Granma decently. They find a coroner's office in Bakersfield. Here, they find the cause of the death through an examination and Pa has to signs a certificate for that. So, they leave her there where the other men will take care of her. From this place, they continue their trip again to camp that called: Hooverville. In this place, there is a collection of tents and shacks. They look around the place that there is

no order in the camp: the little gray tents, shacks, cars are scattered at random. To camp here, the Joads have to ask permission to the people at that place, the same thing to do when they camp at the previous places and they get it. They stop here besides to take a rest after the hard trip, they also expect to get information about work. Work is their main purpose now because they have to get money for their needs. While Pa and Uncle John unload the truck, Tom Joad meets a young man who live here too. His name is Floyd Knowles. Floyd and Tom have a conversation about work and the situation around because Floyd knows about that and he's been here for six months. He tells about his experience along that time but most of that story is a miserable faced by tenant people and his family.

Floyd scraped harder with the chisel. "I been here six months," he said. "I been scabblin' over this here state tryin' to work hard enough and move fast enough to get meat an' potatoes for me an' my wife an' kids. I've run myself like a jackrabbit an' - I can't quiet make her. There just ain't quiet enough to eat no matter what I do. I am gettin' tired, that's all. I'm gettin' tired way past where sleep rests me. An' I just don't know what to do." (The Grapes of Wrath: 282)

Tom can concludes something from the conversation that there is no work here and how suffer they are. They have to struggle hard to get a work eventhough they are paid too little for their job and not enough to fulfill their needs. That's why they keep moving to find the good one but it's still the same all over the state.

Tom tells his family about this news that there is no work here so they have to find it at another place. Another bad news for this family, Connie is lost maybe



he runs away because he disappointed to this journey. They get nothing until they stop to this place. Rose of Sharon feels so sad because Connie leaves her without tell her anything. She knows that Connie always want to be an independent man. She thinks maybe he will find a job. Ma comforts her by telling her that Connie will be back soon but Rose of Sharon keeps asking about him and cries for him.

Behind him Rose of Sharon moved dizzily out of the tent. "Where's Connie?" she asked irritably. "I ain't seen Connie for a long time. Where'd he go?"

"I ain't seen him," said Ma. "If I see 'im, I'll tell 'im you want 'im."

"I ain't feelin' good," said Rose of Sharon. "Connie shouldn't of left me." (The Grapes of Wrath: 296)

The other problem that arise in this place is a fight between the young man Floyd and a contractor who accompanied by a deputy. They come to the camp to ask the men if they want to work in Tulare County because now they need a lot of pickers. The young Floyd doesn't believe him and he says something that makes the contractor angry to him and ask the deputy to arrest Floyd with a charge as a trouble maker.

Floyd stepped out ahead. He said quietly, "I'll go, mister. You're a contractor, an' you got a license. You jus' show your license, an' then you give us an order to go to work, an' where, an' when, an' how much we'll get, an' you sign that, an' we'll all go."

The contractor turned, scowling. "You telling me how to run my own business?"

.....  
Floyd said angrily, "You didn' say how many men, an' you didn' say what you'd pay."

"Goddamn it, I don't know yet." (The Grapes of Wrath: 290)



Tom and Casy help Floyd out of this trouble. They fight with the deputy. After that, Casy moves close to Tom and says that Tom has to run from this trouble because the police will find him. Casy reminds Tom that Tom has broken his parole and if the police catch him, he will send back to jail. Tom forgets that and disappears among the willows that lined the river. While Casy still stand there and waiting for the police because he will take over this problem to be blamed for this riot.

Casy turned to Al. "Get out," he said. "Go on, get-out to the tent. You don't know nothin'."

Yeah? How 'bout you?"

Casy grinned at him. "Somebody got to take the blame. I got no kids. They'll jus' put me in jail, an' I ain't doin' nothin' but set aroun'." (The Grapes of Wrath: 293)

The people in the encampment know about the riot included the Joad family. Ma so worries about Tom and Al but when they back to the tent, she is very happy. While, the policemen arrest Casy for the trouble. Tom tells Ma about the riot and Casy. Tom also says that they have to go from this place because tonight the policemen will burn the encampment. After dinner, they load the truck and wander again. They will look for a government camp, in south on 99 about twelve-fourteen miles at Weedpatch.

In the Hooverville camp, some problems arise as same as with the other places before, there is no work for them. Connie runs away from his wife Rose of Sharon and never come back until the last place where the stop. Also, there is a

fighting with a deputy. The Joads want to stay away from the problems so they move again to another place.

#### 3.1.1.6 The Government Camp

It is late when Tom Joad drives along a country road looking for the Government camp. There are few lights in the countryside. Only a sky glare behind shows the direction of Bakersfield. It's not too difficult for them to find the camp. They are lucky because there's still a place to stay in the camp and they stay in a place named Sanitary Unit. This is the best place to stay for the Joads along the journey because here there are toilets, showers, and wash tubs. They feel so happy for that. There is no cops in this camp because the people elect their own cops.

The Joads have to report their arrival at this camp and Tom does it. Tom gets a lot of informations from the office that they have to obeyed by them if they want to stay in this camp. Here, there is a dance night every Saturday night and Tom love it.

"Well, the camp site costs a dollar a week, but you can work it out, carrying garbage, keeping thecamp clean-stuff like that."

"We'll work it out," said Tom.

.....  
The watchman settled himself back. "Works pretty nice. There's is five sanitary units. Each one elects a Central Committee man. Now that committee makes the laws. What they say goes. (The Grapes of Wrath: 316)

It is still dark when Tom awakes. A small clashing noise brings him up from sleep. He goes out from the place and walks around the camp. He meets a girl who is cooking frying bacon and baking bread. The girl stays with his husband Wilkie and an older man named Timothy Wallace. They are nice men and they ask Tom to have breakfast with them. After that, they want to go to work and they ask Tom to join them. Tom is very thankful to them because he really wants a job now. Along the way, they make a conversation but most of it about the Wallace. When they arrive at a farm, they meet the owner of the farm, Mr. Thomas and Timothy introduces Tom to him. Here, they are paid twenty-five cents for a day and that day they have to dig some ditches.

At the camp, Jim Rawley the camp manager drops by at the Joad's place and he meets Ma. He explains the situation of the camp that they have to keep it clean and nice. He also tells that the Ladies Committee will meet Ma this morning and it surprises her because they still in mess.

He sipped the coffee. "I guess the ladies'll be here to see you this morning."

"We ain't clean," Ma said. "They shouldn't be comin' till we get cleaned up a little. (The Grapes of Wrath: 336)

Pa, Al, and Uncle John are looking for a job by the truck. It moves along the beautiful roads, past orchards where the peaches are beginning to ripe, past vineyards with the clusters pale and green, under lines of walnut trees whose branches spread half across the road. At each entrance-gate, Al slows the truck,

and at each gate there is a sign: "No help wanted, No trespassing." They don't find a job that day so they back to the camp. Pa tells Ma that they have looked for the job but they don't find it yet. They just hope that Tom will get money from his work. Ma imagines if the men have work and they live here longer, it will be a good life. It will be nice for the family.

Ma nodded in wonder. "Wouldn't it be nice if the men- folks all got work?" she asked. "Them a-workin', an' a little money comin' in?" Her eyes wandered into space. "Them a-workin', an' us a-workin' here, an' all them nice people...." (The Grapes of Wrath: 353)

On Saturday morning, all the people are busy in preparing everything for the dance night tonight, especially the Entertainment Committee. They prepare the dancing platform and the guards at the gate included Tom. They have to make it good in order the people can enjoy the night. They don't want any troubles tonight, that's why they send the guards at the gate to watch all the guests. There are three young men are coming through the gate and they walk close together. The guard at the gate questions them and they answered and pass through. One of committee suspects them and asks the boys to look at them carefully. The people enjoy the night until a little riot occurs but the committee can handle it.

.... The three reached the square. And one of them said, "I'll dance with this here."

A blond boy look up in astonishment. "She's my partner." "Listen, you little son-of-a-bitch —"

Off in the darkness a shrill whistle sounded. The three were walled in now. And each one felt the grip of hands. And then the wall of men moved slowly off the platform. (The Grapes of Wrath: 379)

The Joads have been a month at the Government camp. Tom just has five days work and the rest of the men don't have work eventhought they have looked for it everywhere. Ma can't stay in this situation although they stay in a good place but the men don't get work along that time. Ma decides to move again and find another place where the men can get work.

