

APPENDIX 1

Analysis Table

The Kinds of Loneliness

Characters	Theory
<p data-bbox="402 436 578 468">George Milton</p> <p data-bbox="245 562 732 636">“Guys like us, that work on ranches, are the loneliest guys in the world.” (p. 15)</p> <p data-bbox="245 730 732 1003">You know how the hands are, they just come in and get their bunk and work a month, and then they quit and go out alone. Never seem to give a damn about nobody. It jus’ seems kinda funny a cuckoo like him and a smart little guy like you travelin’ together. (p. 43)</p>	<p data-bbox="755 562 1242 867">Neurological: The neurological imperative dictates an optimal range of stimulation in the physical, cultural, and interpersonal environments. There are also qualitative constraints: there must be meaningful human interaction, the lack of which accounts for feelings of loneliness in a crowd.</p>
<p data-bbox="407 1035 573 1066">Lennie Small</p> <p data-bbox="245 1161 732 1350">I knowed his Aunt Clara. She took him when he was a baby and raised him up. When his Aunt Clara died, Lennie just come along with me out workin’. (p. 44)</p> <p data-bbox="245 1644 732 1759">He got kicked in the head by a horse when he was a kid. He’s awright. Just ain’t bright. (p. 25)</p> <p data-bbox="245 1854 732 1885">He ain’t bright. Hell of a good worker,</p>	<p data-bbox="755 1161 1242 1549">Psychological: The psychological imperative cautions against being rejected or left out, which will lead to feelings of being involved and rejected, which lead in turn to feelings of guilt for self-mistreatment because previously valued close contacts have been lost. Parental loss may be viewed as rejection and increase the likelihood of loneliness in children.</p> <p data-bbox="755 1644 1242 1885">Cognitive: The cognitive imperative mandates that we be able to send and receive messages so as to survive in society. Barriers to communication like a foreign language lead to feelings and isolation, while a loss of intellect (e.g.,</p>

<p>though. Hell of a nice fella, but he ain't bright. I've knew him for a long time." (p. 38)</p>	<p>organic brain disease) impairs reminiscence and creativity.</p>
<p>Candy</p> <p>They'll can me purty soon. Jus' as soon as I can't swamp out no bunk houses they'll put me on the country. Maybe if I give you guys my money, you'll let me hoe in the garden even after I ain't no good at it . . . but I'll be on our place, an' I'll be let to work on our own place . . . I won't have no place to go, an' I can't get no more jobs. (p. 66)</p>	<p>Neurological: The neurological imperative dictates an optimal range of stimulation in the physical, cultural, and interpersonal environments. There are also qualitative constraints: there must be meaningful human interaction, the lack of which accounts for feelings of loneliness in a crowd.</p>
<p>Crooks</p> <p>S'pose you didn't have nobody. S'pose you couldn't go into the bunk house and play rummy 'cause you was black. How'd you like that? (p. 80)</p> <p>You go on get outta my room. I ain't wanted in the bunk house, and you ain't wanted in my room. (p. 75)</p>	<p>Social: The social imperative dictates that if we are excluded from the group, we will not get what we need and what we want out of life. Such exclusion is viewed as a challenge to basic motives seeking safety and the satisfaction of physical and reproductive needs. Witness the lonely elderly who become obsessed with reminiscence of past actions and experiences with others.</p>
<p>Curley's wife</p> <p>"Well, I ain't giving you no trouble. Think I don't like to talk to somebody ever' once in a while? Think I like to stick in that house alla time?" (p. 85)</p> <p>Why can't I talk to you? I never get to talk to nobody. I get awful lonely. (p. 95)</p>	<p>Neurological: The neurological imperative dictates an optimal range of stimulation in the physical, cultural, and interpersonal environments. There are also qualitative constraints: there must be meaningful human interaction, the lack of which accounts for feelings of loneliness in a crowd.</p>

The Reasons of Loneliness

Characters	Theory
<p style="text-align: center;">George Milton</p> <p>“I ain’t got no people,” George said. “I seen the guys that go around on the ranches alone. That ain’t no good. They don’t have fun. After a long time they get mean. They get wantin’ to fight all the time.” (p. 45)</p>	<p>Broken heart or missing someone. Not surprising, in some of the poems I encountered, loneliness was because of a reason break up in a romantic relationship, or just simply missing that special someone in their life.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Lennie Small</p> <p>“Course Lennie’s a God damn nuisance most of the time,” said George. “But you get used to goin’ around with a guy an’ you can’t get rid of him.”</p> <p>“He ain’t mean,” said Slim. “I can see Lennie ain’t a bit mean.”</p> <p>“Course he ain’t mean. But he gets in trouble all the time because he’s so God damn dumb. Like what happened in Weed –“ (p. 45)</p> <p>Curley was balanced and poised. He slashed at Lennie with his left, and then smashed down his nose with a right. Lennie gave a cry of terror. Blood welled from his nose. “George,” he cried. “Make ‘um let me alone, George.” He backed until he was against the wall, and Curley followed, slugging him in the face. (p. 69)</p> <p>Lennie still knelt. He looked off into the darkness across the river. “George, you want I should go away and leave you alone?” . . .</p> <p>“If you don’ want me I can go off in the hills an’ find a cave. I can go away any time.” (p. 14-15)</p>	<p>Being unable to fit in. Closely linked to the previous idea is another idea of being unable to fit in. Sometimes lonely individuals feel as if they are "a black pearl in a box of shining jewels." They feel like a misfit, someone who cannot fit in with the rest of the crowd. Very often there are feelings of wanting to be like everyone else, to be "normal" instead of standing out and being rejected because of it.</p> <p>Being abused and rejected by others. In this case, people outside of the lonely individual have treated this person in a rejecting manner. These include things like being lied to, being made fun of, being abandoned or rejected (by family and friends), being told abusive things like, "you're no good", or "we don't want you around." In these cases of verbal and psychological assaults, individuals develop defensive walls to protect themselves from this negative environment, often times shutting out both people that can help them as well as those that can harm them.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Candy</p> <p>I ain’t much good with on’y one hand. I lost my hand right here on this ranch. That’s why they give me a job swampin’. (p. 65)</p>	<p>Being unable to fit in. Closely linked to the previous idea is another idea of being unable to fit in. Sometimes lonely individuals feel as if they are "a</p>

