

THE OPPRESSION TOWARD KINO IN JOHN STEINBECK'S *THE PEARL*

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Abstract

This research discusses the oppression that happens in Kino's life and the effect of its oppression. It focusees on two major purposes: (1) to find out and describe the oppression seen through in John Steinbeck's The Pearl. (2) to know the effects toward Kino in John Steinbeck's The Pearl. This research uses written data. The data and the theories are taken from written form and internet browsing. In this study, the researcher uses some theories. They are character, characterization, oppression and ethnicity and race. Furthermore, the approaches which are used are sociological approach and psychological approach. The approaches are applied to determine the approach in analyzing the oppression and the effect in The Pearl. Library research is applied for the method data collection. The result of the research shows that there are two main oppressions in The Pearl. The first oppression comes from the doctor and the second oppression comes from the pearl buyers. The doctor does not want to treat Kino. It makes Kino frustrated and disappointed with himself. Kino thinks that everything happens in his life is because of his fault. The pearl buyers try to cheat on Kino. They lie to Kino about the pearl to get a lot of money. They think they can buy Kino's pearl with a low price and sell it with high price. Kino gets angry to people around him and himself. Kino feels disappointed, angry and hate everything in his life. In the end of the story, Kino tries to struggle with any problems which come to his life and always believes that he can overcome it.

Keywords: *Oppression, Psychology, Ethnicity and Race.*

1. INTRODUCTION

John Steinbeck is an american author of twenty seven books, including sixteen novels, six non-fiction books, and five collections of short stories. The most popular novel by John Steinbeck is *The Pearl*. In this novel, John Steinbeck paints an incredibly simplistic portrait of greed and oppression in *The Pearl*. In this research, the researcher would like to analyze the oppression and the effects of Kino. It is always give story about the man who suffers from all of his problem. It never gives a happy story but always evil and suffer. All competition in this novel is unhealthy, and everyone who is motivated by self-interest rather than concern for others is bad news bears. The humanity is not important here, because money always goes first. People does not have an empathy anymore with other human, they just look for money without caring others.

Social oppression is a concept that describes a relationship of dominance and subordination between categories of people in which one benefits from the systematic abuse, exploitation, and injustice directed toward the other. Because social oppression describes relationships between categories of people, it should not be confused with the oppressive behavior of individuals. In social oppression, all members of a dominant and subordinate categories participate regardless of the individual attitudes or behavior.

{(www.thoughtco.com/social-oppression-3026593) Accessed on April 8th, 2017 at 04.57 pm}.

Oppression is such kind of greed behavior that makes people always wants to oppress the others to get something that they want. The oppressor thinks that he or she have much power to oppress other people, while the oppressed will feel suffer. It means that oppression is a concept that paint of a human relationship where someone gets the advantages of abuse, exploitation, and injustice toward other people. They do not feel pity with others because oppress behavior has become their attitudes and characters.

In this article, the researcher wants to analyze the oppression and the effects toead Kino in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl* . The researcher finds some oppressions in this novel. The researcher also wants the reader to understand more about the oppression that happen at that time. It also can help the reader to understand the whole meaning and the purpose of the novel.

Ethnicity is a group of population whose the members are knowing each other, they are classified by the same tradition or culture. Race is a group whose the members are classified by the same specific physical characteristic.

Ethnicity is a population group whose members identify with each other on the basis of common nationality or shared cultural traditions. While race refers to the concept of dividing people into populations or groups on the basis of various sets of physical characteristics which usually result from genetic ancestry. {([http://www.diffen.com/difference/ Ethnicity vs Race](http://www.diffen.com/difference/Ethnicity_vs_Race)) Accessed on April 8th, 2017 at 04.30 pm}.

It means that ethnicity is social identification based on the presumption of shared history and a common cultural inheritance. A few words must be said initially about the relationship between ethnicity and race. Racism, based on the assumption that the personality of someone is related with characteristics, which differ systematically in „race“ and in how this race may judge the sociologically importance even it has no „objective“ existence.