Ma said, "Come on, roll out. We got to be on our way. Day's not far off." She raised the screechy shade of the lantern and lighted the wick. "Come on, all of you." (The Grapes of Wrath: 397)

Here, they have a nice life than the places where they stopped before. Tom has a job but just for a few days. They are happy to stay but it just for a while because there is no job and they can't live without it. So, they make a decision to leave the place and find a place where the work is.

The truck slowly over the big hump and into the road. Tom retraces the road that he driven before, past Weebpatch and west until he comes to 99, then go north on the great paved road, toward Bakersfield. It is growing light when he comes into the outskirts of the city.

#### **3.1.1.7 The Hooper Ranch**

The light morning traffic buzz by on the highway, and the sun grows warm and bright. A wind blows in puffs from the southwest, and the mountains on the both sides of the great valley are indistinct in a pearly mist.

Tom is pumping at the tire when a roadster, coming from the north stop in other side of the road. A man gets off from the car and greets Tom. This man is looking fruit pickers to pick peaches at the Hooper Ranch and he offers this job to Joads. They accept it because they have looked for it for long time but they just get it now.

"We'd sure admire to get it," said Tom. "You tell us how to get there, an' will go a - lopin'."

"Well, you go on north to Pixley, that's thirty-five or six miles, and you turn east. Go about six miles. Ask anybody where the Hooper Ranch is. You'll find plenty of work there."

.....  
"Sure," said Tom. "An' we thank ya, mister. We need work awful bad." (The Grapes of Wrath: 402)

They go near to the place but far ahead the road is blocked with cars, and a line of white motorcycles is drawn up along the roadside. A State policeman step around the last parked car and Al pulled to stop. He asks the Joads' purpose come to the place.

.... "Where you going?"

Al said, "Fella said they was work pickin' peaches up this way."

"Want to work, do you?"

"Damn right," said Tom.

"O.K. Wait here a minute." He moved to the side of the road and called ahead. "One more." That's six cars ready. Better take this batch through. (The Grapes of Wrath: 405-406)

There are fifty little square, flat-roofed boxes, each with a door and a window, and the whole group in a square. A water tank stands high on one edge of the camp. A little grocery store stands on the other side. At the end of each row

of square houses stand two men armed with shotguns and wearing big silver stars pinned to their shirts.

The Joads get a house in the camp. Ma opens the door and steps inside followed by Rose of Sharon. The floor is splashed with grease. In the one room stand a rusty tin stove and nothing more and the stovepipe go up through the roof. The room smell sweat and grease. Meanwhile, the men unload the truck silently. Tom and Pa are carrying the mattresses into the house when a clerk appears. He wants to check down the Joads and gives information about their work.

"I want to get you checked down," he said. "How many of you going to work?"

Tom said, "They's four men. Is this here hard work?"

"Picking peaches," the clerk said. "Piece work. Give five cents a box."

.....

"Well, pick careful. No bruised fruit, no windfalls. Bruise your fruit an' we won't check 'em. There's some buckets." (The Grapes of Wrath: 408-409)

Unintentionally, Tom meets Casy at a place not far from the camp. Tom wonders about this camp, so walks out and looks a stream cut across the fields, and the highway crosses it on a small concrete bridge. Tom looks over the side of the bridge. In the bottom of the deep ravine, he sees a tent and a lantern is burning inside. Tom climbs a fence and moves down into the ravine through brush and dwarf willows and in the bottom, beside a tiny stream, he finds a trail. There is a man sits on a box in front of the tent.

"Evenin'," Tom said.



"Who are you?"

"Well- I guess, well- jus' goin' past."

"Know anybody here?"

"No. I tell you I was jus' goin' past."

A head stuck out of the tent. A voice said, "What's the matter?"

"Casy, Tom cried. Casy for Chris' sake, what you doin' here?" (The Grapes of Wrath: 421)

The old friends meet each other again. Tom tells Casy about the family, the work, and the journey when Casy doesn't along. In this group, Casy is considered as the leader of the group because he talks too much. Casy tells Tom about his experience along the time until he meets the folks with him now. They are busy in their conversation and suddenly a man cuts the conversation and says there is something wrong outside. They hear some folks coming from every which way. They decide to hide from them but it's too late.

They moved quietly along the edge of the stream. The black span was a cave before them. Casy bent over and moved through. Tom behind. Their feet slipped into the water. Thirty feet they moved, and their breathing echoed from the curved ceiling. Then they came out on the other side and straightened up.

A sharp call, "There they are!" Two flashlight beams fell on the men, caught them, blinded them. "Stand where you are." The voice came out of the darkness. "That's him. That shiny bastard. That's him." (The Grapes of Wrath: 426)

They are out of their hiding place and Casy tries to talk with them but it seems like they don't want to listen him. The heavy man swings him with the pick handle. Casy dodges down from the swing but it crashes beside of his head with a dull crunch of bone, and Casy falls on the ground. Casy is dead killed by the

heavy man. Tom knows that Casy was dead and he can't let this happen just like that. Suddenly, he hits the heavy man blows find the head, and the man sinks down. Tom escapes from the place and hide from them among vines and blackberry bushes for a moment and then crawls slowly over the edge of the irrigation ditch. Tom is lucky because he can get home safely.

In the morning, Ma is surprised when she looks Tom's face and asks about that. Then, Tom tells them about what happen last night. All day, Tom stays at home because Ma doesn't want everybodies know about him. In the night, the family are gather again at dinner time. Tom says to Ma that he has to go and find his own life but Ma doesn't agree with him and wants him to stay with the family.

Tom chuckled. "Well, this fella don't want no hangin', 'cause he'd do it again. An' same time, he don't aim to bring trouble down on his folks. Ma- I got to go."

Ma covered her mouth with her fingers and coughed to clear her throat. "You can't," she said. "They wouldn' be no way to hide out. You couldn' trus' nobody. But you can trus' us. We can hide you, an' we can see get to eat while your face gets well." (The Grapes of Wrath: 442)

In Hooper Ranch, they are lucky because they have a job as the fruit pickers but they are paid so little and that is make them so dissapointed. Here, Tom fights with a deputy when he helps Casy and it happens out of the camp. After seeing the situation that faced by Tom, Ma decides to out from the camp. Before that, they hide Tom between two mattresses on the truck. Pa, Al, and Uncle John load all the stuffs quickly. At that night, they move again to leave the camp.

### 3.1.1.8 The Boxcars

The Joads don't have a plan when they leave the camp, but they believe that they will get a job again. Al drives the truck through the cold night and suddenly he stops the truck on the side of the road because Ma orders him to stop. They have to talk about this next journey and have to make a plan for it.

Ma said, "Hammer on the back. Get Al to stop."

.....  
Ma said, "We got to figger what to do. Maybe we better keep on the back roads. Tom says so." "It's my face, Tom added. "Anybody'd know. Any cop'd know me."

"Well, which way you wana go? I figgered north. We been south."

"Yeah," said Tom, "but keep on back roads." (The Grapes of Wrath: 445)

Al turns right on a gravel road and goes on through the cotton plants. They drive on for twenty miles through the cotton, turning on the country roads. The road parallels with a bushy creek and turns over a concrete bridge and followed by the stream on the other side. Then, on the edge of the creek there is a long line of red boxcars, wheelless; a big sign on the edge of the road said, "Cotton Pitches Wanted." Al slows down the truck and the Joads are happy because they will get work again, so they stop at the place. This time Tom doesn't go along with them because he has to hide from the people and cops.

"How 'bout Tom?" Ma asked.

"Now you jus' forget me, Ma. I'll take me a blanket. You look out on the way back. They's a nice culvert. You can bring me some bread or potatoes, or mush, an' just leave it there. I'll come get it." (The Grapes of Wrath: 447)

There are twelve boxcars that stand end to end on a little flat beside the stream. There are two rows and six each and rooms for twenty-four families, one family in each end of each car. No windows, but the wide doors stand open. In some of the cars a canvas hang down in the center of the car, while in other only the position of the door makes the boundary. The Joads have one end room of an end car and it looks good for them to stay. They are lucky this time because many people come and have to live in tents.