Psychology deals with many problems of everyday life and many things that people have already experienced. There is close relationship between psychology and literature. Psychology deals with the study of observable patterns of human's behavior while literature exhibits how human brings behave in dealing with their problems and environment. Crow in *An Outline of General Psychology* states that psychology can be defined as the scientific study of human behavior and of human relations (1959: 3). This explanation shows that psychology is usually related with human being behavior and activity in expressing feelings. Furthermore, psychology deals with the way how human thinks and interacts to the other.

By reading this novel, there is nothing can make people happy than peace. Kino as the main character shows his responsibility to save his family although a lot of problems try to break him down. He can finish his problem with the doctor and the pearl buyers peacefully. He forgives all of people who hurt him. In the end, Kino and his family do not expect anything from the pearl. He believes that he is the one who can change the terrible condition which happens in his family, not the pearl. Every good or bad behavior will get a reward. However, Kino always accepts the consequences of his action, eventhough the society is difficult to accept Kino as a native.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this article, the researcher chooses a novel written by John Steinbeck. The novel is *The Pearl*. This novel tells about the terrible condition that happen in La Paz in 1854. There is a little

young girl wh stung by a scorpion. Her parents do not have enough money to pay the doctor. The oppression always comes to this family. The American never respects the natives. They think that the native is an animal. Thus, it is better for them not to have any relationship with the native.

This article needs significant approaches to analyze the novel. The approaches which are use are psychological and sociological approach. Those approaches are used to analyze the novel which discusses about the oppression toward Kino in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl*.

Psychological approach can be used to the data because this approach is the most suitable and it has a relationship with this novel. In this case the process of life can be seen in the character and some problems about psycological that suffered by Kino. It is used because the researcher wants to seek the psychological aspects of the novel, especially the central characters. This theory is applied to provide an explanation of a specific topic from a certain point of view. The psychological approach itself concerns with the efforts to analyzing a piece of literary object based on the psychological theory.

Besides, sociological approach is also used because it has relationship with the topic of the discussion. In addition, social method can also be used to explain some particular facts happened or found in the society. Scott states that sociological approach gives an understanding that art's relation to society are vitally important, and that the invertigation of these relationship organize and deepen one's response to work of art (1962: 123). It means that sociological approach is much related with the society and the interrelationship between one character to another character. Therefore this approach is suitable to analyze the oppression suffered by Kino because, this research also has aim to reveal the oppression that is done by Kino's surrounding.

The most suitable method of the research is descriptive method. It is because the researcher describes about the problem that being studied in this research. Punch states that "s descriptive study sets out to collect, organize, and summarize information about the matter being studied. To describe is to draw a picture of what happened, or of how things are proceeding, or of what situation or person or event is (or was) like, or means, or of how things are related to each other" (2000: 38). In conclusion, descriptive method is a method that can give a clear and detailed overview about the things which are studied in this research.

Library research is used as the method of collecting data because the data are in the form of written text. George states that "by tool I always mean anything that either encapsulates common knowledge or points you to a source. For instance, a dictionary defines words and their usage; a library's catalog indicates what books and other materials you will find (locate) in its collection; an encyclopedia article both summarize information on a topic and offers a few good sources in a list or further reading" (2008: 20). The data itself is not only taken from the poem, but also some articles and references from internet.

In conducting this research, the writer will describe some steps. The first step is the writer reads the novel in order to get understanding and knowledge of the story. The second step is the writer would like to analyze the description of Kino as the central character. To answer this problem, the writer uses the theory of character and characterization. The third step is the writer would like to analyze the oppression in the central character and also the effects of the oppression itself. In analyzing these problem the writer uses theory of character, characterization, oppression, ethnicity and race, and psychological. In answering problems characters focuses on the personality of the main character. Characterization is used to process of revealing the personality of a character. Oppression focuses on the oppression that suffered by Kino. Ethnicity

and race focus on causes of the oppression. Last, psychology focuses on the individual and his personal life.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION OPPRESSION TOWARD KINO

There are two causes that make Kino oppressed by the society. The first is the difference of ethnic and the second is the difference of race. Two causes of Kino's oppression are explained in the following subchapter.

a. Rejection from the Doctor

The Pearl shows a lot of oppressions on people's life. This novel also indicates an aspect of relationship and community in the Mexico in 1845. The relationship between people with different ethnic and race are very rare. Oppression is used to prevent the rich people from the native. The reason is the riches think that having relationship with the native does not give the benefit.

Kino is a native Mexican who lives in La Paz with his beautiful wife, Juana and also with his cute baby, Coyotito. Kino and his family are from low economic class. Kino works as a pearl diver everyday. As the main character, Kino has been oppressed by the doctor when he tries to ask for a help to the doctor to cure Coyotito who is stung by a scorpion. It can be seen in the quotation below:

"Yes?" the doctor asked. "It is a little Indian with a baby. He says a scorpion stung it." The doctor put his cup down gently before he let his anger rise. "Have I nothing better to do than cure insect bites for 'little Indians'? I am a doctor, not a veterinary." "Yes, Patron," said the servant. "Has he any money?" the doctor demanded. "No, they never have any money. I, I alone in the world am supposed to work for nothing- and I am tired of it. See if he has any money!" (Pearl, 1992: 8)

It shows that the doctor does not want to serve native Mexican. He also commands his servant to check first whether Kino has money or not. The doctor does not want to give free service because he thinks that he is a doctor not a veterinary. The doctor's statement that he is a doctor not a veterinary is also kind of humiliation and racist because he humiliates the Indians as animal. Furthermore, the doctor is also heartless and does not have dedication as a "real" doctor. It means that a doctor has a duty to help sick people. However, he is angry when the servant tells him that his patient is a little Indian with a baby. In summarizing, if someone needs his help, he or she must have money to pay the doctor and from the same ethnic and race. If they do not, the doctor will not help them. It also shows us that at that time, people are judged based on their wealth and ethnic and race.

Another quotation also mentions the oppression:

"At the gate the servant opened the door a trifle and looked out at the waiting people. And this time he spoke in the old language. "Have you money to pay for the treatment?" Now Kino reached into a secret place somewhere under his blanket. He brought out a paper folded many times. Crease by crease he unfolded it, until at last there came to view eight small misshapen seed pearls, as ugly and gray as little ulcers, flattened and almost valueless. The servant took the paper and closed the gate again, but this time he was not gone long. He opened the gate just wide enough to pass the paper back. "The doctor has gone out," he said. "He was called to a serious case." And he shut the gate quickly out of shame." (Pearl, 1992: 8)

It proves that the doctor immediately decides to refuse curing Coyotito without making sure whether the wound is fatal or not. He only cares about money. Then, when he already knows that Kino does not have money to pay him, he commands his servant to say to Kino that he must go out because he is called to a serious case. The way they reject Kino's request is impolite. Even the servant does not want to see Kino's face, he only opens the gate just a little when he gives back the paper to Kino. After that, the servant also slams the door. It can be meant that the servant does not want to hear Kino's further explanation about Coyotito condition. He seems does not care about Kino's problem. In conclusion, they do not feel pity at all. It can be seen when Kino gives his eight grey pearls to the servant, the servant only takes it and not long he gives back it to Kino. The researcher can conclude that when the doctor knows that Kino only has valueless thing, the doctor immediately refuses to help.

b. Rejection from the Pearl Buyer

Kino knows that the only thing that can change his life is his pearl. He thinks that if he sells the pearl, he will get a lot of money to pay the doctor, to get married with Juana, and also to change his life become a richer person. One day, Kino goes to the city to sell his pearl. He does not know about the condition of the city at all. He just throws away his fear and starts the day with a brave heart. He believes that his fortune can change his life. So many pearl buyers already know about a man that has the most beautiful pearl. That is why a lot of pearl buyers give the cheap price to Kino's pearl. Consider the following quotation:

Now there was only one pearl buyer with many hands, and the men who sat in their offices and waited for Kino knew what price they would offer, how high they would bid, and what method each one would use. And although these men would not profit beyond their salaries, there was excitement among the pearl buyers, for there was excitement in the hunt, and if it be a man's function to break down a price, then he must take joy and satisfaction in breaking it as far down as possible. For every man in the world functions to the best of his ability, and no one does less than his best, no matter what he may think about it. Quite apart from any reward they might get, from any word of praise, from any promotion, a pearl buyer was a pearl buyer, and the best and happiest pearl buyer was he who bought for the lowest prices. (Pearl, 1992: 27)