The Joads had been lucky. They got in early enough to have a place in the boxcars. Now the tents of the late-comers filled the little flat, and those who had the boxcars were old-timers, and in a way aristocrats. (The Grapes of Wrath: 452)

The men work at the cotton fields as the pickers and they satisfy enough for the payment. They can spend their money in a store and get some good food for them. Ma always thinks about Tom and she doesn't forget to bring some food for him. Ma brings it by herself in order she can know Tom's condition.

.... She called softly, "Tom!" The figure stood still, so still, so low to the ground that it might have been a stump. She called again, "Tom, oh, Tom!" Then the figure moved.

"That you, Ma?"

"Right over here." She stood up and went to meet him.

"You shouldn' of come," he said.

"I got to see you, Tom. I got to talk to you." (The Grapes of Wrath: 459)

The Joads have a good neighbour, Wainwright family. Eventhough the Joads just arrived at the place but Al has met Aggie Wainwright and he falls in love

with her. Their parents bless their relationship and Al is very happy. These two families will have a party for Al and Aggie because they will get married.

"Well, me an' Aggie Wainwright, we figgers to get married, an' I'm gonna git a job in a garage, an' we'll have a rent' house for a while, an'-He looked up fiercely. "Well, we are, an' they ain't nobody can stop us!" (The Grapes of Wrath: 468)

In the next evening, hard rain falls until the next two days. All people around the place are worry about the situation because they live near a stream. It could be danger for the people especially for them who live in tents. At both ends of the camp, the water run near to the highway, but at the camp it loops down so the highway embankment surround the camp at the back and the stream close it on the front. Meanwhile, Pa and Uncle John see what happen down there and they worry about it. Pa has a plan to handle it.

.... And Pa said, "How's it look to you, John? Seems to me if that crick comes up, she'll flood us." Uncle John opened his mouth and rubbed his bristling chin. "Yeah," he said. "Might at that."

.....  
Pa drew a curved line in the air with his finger. "If we was all to get our shovels an' throw up a bank; I bet we could keep her out. On'y have to go from there down to there.

"Yeah," Uncle John agreed. "Might. Dunno if them other fella'd wanta. They maybe ruther more somewheres else." (The Grapes of Wrath: 483)

In the boxcar, Rose of Sharon feels bad. She lays on the mattress covered up and suddenly she cries sharply. Ma and Mrs. Wainwright come to her. They think that it's the time for her to have a baby.

"I think it's come," Ma said. "It's early."

.....  
"Did it kinda grab you all over-quick? Open up an' answer me." Rose of Sharon nodded weakly. Mrs. Wainwright turned to Ma. "Yep," she said. "It's come. Early, ya say?" (The Grapes of Wrath: 483)

All the men are busy build the bank to restrain the water flow but they fail. The stream break the bank and flood the camp. That's makes the men angry to Pa because it was Pa's idea to build the bank and if they don't do it they can go out from the place.

From outside came the sound of an angry voice. "I'm goin' in an' see the son-of-a-bitch myself." And then, just outside door, Al's voice, "Where you think you're goin'?"  
"Goin' in to see that bastard Joad."  
"No, you ain't What's the matter 'th you?"  
"If he didn't have that fool idear about the bank, we'd go out. Now our car is dead." (The Grapes of Wrath: 490)

The men can't go work anymore because of the rain and they run out of money. In the morning of the second day, the Joads just have boiled potatoes to eat. In the night they don't lie down for a long time. When the morning comes, the Joads decide to go at the dry place for a while but Al doesn't go along with them. Before it's dark, they arrive in a barn. It is dark inside but a little light comes in through the cracks between the boards. So, they stay here till the rain stop. They meet a father and his son. It seems like his father is sick.

.... "What's the matter 'th that fella?"  
The boy spoke in a croaking monotone. "Fust he was sick- but now he's starvin'."  
"What?"

"Starvin'. Got sick in the cotton. He ain't et for six days."

.....

... Got to have soup or milk. You folks got money to git milk?"

Ma said, "Hush. Don't worry. We'll figger somepin out." (The Grapes of Wrath: 500-501)

Ma tells Rose of Sharon what happen to the boy's father and Rose of Sharon knows what she has to do. She moves slowly to the corner and stands looking down at the wasted face. Then slowly she lays down beside the man.

.... Rose of Sharon loosened one side of the blanket and bared her breast. "You got to," she said. She squirmed closer and pulled his head close. "There!" she said. "There." (The Grapes of Wrath: 501)

Rose of Sharon does it as if the man is her baby because her baby was dead. She is happy with what she did to the man.

All the places that are presented by the author have the same problem that faced by the Joads that there is no work for them and eventhough they have it, it is not satisfy for them. That is why they always make a decision to move to another place to find the good one. Until the last place where they stop in the Boxcars, they can't find a good place to stay. They always have a reason why they have to keep moving from one place to other places. Also, they don't want involve with a problem so they keep staying away by out of the place. The situations of all the places also make them to consider if they want to stay.

### 3.1.2. The Time

The story of "The Grapes of Wrath" is set in North America in 1930s when the farmers of Oklahoma and other central states of the USA have a difficult time. It's about last May and June. It's time where the heat of the sun is stinging. The weather at that time causes the dryness everywhere, the land and the plants.

.... In the last part of May the sky grew pale and the clouds that had hung in high puffs for so long in the spring were dissipated. The sun flared down on the growing corn day after day until a line of brown spread along the edge of each green bayonet.

.....  
Then it was June, and the sun shone more fiercely. .... The air was thin and the sky more pale; and every day the earth paled. (The Grapes of Wrath: 1)

The using time which is used by the author along the Joads' journey in the novel "The Grapes of Wrath", that is, in the morning and at the night. The Joads start their first journey to California when they leave their native village, Oklahoma in the morning. It can be found in Tom's speaking when they are preparing the stuffs for the journey.

The light of dawn was a little sharper now. It paled the lanterns a little. (The Grapes of Wrath: 121)

.....  
And Tom shook himself free of the numbness. "Jesus Christ, it's near sunrise," he said loudly. "We got to get goin'." And the others came out of their numbness and moved toward the truck. (The Grapes of Wrath: 123)

Along the journey, The Joad family have to stop at some places to take a rest before they arrive in California. They continue the journey from the previous place



in the morning till the daylight across some countries and at night they stop. It is a hard and difficult journey that they never did before but this time they have to do that to find a work.

They are on the road for few days and after the tiring journey, they have to stop again. In the morning, they see a little encampment by a river. It's good for them because they really need to stop near water and rest. This is the first place they stop when they go into California.

"We got the desert," said Tom. "We got to get to the water and rest." The road parallel to the river, and it was well into the morning when the burning motor came to Needles where the river runs swiftly among the reeds. (The Grapes of Wrath: 221)

The Joads not have to live anylonger at one place because they have to get work. That is their main purpose to California. So, they move again to look for it. They across a desert once at night and in the morning they are in other place again. They stop at an encampment again when it's daylight.

They drove through in the morning glow, and the sun came up behind them, .... (The Grapes of Wrath: 250)

.....  
They had sat in the heat in front of the coroner's office in Bakersfield while Pa and Ma and Uncle John went in. (The Grapes of Wrath: 264)

The Joad family has a dream if they arrive in California. They will get work, a land, and a house to stay. It seems like the dreams are difficult to come true because along the journey the people always want to chase them away from the

place where they stay. People don't like them in California. Along the journey, they don't find a house to stay. It makes them worry because the winter will come.

.... "Winter's on the way. I jus' hope we can get some money 'fore it comes. Tent ain't gonna be nice in the winter."

.....  
"Tom," she said, "we gotta have a house in the winter. I tell ya we got to. ...." (The Grapes of Wrath: 400)

The journey is continued to the other place again to Hooper Ranch. They drive to this place in the morning after the night they leave Government camp. They are lucky because in Hooper Ranch they get work for a while.

They drove on through the sunny morning fields. (The Grapes of Wrath: 403)

.....  
The sun moved up toward noon and the shadows of the truck grew lean and moved in under the wheels. (The Grapes of Wrath: 405)

Besides morning, the author adopts the night as the setting time. The night is time for resting but for the Joads sometimes it's the time for the journey. From the Joads first journey, they have to stop at a ditch for resting.