In the city, there is only one pearl buyer but this pearl buyer has so many relations. There is a man who sits in the front of office waiting for a man with the most beautiful pearl. He knows the price that he bargains to Kino and also the method to lie and persuade Kino. All of pearl buyers are really excited for the pearl. They cannot wait to see the pearl and bargain with the seller and break down the price of the pearl. This pearl buyer believes that he has the best ability to buy a pearl, he thinks that no one has the ability like him and he never cares about what people think about him. Every pearl buyers have their own strategy to buy a pearl, they will buy a pearl with a low price and sell it as an expensive thing. That is why when the pearl buyers know that there is a man who comes to the city with his most beautiful pearl, they are ready to bargain and buy Kino's pearl with low price. The fact is far away from Kino's expectation, Kino hopes that the pearl buyer will buy his pearl with high price, but it is not.

Another quotation also mentions the oppression from the pearl buyers:

"You have a pearl," the dealer said. "Sometimes a man brings in a dozen. Well, let us see your pearl. We will value it and give you the best price." And his fingers worked furiously with the coin.

Now Kino instinctively knew his own dramatic effects. Slowly he brought out the leather bag, slowly took from it the soft and dirty piece of deerskin, and then he let the great pearl roll into the black velvet tray, and instantly his eyes went to the buyer's face. But there was no sign, no movement, the face did not change, but the secret hand behind the desk missed in its precision. The coin stumbled over a knuckle and slipped silently into the dealer's lap. And the fingers behind the desk curled into a fist. When the right hand came out of hiding, the forefinger touched the great pearl, rolled it on the black velvet; thumb and forefinger picked it up and brought it near to the dealer's eyes and twirled it in the air. (Pearl, 1992: 32)

The pearl buyer thinks the way to fool Kino. He says that he wants to see the pearl first, then he will value it and gives the best price for the pearl. His right hand hides behind the desk and give a sign to other pearl buyers that the pearl that Kino brings is the most beautiful pearl that he has ever seen. After giving a sign to the other pearl buyer, he takes his right hand from hiding and touching against the pearl with his forefinger. It looks like a game for the pearl buyers. The pearl buyer sets everything already. That is why he can play his role as the buyer to fool seller and get a lot of money. All of the buyers pretend like Kino's pearl is not interesting at all. So he has to find a way how to persuade Kino that this pearl is not a good pearl. If he can persuade Kino and buy the pearl with low price, he will get a lot of profits from the pearl.

Now the dealer's hand had become a personality. The hand tossed the great pearl back in the tray, the forefinger poked and insulted it, and on the dealer's face there came a sad and contemptuous smile.

"I am sorry, my friend," he said, and his shoulders rose a little to indicate that the misfortune was no fault of his.

"It is a pearl of great value," Kino said. The dealer's fingers spurned the pearl so that it bounced and rebounded softly from the side of the velvet tray. "You have heard of fool's gold," the dealer said. "This pearl is like fool's gold. It is too large. Who would buy it? There is no market for such things. It is a curiosity only. I am sorry. You thought it was a thing of value, and it is only a curiosity." (Pearl, 1992: 32)

The pearl buyer pretends confused in looking at the pearl. Suddenly his face changes sad and his contemptuous smile comes out from his mouth. He lies to Kino that his pearl is not a good pearl, he says sorry that this misfortune is not because of him, just the pearl is not a good pearl. Kino gets upset and says that the pearl the he brings this morning is his fortune and this pearl is a pearl with great value, he knows it because he is a pearl diving. The pearl buyer's hand pretends that he does not like the pearl, because it just looks like a usual pearl. The buyer insults Kino that he is wrong about his pearl. The buyer tries to persuade Kino with saying that his pearl is like a fool's gold, it is too large and ugly. He also says that no one will buy Kino's pearl, there is no market that wants to buy a pearl like Kino's. The buyer forces that Kino's pearl has no value at all. He cheats Kino to take over the pearl without spending a lot of money.

THE EFFECTS OF OPPRESSION TOWARD KINO

Sometimes the oppressions from someone or other people makes human feel that they are useless and also priceless. The problems that happen to them can effect their psychology. The effects of oppression toward Kino will be explained in the following subchapter.

a. Disappointed

The Pearl shows a lot of oppressions on people's life. Besides, there is a victim who is oppressed. Kino is the one who becomes the victim of the oppression. He receives a lot of oppressions from the doctor, the pearl buyers and also the neighbors. The oppression that happens in Kino's life over and over can make his psychology and his perspective of his world changes. Sometimes the oppression makes people feel down and feel like there is no way out. Then, there are a lot of people end their lives with suiciding. For some people, the oppression makes them think different. They will try so many ways to overcome their problems, even in a way that is not possible though.

Kino is the main character who struggles in every obstacle that happens to his life. Kino feels disappointed with those who disprage him because of ethnic and race differences. It can be seen in the quotation below:

For a long time Kino stood in front of the gate with Juana beside him. Slowly he put his suppliant hat on his head. Then, without warning, he struck the gate a crushing blow with his fist. He looked down in wonder at his split knuckles and at the blood that flowed down between his fingers. (Pearl, 1992: 8).

It shows that Kino is disappointed and angry in the same time. Kino is wondering why the doctor rejects him just because he is the native and poor. Kino just stands up in front of the gate and realizes that something worst will happen in his life. Kino hits the gate with his hand with all his might to vent his anger. He looks down and sees the blood flows down between his fingers.

But Kino's brain burned, even during his sleep, and he dreamed that Coyotito could read, that one of his own people could tell him the truth of things. And in his dream, Coyotito was reading from a book as large as a house, with letters as big as dogs, and the words galloped and played on the book. And then darkness spread over the page, and with the darkness came the music of evil again, and Kino stirred in his sleep; and when he stirred, Juana's eyes opened in the darkness. And then Kino awakened, with the evil music pulsing in him, and he lay in the darkness with his ears alert. (Pearl, 1992: 24)

Kino feels disappointed all the time. Kino can see his disappointment in his dream. He thinks about it all the time, even when he sleeps. Kino is scared about Coyotito's condition. Kino's dream describes everything. His disappointment and his anger always come to his mind. He feels that he cannot run from his disappointment and his anger. Kino can see the evil spreads the darkness in his life. The darkness comes with the music of evil.

b. Struggle

There are two kinds of people in overcoming their problems. First, some of them will let the problem break them down and destroy their life. They think that the problem is something that they cannot fight. They never try to find way out of their problem. They just surrender without any fighting. Second, some of people never let any problem destroy their life. They think

that the problem must happen in their life to change their perspective of the problem. They will try so many ways to find way out of the problem. They will fight and overcome the problem.

Kino as the main character, shows us how to fight and overcome the problem. He and his wife, Juana, never give up to their problem. They believe that there is a solution to overcome their problem. Consider the quotation below:

Kino moved next to the hummock, and then, beside it, under a little overhang, he saw a very large oyster lying by itself, not covered with its clinging brothers. The shell was partly open, for the overhang protected this ancient oyster, and in the lip-like muscle Kino saw a ghostly gleam, and then the shell closed down. His heart beat out a heavy rhythm and the melody of the maybe pearl shrilled in his ears. Slowly he forced the oyster loose and held it tightly against his breast. He kicked his foot free from the rock loop, and his body rose to the surface and his black hair gleamed in the sunlight. He reached over the side of the canoe and laid the oyster in the bottom. (Pearl, 1992: 12)

It shows that Kino never gives up on his problem. He tries to find way out of his economic problem. Kino and Juana think if they find a pearl, they can sell it to get money. Finally, Kino and Juana go to the beach for a fortune. From the canoe, Kino sees a very big oyster under the sea. Kino jumps into the sea and brings the shell up. He tries to open the big shell. Kino believes that inside the shell, his fortune is waiting for him. He tries so many ways to open the shell.