Tom said, "I think we better stop 'fore the sun goes down. Al got to build that thing on the top. Sun'll kill the folks up there." (The Grapes of Wrath: 145)

They don't stay anylonger here because they have to reach California as soon as possible to find a work. So, they leave the ditch and on the road again. When the night comes, they find a place to spend the night and live in a tent.

.... Cooking for the night was over, but the coals of the campfires still glowed on the ground by the camping places. (The Grapes of Wrath:

204)

As usual, they have to move again because they have problem with the cops. They will burn the place at night. So, that night the Joads leave the place and plan to across a desert.

".... An' you Winfiel'. You tell the Wilsons we're gonna get rollin' soon as we can." (The Grapes of Wrath: 238)

.....  
They were silent at his words; then Tom said, "Cop says he'll run us in if we're here tomorra." (The Grapes of Wrath: 239)

They succeed in crossing the desert at night. It's the tiring time for them along the night and have to find a place to stop when the sunrise. They find a place to stay called: Hooverville but have to leave it early because there is something happen here, a fight. Ma so worries about Tom if he breaks his parole so they move again at night to unknown place. They arrive at a place called Government camp at that night.

Tom drove down the long dark row of tents. In the sanitary building a low light burned.

.....  
".... The camp committee'll call on you in the morning and get you fixed up." (The Grapes of Wrath: 315)

They have lived at Government camp for a month and have a nice life, but have to leave again because they don't get work here. They have to find it. The Joads decide to move again and do it at night when all the people are sleeping.

IT WAS STILL DARK when Ma roused her camp. The low night lights shone through the open doors of the sanitary units. From the

tents along the road came the assorted snores of the campers. (The Grapes of Wrath: 397)

The Joads' last night journey is when they leave the Hooper Ranch. They have a big problem about Tom so they have to hide him and out of the place. Their last journey is to the boxcars and this is the last place for them to stay in the novel.

"Come that time, you can," said Ma. "Roust up, Al. It's dark enough." (The Grapes of Wrath: 442)

.....  
The night air was cold with the first sting of frost. Beside the road the leaves were beginning to drop from the fruit trees. (The Grapes of Wrath: 444)

### 3.1.3 The Social

In this part, the writer will present three families who are being friend to the Joads along the journey. They are in three different places, that is, in a ditch, in Hooverville, and the last place is in the boxcars.

#### 3.1.3.1 Wilson Family

The Joad family meet the Wilsons in a ditch where some folks are camping here and they stop in this place at night. At first, the Joads meet Mr. Wilson, a lean man who give the permission for the Joads to camp in the ditch eventhough he doesn't own it.

The lean man looked puzzled. "We don't own it," he said. "We on'y stopped here 'cause this goddamn ol' trap wouldn' go no further." Tom insisted. "Anyways you're here an' we ain't. You got a right to

say if you wan' neighbors or not.

.... The lean face broke into a smile. "Why, sure, come on off the road. Proud to have ya." (The Grapes of Wrath: 146)

Mr. Wilson introduces her wife Sairy to the Joad family. At that time, Sairy feels no good when she meets them. She is small and shuddering and has a soft voice. Sairy looks in bad condition but she is a nice lady.

...- a face wrinkled as a drief leaf and eyes that seemed to flame in her face, black eyes that seemed to look out of a well of horror. ..., and the hand holding onto canvas was a skeleton covered with wrinkled skin.

.... "Tell 'em welcome," she said. "Tell 'em good an' welcome." (The Grapes of Wrath: 146-147)

The Wilsons and the Joads look so close even they just met in the place. Mr. Ivy Wilson and the Joad's men have a conversation to know each other. While, Sairy helps Grampa who is sick and weak to her tent and lay him down on a mattress to take a rest. The Joads so thankful for what the Wilsons do to Grampa at the first time they arrive at the encampment. They are a nice and good family.

Pa called, "Mr. Wilson!" The man scuffed near and squatted down, and Sairy came and stood beside him. Pa said, "We're thankful to you folks."

"We're proud to help," said Wilson.

"We're beholden to you," said Pa.

"There's no beholden in a time of dying," said Wilson, and Sairy echoed him, "Never no beholden." (The Grapes of Wrath: 152)

Grampa's condition is worse and it causes him die. The Joads have not enough money to bury Grampa formally. So, they bury him around the place with the aid of the Wilsons. Mr. Wilson helps the man digging a hole for the dead body



and Sairy Wilson helps Ma in preparing everything for Grampa.

"I was gonna wash Grampa all over," said Ma, "but he got no other clo'es to put on. An' 'course your guilt's spoilt. Can't never get a smell a death from a guilt. I seen a dog growl an' shake at a mattress my ma died on, an' that was two years later. Will drop 'im in your guilt. We'll make it up to you. We got a guilt for you."

Sairy said, "You shouldn't talk like that. We're proud to help. I ain't felt so — safe in a long time. People needs — to help. (The Grapes of Wrath: 154)

The Joads take the Wilsons with them continue the journey and the Wilsons are happy to have the Joads. They stop twice, in a small wooden house and a river. From the river, the Joads will move again but this time Ivy and Sairy don't go along with them because Sairy's condition is bad. The Joads are sad because Wilson family refuse to go with them and decide to stay for while in the encampment by a river. They are a good family for the Joads.

Wilson walked near for the last words. "We can't go, folks," he said. "Sairy's done up. She got to res'. She ain't gonna git across that desert alive."

They were silent at his words; then Tom said, "Cop says he'll run us in if we're here tomorra."

Wilson shook his head. His eyes were glazed with worry, and a paleness showed through his dark skin. "Jus' hafta do 'er, then. Sairy can't go. If they jail us, why, they'll hafta jail us. She got to res' an' get strong." (The Grapes of Wrath: 239)

The Joad family keep on moving from the place to other place without Ivy and Sairy Wilson again.

### 3.1.3.2 Wallace Family

At the other place called Government camp where the Joad family stop, Tom meets Wallace family. When Tom awakes up in the morning, he meet a girl who is cooking bacon and bread. This girl stays with her husband Wilkie Wallace. There is an older man that stay with them, Wilkie's father Timothy Wallace. They look nice to Tom when he meets them in the morning.

"Mornin'," the older man said, and his face was neither friendly nor unfriendly.

"Mornin'," said Tom.

And, "Momin'," said the younger man. (The Grapes of Wrath: 319-320)

They offer him to have breakfast with them and Tom accepts it. While they eat, Tom and the Wallace men have a conversation about work and to know each other. After breakfast, it's time for them to work. They work not far from the camp. They ask Tom to go with them if he wants to. Tom accepts the offer because he really needs a work whatever it is.

"Got to git goin'," the older man said.

The younger turned to Tom. "Lookie," he said. "We're layin' some pipe. F you want to walk over with us, maybe we could get you on."

Tom said, "Well, that's mighty nice of you. An' I sure thank ya for the breakfast."

"Glad to have you," the older man said. "We'll try to git you workin' if you want." (The Grapes of Wrath: 321)

Tom is lucky because he can get work at Mr. Thomas' farm. They are paid only twenty-five cents an hour and Tom is happy for that eventhough it's just a

small money for them. Ma is happy that day because Tom has work and that's mean he will bring money for them. Ma is very thankful to Wallace family for that.

.... "They's things you know," she said. "They's stuff you're sure of. Tom's got work, an' he'll come in this evenin'. That's true." She smiled in satis faction. "Ain't he a fine boy!" she said. "Ain't he a good boy!" (The Grapes of Wrath :359)

The Joads live a month in this camp and Tom just work five days with Wilkie and Timothy Wallace.

### 3.1.3.3 Wainwright Family

The Joad family meet the other family when they stop at a place where there are twelve boxcars beside a stream. The Joads stay with Wainright family in a boxcar because the boxcar is provided for two families. The Wainright have a girl named Aggie and Al falls in love with her. Both of their parents agree with the relationship and they plan that there will be a marriage for them. They are happy for Al and Aggie.

"Why, it's news!" Ma cried. "We're gonna have a little party 'count an Al an' Aggie Wainwright is gonna get married." (The Grapes of Wrath: 469)

These families are close because the Wainwright family are kind to them. They go work together to pick cotton. They have to work hard to get money for their needs.

A light sprang up in the other end of the car. And there came the



sound of teh breaking of twigs from the Wainwright end. "Mis' Joad," came the call. "We're gettin' ready. We'll be ready."  
Al grumbled, "What we got to be up so early for?" Ain't much cotton lef. Got to be there 'fore she's picked." Ma rushed them dressed, rushed the breakfast into them. "Come on, drink your coffee," she said. "Got to start." (The Grapes of Wrath: 471)

Mrs. Wainwright is a nice lady because she always ready to help the Joads if they need it. It is proved when they just arrived from work, she cares about Rose of Sharon as Ma. They take her and lay her down on a mattress, think that the time is come for her to have a baby.

Rose of Sharon lay still on a mattress. She let them take off her shoes and rub her feet. Mrs. Wainwright bent over her. "You got pain?" she demanded.

"No. Jus' don' feel good. Jus' feel bad."

"I got pain killer an' salts," Mrs. Wainwright said. "You're welcome to 'em if you want 'em. Perfec'ly welcome." (The Grapes of Wrath: 476)

It's time for Rose of Sharon to have a baby. Ma and Mrs. Wainwright helps her but it fails, the baby is dead. Mrs. Wainwright doesn't care about herself but she cares to other people that need her help. Ma so thankfuls to her for what she has done to them especially to Rose of Sharon.

.... Mrs. Wainwright came from the stove and looked down at Rose of Sharon. "Dawn's a-comin' soon ma'am. Whyn't you git some sleep? I'll set with her."

"No," Ma said. "I ain't tar'd."

"In a pig's eye," said Mrs. Wainwright. "Come on, you lay down awhile."

Ma fanned the air slowly with her cardboard. "You been frien'ly," she said. "We thank you."

The stout woman smiled. "No need to thank. Everybody's in the same wagon. S'pose we was down. You'd give us a han'." (The Grapes of

Wrath: 491)

The rain falls hard and it causes the flood at the encampment. The Joads except Al have to move for a while at a dry place. They have to leave the Wainwrights momentary until the flood down. They find a barn and live there.

The social setting above shows a good relationship between the Joads and the other families that they meet in the place where they stop. As an society, they always want to help the others who have a problem and solve it together.

### 3.2 The Characters

The characters in Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath" will be divided into major characters and minor characters. The novel presents the Joad family and Jim Casy as the characters who make a journey from their land in Oklahoma to California.

#### 3.2.1 Major Characters

##### 3.2.1.1 Tom Joad

Tom Joad is an ex-convict. He has killed a man by a shovel in a fighting in a dance party. Tom has to be in jail named McAlester for seven years but he gets a parole after four years in jail.

"I'd do what I done-again," said Joad. "I killed a guy in a fight. We was drunk at a dance. He got a knife in me, an' I killed him with a

shovel that was layin' there. Knocked his head plumb to squash." (The Grapes of Wrath: 26)

We meet Tom in the first scene when he looks for a car to ride in to his village in Oklahoma. He has to meet his family after four years they never met each other. He gets a ride in a truck. He is not over thirty. His eyes are very dark brown and there is a hint of brown pigment in his eyeballs. His cheek bones are high and wide, and strong deep lines cut down his cheeks, in curves beside his mouth. His upper lips stretched to cover them. Tom's hands are hard, with broad fingers and nails as thick and ridged as little clam shells. Tom's clothes are new, all of them, cheap and new. The cap, trousers, shirt, coat, and the shoes. The coat is too big and trousers too short for Tom who is tall.

When he arrives at his village, he meets Jim Casy a preacher. Tom is happy to meet him on his way home. They are busy talking about themselves and their experiences after a long time they never met. Tom tells Casy his wish to meet his family and with Casy, they go looking for them. when they arrive at The Joad's house, nobody there. Tom is so sad because he doesn't meet the family.

They moved over the curving top of the hill and saw the Joad place below them. And Joad stopped. "It ain't the same," he said. "Looka that house. Somepin's happened. They ain't nobody there." The two stood and stared at the little cluster of buildings. (The Grapes of Wrath: 31)

They continue to Uncle John's house about eight miles where the Joads are. They get the information from their old friend Muley Graves. When they get at

Uncle John's house, Tom is surprised when he sees a truck with all the stuffs on it. It seems like the family are ready to go somewhere. Tom surprises the family and they are very happy to have Tom back home again because they have a plan to California. So, Tom can go with them and he asks Casy to go along with the family.

.... "Tommy," he said, "we are goin' to California. But we was gonna write you a letter an' tell you." And he said, incredulously. "But you're back. You can go with us. You can go!" The lid of a coffee pot slammed in the house. Old Tom looked over his shoulder. "Le's surprise 'em," he said, and his eyes shone with excitement. (The Grapes of Wrath: 77)

Along the journey, they have to stop and some places. Tom becomes a hard man in some certain places because of the situation at that time. When they get at gas pumps, a stout man serves them but the man makes Tom angry because he keeps saying "I don't know what the country's comin' to".

Tom broke in irritably, "Well, you ain't never gonna know. Casy tries to tell ya an' you jest ast the same thing over. I seen fellas like you before. You ain't askin' nothin'; you're jus' singin' a kinda song. 'What we comin' to?' You don't wanta know. Country's movin' aroun', goin' places. They's folks dyin' all aroun'. Maybe you'll die pretty soon, but you won't know nothin'. Just sing yourself to sleep with a song—'What we comin' to?' (The Grapes of Wrath: 138-139)

On the other situation, when the Joads leave Hooverville, Tom drives them to the south looking for another place to stay.

Ma asked timidly, "Where we goin', Tom?"  
"Goin' south," he said. "We couldn' let them bastards push us aroun'. We couldn'. Try to get aroun' the town 'thout goin' through it."

"Yeah, but where we goin'?" Pa spoke for the first time. "That's what I want to know."

"Gonna look for that gov'ment camp," Tom said. "A fella said they don't let know deputies in there. Ma—I got to get away from 'em. I'm scairt I'll kill one." (The Grapes of Wrath: 310)

Tom has involved in two fightings in different places in Hooverville and in Hooper Ranch. He has to do that to help his friends Floyd and Casy out of their problems. Here, he shows us his tolerance even though it's so dangerous for him because he can break his parole and could be in jail again.

Tom looked slowly up at Floyd's hands, and he saw the strings at the wrists standing out under the skin. Tom's own hands came up, and his thumbs hooked over his belt.

.....

.... The deputy staggered and Tom put out his foot for him to trip over. The deputy fell heavily and rolled, reaching for his gun. (The Grapes of Wrath: 292)

Tom is so sad because his best friend Jim Casy is killed by a deputy. As a friend Tom won't let it happen to Casy but there is nothing he can do. He just fight with the man who kill Casy and after that he runs away because he doesn't want to be caught by the cops.

Tom leaped silently. He wrenched the club free. The first time he knew he had missed and struck a shoulder, but the second time his crushing blow found the head, and as the heavy man sank down, three more blows found his head.

.... He bent low and ran over the cultivated earth; the clods slipped and rolled under feet. (The Grapes of Wrath: 427)

Tom is also good about car with Al. Along the journey the truck has some problems and have to repair it to continue the trip. We can see it in the quotation

below:

"O.K., Al. Turn her over," he said. Al got into the car and stepped on the starter. The motor caught with a roar. Blue smoke poured from the exhaust pipe. "Throttle down!" Tom shouted. "She'll burn oil till that wire goes. Gettin' thinner now." And as the motor turned over, he listened carefully. "Put up the spark an' let her idle." He listened again. "O.K., Al. Turn her off. I think we done her."  
"You make a darn good mechanic," Al said.  
"Why not? I worked in the shop a year. We'll take her good an' slow for a couple hundred miles. Give her a chance to work in." (The Grapes of Wrath: 202)

The Joads have traveled at some places but they didn't get a work. So, when a man offers them to pick peaches, Tom accepts it even though they never picked it. He is concern about his family because they don't get work for a long time. So, he accepts everything to get a work.

They walked to the end of the ditch. Tom took off his coat and dropped it on the dirt pile. He pushed up his cap and stepped into the ditch. .... (The Grapes of Wrath: 327)

.....  
"Can you pick peaches?"

"We never done it," Pa said.

"We can do anything," Tom said hurriedly. "We can pick anything there is." (The Grapes of Wrath: 402)

### 3.2.1.2 Pa Joad

Pa Joad is a tenant farmer in Oklahoma like the other men there. All of these tenant men have to move to California and so do the Joads.