Kino deftly slipped his knife into the edge of the shell. Through the knife he could feel the muscle tighten hard. He worked the blade lever-wise and the closing muscle parted and the shell fell apart. The lip-like flesh writhed up and then subsided. Kino lifted the flesh, and there it lay, the great pearl, perfect as the moon. It captured the light and refined it and gave it back in silver incandescence. It was as large as a sea-gull's egg. It was the greatest pearl in the world. (Pearl, 1992: 13)

Kino tries to open the shell with a knife. He can feel how tight the shell protects something inside it. Thus, Kino can open the shell. He is surprised when he sees that thing. Kino finds the great pearl. The pearl's skin is perfect and smooth. With silver color, the pearl looks so beautiful. This pearl is the biggest pearl that Kino has ever seen.

c. Hatred

Everything that happens in life always come with a reason. When people feel disappointed with something which is different from their expectation, they will hate everything. They will hate other people and they will hate themselves. When they hate something, they will blame everything that happen their life. People is different each other. Some of them think that the difference between expectation and reality is normal. Basically all of people always want the good thing that happens in their life. People just pray for good thing not bad things. For some of people, the difference between expectation and reality is a disaster. They think that their expectation is the best for them and vise versa.

Kino is the main character who feels the hate inside him when he knows that his child is stung by a scorpion. It can be seen in the quotation below:

Kino felt the rage and hatred melting toward fear. He did not know, and perhaps this doctor did. And he could not take the chance of putting

his certain ignorance against this man's possible knowledge. He was trapped as his people were always trapped, and would be until, as he had said, they could be sure that the things in the books were really in the books. He could not take a chance- not with the life or with the straightness of Coyotito. He stood aside and let the doctor and his man enter the brush hut. (Pearl, 1992: 20)

When Kino knows that his one and only child is stung by a scorpion, he feels so guilty and he hates himself. He realizes that the condition at that time is not supporting him at all in economic side. He does not have any money to pay the doctor. He is confused how to cure Coyotito. Kino tries to look for a doctor, but he is rejected because of the difference ethnic and race. Then Kino feels more and more guilty. When the doctor comes to Kino's house, Kino lets the doctor touch Coyotito. Kino feels so stupid and more guilty because he does not know what the doctor actually does to his child. He feels trapped in an awkward and stupid condition.

Kino hesitated a moment. This doctor was not of his people. This doctor was of a race which for nearly four hundred years had beaten and starved and robbed and despised Kino's race, and frightened it too, so that the indigene came humbly to the door. And as always when he came near to one of this race, Kino felt weak and afraid and angry at the same time. Rage and terror went together. He could kill the doctor more easily than he could talk to him, for all of the doctor's race spoke to all of Kino's race as though they were simple animals. And as Kino raised his right hand to the iron ring knocker in the gate, rage swelled in him, and the pounding music of the enemy beat in his ears, and his lips drew tight against his teeth- but with his left hand he reached to take off his hat. The iron ring pounded against the gate. (Pearl, 1992: 6)

Kino hates everything that comes to his life. The terrible condition that happen to him makes everything look clear. Kino always lives under the pressure. Kino hates the condition when Juana asks him to look for a doctor. He already knows what happen next. His family will be rejected by the doctor. Kino feels angry and weak in the same time. He feels that he can kill the doctor easier than he can talk to him. He hates when the doctor calls him animal.

d. Humiliation

Humiliation can be shown in people's behavior when they feel trapped in some cases. Sometimes humiliation comes up when people want to show their power. It usually happens when the oppressor feels that he or she needs to show that he or she is strong enough to oppress the other.

Kino is the main character who receives a lot of humiliates. Here, humiliation can effect Kino's psychology. It makes Kino feels depressed and frustrated. It can be shown in the quotation below:

"Yes?" the doctor asked. "It is a little Indian with a baby. He says a scorpion stung it." The doctor put his cup down gently before he let his anger rise. "Have I nothing better to do than cure insect bites for 'little Indians'? I am a doctor, not a veterinary." "Yes, Patron," said the servant.

"Has he any money?" the doctor demanded. "No, they never have any money. I, I alone in the world am supposed to work for nothing- and I am tired of it. See if he has any money!" (Pearl, 1992: 8)

It shows that the doctor does not want to serve native Mexican. He also commands his servant to check first whether Kino has money or not. The doctor does not want to give free service because he thinks that he is a doctor not a veterinary. The doctor's statement that he is a doctor not a veterinary is also kind of humiliation and racist because he humiliates the Indians as animal. Furthermore, the doctor is also heartless and does not have dedication as a "real" doctor. It means that a doctor has a duty to help sick people. However, he is angry when the servant tells him that his patient is a little Indian with a baby. In summarizing, if someone needs his help, he or she must have money to pay the doctor and from the same ethnic and race. If they do not, the doctor will not help them. It also shows us that at that time, people are judged based on their wealth and ethnic and race.