Pa Joad wears a black, dirty slouch hat and a blue work shirt over which is a buttonless vest. His jeans are held up by a wide harness-leather belt with a big

square brass buckle. The shoes are cracked and the soles swollen and boat-shaped from years of sun and wet and dust. The sleeves of his shirt are tight on his forearms, held down by the bulging powerful muscles. Stomach and hips are lean, and his legs short, heavy, and strong. He has beard on his face and the skin is as brown as meerschaum. His eyes are brown and his lips are thin and red.

Pa Joad is the head of his family should know and arrange what they have to do along the journey but it seems like Ma takes over it. Everything is told by Ma and it makes Pa Joad dissapointed because as the head of the family he and all of the family just follow Ma words. It happens in Government camp and Hooper Ranch where Ma makes all decisions to go.

Pa sniffed. "Seems like times is changes," he said sarcastically. "Time was when a man said what we'd do. Seems like women is tellin' now. Seems like it's purty near time to get out a stick." (The Grapes of wrath: 388)

.....  
Pa complained, "Seems like the man ain't got no say no more. She's jus' a heller. Come time we get settled down, I'm a-gonna smack her." (The Grapes of Wrath: 442)

Pa is a patient man. He is never angry to the family along the journey especially to Ma. There are certain occasions where Pa suppose to be angry but he doesn't show it. He just say something to them and never showed his anger. We can see it when Tom and Al want to repair Mr. Wilson's car. Tom suggests to the family to find a place to stay but Ma refuses it and becomes angry but Pa Joad just stays calm.

The whole group watched the revolt. They watched Pa, waiting for him to break into fury. They watched his lax hands to see the fists form. And Pa's anger did not rise, and his hands hung limply at his sides. And in a moment the group knew that Ma had won. And Ma knew it too. (The Grapes of Wrath: 185)

Pa Joad is a good and serious worker when they lived in Oklahoma. So, when the Joads go to California and don't find a work like they want, Pa is very dissatisfied even though they have looked for it everywhere but they get nothing.

He released his lip and said softly, "We been a-look-in', Ma. Been walkin' out sence we can't use the gas no more. Been goin' in ever' gate, walkin' up to ever' house, even when we knowed they wasn't gonna be nothin'. Puts a weigh on ya. Goin' out lookin' for somepin you know you ain't gonna find." (The Grapes of Wrath: 386)

As a father, Pa Joad always cares about his children. When Noah wants to wonder off, Pa blames himself for that and when Rose of Sharon is going to have a baby, several times he comes to see her condition.

"Well, we ain't. We got to go, Pa," Tom said, "Noah, ain't a-goin'. He walked on down the river."

"Ain't goin'? What the hell's the matter with him?" And then Pa caught himself. "My fault," he said miserably. "That boy's all my fault." (The Grapes of Wrath: 239)

.....  
For a long time the screams continued from the car, and at last they were still.

Pa said, "Ma'd call me if it was bore." He went shoveling the mud sullenly. (The Grapes of Wrath: 487)

### 3.2.1.3 Ma Joad

We meet Ma Joad is cooking in the kitchen at Uncle John's house. She is a good cook for the family. Ma Joad is heavy but not fat, thick with child-bearing



and work. She wears a loose Mother Hubbard of gray cloth but the colour is dim. The dress comes down to her ankles, and her strong, broad, bare feet moves quickly and deftly over the floor. Her thin steel-gray hair is gathered in a sporse wispy knot at the back of her head. Her strong arms are bare to the elbow, and her hands are chubby and delicate, like those of a plumb little girl. Her full face is not soft and her eyes seem to have experience all possible tragedy and to have mount pain and suffering.

She feels so happy when her son Tom back home again and holds him tight. Ma doesn't believe that her son will back home at the time they are going to California.

She looked up pleasantly from the frying pan. And then her hand sank slowly to her side and the fork clattered to the wooden floor. Her eyes opened wide, and the pupils dilated. She breathed heavily through her open mouth. She closed her eyes. "Thank God," she said. "Oh, thank God!" and suddenly her face was worried. "Tommy, you ain't wanted? You didn't bust loose?"

"No, Ma. Parole. I got the papers here." He touched his breast. (The Grapes of Wrath: 80)

Ma Joad is a good cook for the family. Along the journey to California, they stop at some places and Ma always ready to cook the meal for the family. She always chooses the meal, if the family have enough money she can cook the good food but if they have less money she prepares whatever they have. She always wants the good food the family but it depends on the money that they have.

WHEN THE PORK and potatoes were done the families sat about on the ground and ate, and they were quiet staring into the fire. Wilson, tearing a slab of meat with his teeth, sighed with contentment. "Nice

eatin' pig," he said. (The Grapes of Wrath: 159)

Ma is not a weak woman. She becomes a hard woman when they make the journey. In some occasions she looks hard to the family because she has to do that caused by the situations where they are at that time.

Ma waved the jack handle. "S'pose we was camped, and you went on by. S'pose we got on through, how'd we know where to leave the word, an' how'd you know where to ask?" She said, "...." (The Grapes of Wrath: 185)

.....  
Ma's face blackened withy anger. She got slowly to her feet. She stooped to the utensil box and picked out the iron skillet. "Mister," she said, "you got a tin button an' a gun. Where I come from, we keep you voice down." She advanced on him with the skillet. .... (The Grapes of Wrath: 235)

Ma Joad is also a nice lady and cares about herself. It happens when the Joads live in the Government camp. The Ladies Committee want to visit her so she has to look clean and neat.

"We're the committee," the big woman said. "Ladies Committee of Sanitary Unit Number Four. We got your name in the office."  
Ma flustered, "We ain't in very good shape yet. I'd be proud to have you ladies come an' set while I make up some coffee." (The Grapes of Wrath: 345)

Ma Joad looks like take over Pa's position as the head of the family. It shouldn't be like that but it happens. In the journey, Ma always make the decision if they have to stop or leave from the place where they are staying.

Ma had been silent for a long time. "Maybe we better fin' a place to stop 'fore sunset," she said "I got to get some pork a-boilin' an' some bread made. That takes time." (The Grapes of Wrath: 145)

.....  
Ma plunged the dish into the bucket. "We'll go in the mornin'," she said. (The Grapes of Wrath: 388)

Ma Joad cares a lot about the family especially the children. Along the journey, Ma always keeps the unity of the family. She won't let the family separate but the reality is the opposite of her wish. Grampa and Granma are died on the way, Noah wonders off, and Connie runs away from his wife Rose of Sharon. Their going make Ma feels so sad. So, when Tom tells her that he wants to go away because he just has a fight, Ma holds him to stay.

Ma was silent a long time. "Family's fallin' a part," she said. "I don't know. Seems like I can't think no more. I jus' can't think. They's too much." (The Grapes of Wrath: 237)

.....  
She got to her feet. "You ain't goin'. We're a-takin' you. .... (The Grapes of Wrath: 442)

#### 3.2.1.4 Rose of Sharon

Rose of Sharon is Tom's sister who married with Connie Rivers. When Tom meets her, she is pregnant about five months. Her hair is braided and wrapped around her head, and she has a round soft face and plump body, full soft breasts and stomach, hard hips and buttocks her whole body has become demure and serious. Her whole thought and action are directed on baby.

She goes along in the family's journey. Along the trip, she is always near her husband Connie and she is very happy because Connie cares for her so much.

Over by the water hose, Connie and Rose of Sharon stood together, talking secretly. Connie washed the tin cup and felt the water with his finger before he filled the cup again. Rose of Sharon watched the cars go by on the highway. Connie held out the cup to her. "This water ain't cool, but it's wet," he said. (The Grapes of Wrath: 140)

When Joads live in Government camp, there is a lady talks to Rose of Sharon about a girl who was pregnant and did a hug-danced and after that her baby was dead. Rose of Sharon is very influenced by the story and she is so afraid if it happens to her. She also did the hug-danced when she was in Sallisaw. She is afraid if her baby die.

Her eyes blinded with tears. "But I done it," she cried. "I hug-danced. I didn't tell her. I done it in Sallisaw. Me an' Connie."

"Don't worry," he said.

"She says I'll drop the baby." (The Grapes of Wrath: 343)

Rose of Sharon will be a mother for her baby and she cares about it so much. Along the journey, the family don't get good food enough to eat. Rose of Sharon so worries about that and she also doesn't get enough milk to drink and the family don't get a house to stay yet. Rose of Sharon really needs all the stuffs for the baby but it is not fulfilled in their trip.

She said fiercely, "We got to have a house 'fore the baby comes. We ain't gonna have this baby in no tent." (The Grapes of Wrath: 278)

.....  
"What da I care?" she cried. "That lady tol' me. She says what sin's gonna do. She tol' me. What chance I got to have a nice baby? Connie's gone an' I ain't gettin' good food. I ain't gettin' milk." Her voice rose hysterically. "...." (The Grapes of Wrath: 435)

Rose of Sharon is so sad and dissapointed because her husband Connie leaves

her without saying anything to her. She really needs him in her situation like that. She knows that Connie is dissapointed with the trip because they don't get a house and work yet. She always wants Connie back to her.

Rose of Sharon said sullenly, "I don't feel good: I wisht Connie would come. I don't feel like doin' nothin' 'thout Connie." (The Grapes of Wrath: 334)

#### 3.2.1.5 Jim Casy

Jim Casy is an ex-preacher. When he meets Tom on the way, he is not a preacher no more. In the past, he used to howl out the name of Jesus to glory. He used to get an irrigation ditch so squirming full of repented sinners. Now, he just and not to howl again everywhere. Casy seems happy because he is not a preacher again and live alone. He is happy with the Joad Family and follows their trip to California.

The preacher laughed softly. "You know," he said, "it's a nice thing not bein' a preacher no more. Nobody use' ta tells stories when I was there, or if they did I couldn' laugh. An' I couldn' cuss. Now I cuss all I want, any time I want, an' it does a fella good to cuss if you wants to. (The Grapes of Wrath: 75)

Jim Casy is a good man. He always helps who needs it. He helps the Joads when Grampa is dying when they are in an encampment in a ditch. He has to get in jail because he helps Floyd in a fighting and he blamed for this. Casy also helps Uncle John out of his problems because of the death of his wife.

Pa finished breaking the boxes. He came near to Tom. "Casy-he was a

good man. What'd he wanta mess with that stuff for?"

.....  
"Yeah! Pa. You see? Casy was still a-good man. Goddamn it. I can't get outa my head. ..." He covered his eyes with his hand. (The Grapes of Wrath:431)

In California, thousand people including the Joads are looking for work. There are many people starving and have no work and if they have one they are paid just a little. It is not enough to fulfill their needs in the country like California. The people in California don't want these tenant men to live in their country. Casy realizes what happens to these people. When he gets out of the jail, he leads some people in a strike because he cares about the situation at that time.

"I seen," Casy agreed. "They's a army of us without no harness." He bowed his head and ran his extended hand slowly up his forehead and into his hair. "All along I seen it," he said. "Ever'place we stopped I seen it. Folks hungry for side-meat, an' when they get it, they ain't fed. An' when they'd get so hungry they couldn' stan' it no more, why, they'd ast me to pray for 'em, an' sometimes I done it." (The Grapes of Wrath: 275)

Jim Casy has a bad destiny when he leads the strike. He is killed by deputy because of the strike. The Joads are sad when they hear this news. Now, the Joads wonder without him anymore.

### 3.2.1.6 Al

Al is Tom's brother and he is a growing up. He is surprised when Tom comes back home. His boasting face changed, and admiration and veneration shine in his eyes. His stiff jeans, with the buttons turned up eight inches to show his heeled

boots, and his three-inch belt with copper figures on it. His red arm bands on his blue shirt and the rakish angle of his Stetson hat could not build him up to his brother's stature.

Al has a skill in repairing car. Along the journey, Al becomes the soul of the car. Al is inclined to work at a place that have relation with cars.

"Sure," said Al. "I like to get a job in a garage if they's any jobs. Tha's what I realy like. An' get me a little ol' cut-down Ford. ...." (The Grapes of Wrath: 337)

.....  
The four Joads took their buckets and went into the orchard. "They don't waste no time," Tom said.

"Christ Awmighty," Al said. "I ruther work in a garage." (The Grapes of Wrath: 409)

Along the journey, the truck has some problems on the way. The Joad family is lucky because they have Al and also Tom who can repair it. They don't have to spend much money for the truck because Al and Tom can handle it. So, they can keep moving from one place to other place. Al so cares about the car and he has skill for that.

Al broke in. "I got a tankful a gas in the truck. I didn' let nobody get into that." (The Grapes of Wrath: 387)

.....  
Al said, "I wisht we had a spare. We got to get us a spare, Tom, on a rim an' allpumped up. Then we can fix a puncture at night." (The Grapes of Wrath: 401)

Al is a growing boy. In his age, boys always want to introduce himself to a girl. They are interested with girls so they want to approach the girls. That happens

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Al said, "I wisht we had a spare. We got to get us a spare, Tom, on a rim an' allpumped up. Then we can fix a puncture at night." (The Grapes of Wrath: 401)

Al is a growing boy. In his age, boys always want to introduce himself to a girl. They are interested with girls so they want to approach the girls. That happens





to Al and he gets a chance when they live in Government camp, there is a dance party at Saturday night. At last, he finds a girl named Aggie Wainwright who will be his wife when they stop at the last place the boxcars.

In a few moments a blond girl walked near; she was pretty and sharp-featured. She sat down in the grass beside him and did not speak. Al put his hand on her waist and walked his fingers around.  
"Don't," she said. "You tickle."

.....  
"You promised." He walked his fingers around farther. "Git away," she cried. "You said we was."

"Well, sure we are." (The Grapes of Wrath: 392)

Al is a responsible man too. Eventhough he and Aggie don't get married yet but he won't let her alone. When his family want to look for a dry place, Al keeps staying in the boxcar. Also, he wants to watch the car because it has broken because of the rain.

Al said, "Ma, I ain't goin'."

"Why not?"

"Well—Aggie—why, her an' me—"

Ma smiled. "Course," she said. "You stay here, Al. Take care of the stuff. ...." (The Grapes of Wrath: 497)

### 3.2.2 Minor Characters

#### 3.2.2.1 Uncle John

Uncle John is a lonely man and a celibate. He has a thin strong body and he is not over fifty years old. Now, he joins the Joad family and goes along with them to California. He follows them till the last place they stop in the boxcars.

Uncle John is always haunted by his fault to his wife. He blames himself for the death of his wife because he didn't help her when she was sick. He never stopped blaming himself and feels sin for that.

"Well-see-I was married-fine, good girl. An' one night she got a pain in her stomach. An' she says, 'You better get a doctor.' An'I says, 'Hell, you jus' et too much.'" .... "She gave me a look. An' she groaned all night, an' she died the next afternoon." .... "You see," John went on, "I kil't her. An' sence then I tried to make it up-mos'ly to kids. An' I tried to be good, an' I can't. I get drunk, an' I go wild." (The Grapes of Wrath: 247)

In the one occasion, Uncle John gets drunk. He always drinks when he feels bad. After that he realizes and feels sorry to himself.

Uncle John raised the pint again and the whisky gurgled. He shook the bootle. It was empty. "No more," he said. "Wanta die so bad. Wanta die awful. Die a little bit. Got to. Like sleepin'. Die a little bit. So tar'd. Tar'd. Maybe-don' wake no more." His voice crooned off. "Gonna wear a crown-a golden crown." (The Grapes of Wrath: 305)

### 3.2.2.2 Connie Rivers

Connie is Rose of Sharon's husband and he is just nineteen years old. He has a sharp-faced, lean young man. His pale blue eyes are sometimes dangerous and sometimes kind, and sometimes frighten. Connie is a good hard worker and would make a good husband. He drinks enough but not too much. He also fights if it required of him and never boasted. Connie is proud and fearful of Rose of Sharon. Whenever he could, he always wants to be near his wife, puts a hand on her or stands close to her.

Connie is an independent man because he has a responsibility to his family. He also joins the Joads to California but he has a plan to find a work for himself. He doesn't want to stay with the Joads all the time and he will get a house for his family. He tells all his wishes to his wife and she is very happy.

Connie sighed, "Maybe-after." They both knew what he meant. "An' if they's plenty work in California, we'll git our own car. But them"-he indicated the disappearing Zephyr-"them kind costs as much as a good size house. I ruther have the house." (The Grapes of Wrath: 141)

Along the journey, the Joads don't get a work and that makes Connie dissappointed. He thinks that it might be good for him to back home and studies about something so he can gets work and money. He feels sorry for himself and his wife Rose of Sharon who is pregnant.