Another quotation also mentions the oppression:

"At the gate the servant opened the door a trifle and looked out at the waiting people. And this time he spoke in the old language. "Have you money to pay for the treatment?" Now Kino reached into a secret place somewhere under his blanket. He brought out a paper folded many times. Crease by crease he unfolded it, until at last there came to view eight small misshapen seed pearls, as ugly and gray as little ulcers, flattened and almost valueless. The servant took the paper and closed the gate again, but this time he was not gone long. He opened the gate just wide enough to pass the paper back. "The doctor has gone out," he said. "He was called to a serious case." And he shut the gate quickly out of shame." (Pearl, 1992: 8)

It proves that the doctor immediately decides to refuse curing Coyotito without making sure whether the wound is fatal or not. He only cares about money. Then, when he already knows that Kino does not have money to pay him, he commands his servant to say to Kino that he must go out because he is called to a serious case. The way they reject Kino's request is impolite. Even the servant does not want to see Kino's face, he only opens the gate just a little when he gives back the paper to Kino. After that, the servant also slams the door. It can be meant that the servant does not want to hear Kino's further explanation about Coyotito condition. He seems does not care about Kino's problem. In conclusion, they do not feel pity at all. It can be seen when Kino gives his eight grey pearls to the servant, the servant only takes it and not long he gives back it to Kino. The researcher can conclude that when the doctor knows that Kino only has valueless thing, the doctor immediately refuses to help.

4. CONCLUSION

Literature holds a unique position among the disciplines. It serves as a point of convergence for issues that concern aesthetics, psychology, history, and so on. Literature represents the culture and the tradition of a language of people. Further, among the literary forms, novel is the most popular one. Novels can give form to a set of attitudes regarding society, history, the general culture which the novel is a part. The readers read a novel because it gives a complete enjoyment, besides providing men hunger of information. The researcher focuses on novel entitled *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck.

There are two objectives in this research. The first is the oppression suffered by Kino in John Steinbeck's *The Pearl*. The second is the effects of oppression toward Kino. Moreover, the researcher applies four theories. They are character, characterization, oppression, and ethnicity and race. The approaches which are use are psychological and sociological approach. Furthermore, the method of collecting the data is library research.

Kino is the main character in *The Pearl*. the novel is always give story about the man who suffers from all of his problem. It never gives a happy story but always evil and suffers. All competition in this novel is unhealthy, and everyone who is motivated by self-interest rather than concern for others is bad news bears. The humanity is not important here, because money always goes first. People does not have an empathy anymore with other human, they just look for money without caring others.

This research solves two problems. The first problem is the oppression which happens in Kino's life. Kino has a little family. The terrible condition starts when his daughter is stung by a scorpion. Then, he has to find a way to cure his daughter. This is the biggest problem in his life. Kino has to pay a doctor if he wants to save his daughter. He is willing to be insulted by other people just to make sure that he can get a lot of money to change the condition.

The second problem is the effect of the oppression toward Kino. All of the characters in this novel are related to each other. Kino is the one who becomes the victim of the oppression. He tries to find a way and struggles in every condition. He receives a lot of oppressions from the doctor, the pearl buyers and also the neighbors. The oppression that happens in Kino's life over and over can make his psychology and his perspective of his world changes.

After finishing this research, there is a moral value to be obtained. Kino as the main character shows his responsibility to save his family although a lot of problems try to break him down. He can finish his problem with the doctor and the pearl buyers peacefully. He forgives all of people who hurt him. In the end, Kino and his family do not expect anything from the pearl. He believes that he is the one who can change the terrible condition which happens in his family, not the pearl. Every good or bad behavior will get a reward. However, Kino always accepts the consequences of his actions, eventhough the society is difficult to accept Kino as a native.

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