Connie's eyes were sullen. "If I'd of knowed it would be like this I wouldn' of came. I'd a studied nights 'bout tractors back home an' got me a three-dollar job. Fella can live awful nice on three dollars a day, an' go to the pitcher show ever' night, too." (The Grapes of Wrath: 277)

When the Joad family stop at Hooverville, Connie dissapears. Nobody knows about him because he doesn't say anything before he leaves them all.

Rose of Sharon demanded, "You seen Connie?"  
"Yeah," said Al. "Way to hell an' gone up the river. He's goin' south."  
"Was-was he goin' away?"  
"I don' know." (The Grapes of Wrath: 301)

### 3.2.2.3 Noah

Noah is the oldest son of Joad family and he doesn't talk too much. He is

never angry in his life. He is so slow in everything so people think that he is stupid but he is not. He has a broad face, eyes too far apart, and long fragile jaw. He is tall and strange and who is walking always with a wondering look on his face, calm and puzzled. He has no skill about car like Al and Tom.

When Grampa died, he is not so sad like the other just feels the same when Grampa was still alive.

Noah said, "Funny thing is-losin' Grampa ain't made me feel no different than I done before. I ain't so sadder than I was." (The Grapes of Wrath: 159)

It seems like Noah bores to their hard and long journey because they don't find like what they want. He makes a decision for himself to stay around a river when the Loads stop at an encampment by a river. He thinks that it's good for himself than follows his family to California.

And Noah said lazily, "Like to jus' stay here. Like to lay here forever. Never get hungry an' never get sad. Lay in the water all life long, lazy as a brood sow in the mud." (The Grapes of Wrath: 223-224)

#### 3.2.2.4 Grampa

Grampa is a lean man and quick old man. He wears dark ragged pants and a torn blue shirt, open all the way down and showing long gray underwear, also unbuttoned. Grampa has a lean excitable face with little bright eyes and always tells a dirty stories. He drinks too much when he could get it, eats too much and also talk too much all the time.

Grampa is a stubborn man. He shows this when the Joads ask him to go along with them to California. He refuses it and wants to stay at home eventhough they force him to go. Finally, Grampa goes along with them after Tom gives him a cup of coffee with a black medicine in it so Grampa falls asleep.

"Come on," Tom said. "Le's get Grampa on." Pa and Uncle John and Tom and Al went into the kitchen where Grampa slept, his forehead down on his arms, and a line of drying coffee on the table. They took him under the elbows and lifted him to his feet, and he grumbled and cursed thickly, like a drunken man. (The Grapes of Wrath: 123-124)

Along the way to the first place where the Joads stop in a ditch, Grampa looks sick and weak. Unfortunately, Grampa can't continue the trip because he dies in the place and they bury him around the place.

Grampa seemed to be struggling; all his muscles twitched. And suddenly he jarred as though under a heavy blow. He lay still and his breath was stopped. (The Grapes of Wrath: 150)

### 3.2.2.5 Granma

Granma is a religious woman. She never stops saying the words to praise the Lord when Tom back home. She is very happy when she meets Casy the ex-preacher.

From outside and across the yard came an ancient creaking bleat. "Pu-raise Gawd fur vittory! Pu-raise Gawd fur vittory!" (The Grapes of Wrath: 83)

.....  
And Granma raised a shrill voice, "Preacher? You got a preacher? Go git him. We'll have a grace." She pointed a Grampa. "Too late for him he's et. Go git a preacher." (The Grapes of Wrath: 86)

Granma has the same case with Grampa, dies on the way to California. When Grampa was dead, Granma feels so sad because the man that she loves has gone. She deep on her sadness until she gets sick, a bad one. After the Joads leave the river and on the way to the other place, Granma dies. They take her body to the coroner's office in Bakersfield because Ma wants to bury her decently.

Pa said, "Then Granma's bad."

Ma raised her eyes and looked over the valley. "Granma's dead."

They looked at her, all of them, and Pa asked "When?"

"Before they stopped us las' night." (The Grapes of Wrath: 251)

#### 3.2.2.6 Ruthie and Winfield

Ruthie and Winfield are the youngest in the Joad family. Ruthie is twelve years old and Winfield is ten years olds. Ruthie dresses a pink muslin that come below her knees, while Winfield is still a trifle of a snot-nose, a little of a brooder back of the barn, and an inveterate collector and smoker of snipes.

They also go along in their family's journey to the west. Along the way and where the family stop, they always together. They also naughty children like the others.

Winfield was embarrassed. His hand twisted the flushing lever. There was a roar of water, Ruthie leaped into the air and jumped away. She and Winfield stood in the middle of the room and looked at the toilet. The hiss of water continued in it.

"You done it," Ruthie said. "You went an' broke it. I seen you."

"I never. Honest I never."

"I seen you," Ruthie said. "You jus' ain't to be trusted with no nice stuff." (The Grapes of Wrath: 330-331)

They are docile children and always help Ma when she needs it. Unfortunately, because of the journey and have to follow the family, they can't go to school. It is the same thing with the children of the tenant families like them. It is caused by the situation where their parents have to get work.

### SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN CHART

Significant Occurrence / Incident Events	Locale	Time	Mood / Consequence Created	Action
Taking over the lands by the bank	Dust Bowl Region	June	There is no work anymore for the farmers	Move to California in the morning
Grampa died	An encampment in a ditch	At night	Bury him simply	Leave the place
A quarrel between Tom and the owner of a camp because they have to pay for it	A small wooden house	At night	Tom, Casy, and Uncle John stay out of the camp	In the morning, they leave the place again
Noah wanders off and the Joads are chased away by a policeman	An encampment by a river	In the morning	Noah stays at the place and it makes his family so sad because have to leave him alone	Looking for the other place by crossing a desert at night
A fighting between Floyd and a deputy. Tom and Casy help him and Casy takes the risk. There is no work here	Hooverville	In the morning	Casy is caught because of the fighting to avoid Tom and Floyd from it	Leave Hooverville at night
No work for the Joads. They have lived here for a month and they have a nice life	Government camp	At night	The Joads worry about the situation and have to make a right decision	Out of the place and looking for the other one
They have a work as fruit pickers but have to leave it because Tom has a fighting with a deputy when Casy is killed by him	Hooper Ranch	At night	Hiding Tom from the police	Leave the place again
The last place for the Joads and here, Rose of Sharon has a baby but she is dead. They also have a problem with the rain that causes a flood in the encampment	The Boxcars	At night	Have to leave the place but just for a while	Looking for the dry place and they find a barn



## CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer concludes what has been analyzed in the previous chapter, as follows:

John Steinbeck's novel "The Grapes of Wrath" presents the Joad family and Jim Casy who make a long and hard journey to the west, California. This family really hope that they can find work in California because in their native-village in Sallisaw Oklahoma, they can do nothing because the land has been laid waste because of a long drought. On the way to California, they have to stop at eight places with different situations. At some places, they don't find a work so they have to move again to find it. At some certain places, they have to move because of a fighting and the cops chase them away, like at Hooverville and Hooper Ranch.

All the places have a certain situation and problem for the Joads. The Joad family have to make a quick decision if they want to leave a place. That is due to the situation of the place where there is no work for them and they don't want a place like that. They always solve their problems that they faced at one place by running away from the place because they avoid a problem. Along the journey until the end of the place where they stay, they always find troubles.

In this novel, the author also shows us a social relationship between the Joads and the other families that they meet along the journey. They always help each other to solve a problem. They all know that they have the same problem to find a work and they also have many problems in looking for it. That is why they want to help the others because they need it to support them in finding the good work.

The change of the characters also happens in this novel in some particular events. In some occasions Ma takes over Pa's position as head of the family. Along the journey Ma always decides when to stop or leave. Connie changes his mind not to follow the Joads again and leave them. Also, Noah changes his mind too to separate from his family and live alone at a river.

In "The Grapes of Wrath" Steinbeck shows us how hard people have to struggle only to find a work. They don't care how far the place is. It needs a big courage because they will face a new situation and new people. It is not an easy thing to do like what they have thought before sometimes it worse. A million people are hungry in California and in the eyes of the hungry people there is a growing wrath. In the souls of the people the grapes of wrath are filling and growing heavy, growing heavy for vintage.

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