<p>You seen what they done to my dog tonight? They says he wasn't no good to himself nor nobody else. When they can me here I wisht somebody'd shoot me. (p. 66)</p>	<p>black pearl in a box of shining jewels." They feel like a misfit, someone who cannot fit in with the rest of the crowd.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Crooks</p> <p>'Cause I'm black. They play cards in there, but I can't play because I'm black. They say I stink. (p. 75)</p> <p>Crooks said darkly, "Guys don't come into a colored man's room very much. Nobody been here but Slim. Slim an' the boss." (p. 82-83)</p> <p>"There wasn't another colored family for miles around. And now there ain't a colored man on this ranch an' there's jus' one family in Soledad." (p. 77)</p> <p>The stable buck went on dreamily, "I remember when I was a little kid on my old man's chicken ranch. Had two brothers. They was always near me, always there. Used to sleep right in the same room, right in the same bed – all three. Had a strawberry patch. Had an alfalfa patch. Used to turn the chickens out in the alfalfa on a sunny morning. My brothers'd set on a fence rail an' watch 'em – white chickens they was." (p. 80 – 81)</p>	<p>Being abused and rejected by others. In this case, people outside of the lonely individual have treated this person in a rejecting manner. These include things like being lied to, being made fun of, being abandoned or rejected (by family and friends), being told abusive things like, "you're no good", or "we don't want you around." In these cases of verbal and psychological assaults, individuals develop defensive walls to protect themselves from this negative environment, often times shutting out both people that can help them as well as those that can harm them.</p> <p>Broken heart or missing someone. Not surprising, in some of the poems I encountered, loneliness was because of a reason break up in a romantic relationship, or just simply missing that special someone in their life . . . Within all of us is a desire to have special people close to us, and when that special someone is torn away from us, these intense feelings of loneliness can occur.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Curley's wife</p> <p>"I get lonely," she said. "You can talk to people, but I can't talk to nobody but Curley. Else he gets mad. How'd you like not to talk to anybody?" (p. 95)</p>	<p>Being abused and rejected by others. In this case, people outside of the lonely individual have treated this person in a rejecting manner. These include things like being lied to, being made fun of,</p>

<p>But a change came over old Candy. He stood up suddenly and knocked his nail keg over backward. "I had enough," he said angrily. "You ain't wanted here. We told you you ain't. An' I tell ya, you got floozy idears about what us guys amounts to..." (p. 86)</p>	<p>being abandoned or rejected (by family and friends), being told abusive things like, "you're no good", or "we don't want you around."</p>
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The Efforts to Overcome Loneliness

Characters	Theory
<p>George Milton</p> <p>George went on. "With us it ain't like that. We got a future. We got somebody to talk to that gives a damn about us. We don't have to sit in no bar room blowin' our jack jus' because we got no place else to go. If them other guys gets in jail they can rot for all anybody gives a damn. But not us." (p. 15)</p>	<p>The desire for someone. The most frequent way that people coped with feelings of loneliness, as mentioned in the poems, was by imagining having someone there. In some cases it was romanticized, having the knight in shining armor coming to rescue them from their loneliness, or having the perfect lover or friend. In other cases though, it was just something more general, just to have someone there to share our thoughts and feelings with, having someone to care.</p>
<p>Lennie Small</p> <p>Lennie's lip quivered and tears started in his eyes. (p. 10)</p> <p>Lennie broke in. "<i>But not us! An' why? Because . . . because I got you to look after me, and you got me to look after you, and that's why.</i>" (p. 15)</p>	<p>Crying. The second most frequent activity reported was crying. Pain is usually accompanied by tears, therefore loneliness would also be accompanied by tears.</p> <p>The desire for someone. The most frequent way that people coped with feelings of loneliness, as mentioned in the poems, was by imagining having someone there. In some cases it was romanticized, having the knight in shining armor coming to rescue them from their loneliness, or having the perfect lover or friend. In other cases though, it was just something more general, just to have someone there to share our thoughts and feelings with, having someone to care.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Candy</p> <p>He lay back on his bunk and crossed his arms behind his head and stared at the ceiling . . . For the moment he continued to stare at the ceiling. Then he rolled slowly over and faced the wall and lay silent. (p. 52, 54)</p> <p>“If they was a circus or a baseball game ... we would of went to her ... jus’ said ‘ta hell with work,’ an’ went to her. Never ast nobody’s say so. An’ they’d of been a pig and chickens ... an’ in the winter ... the little fat stove ... an’ the rain comin’ ... an’ us jus’ settin’ there.” (p. 105)</p>	<p>Inactivity. Loneliness is also associated with periods of inactivity, such as lying in bed, sitting and thinking, curled up in a ball, etc. . . . In the feelings associated with loneliness section, I described that lonely individuals feel that they are lost or confused, having no direction or purpose.</p> <p>Withdrawal and fantasizing. Loneliness has also been associated with daydreaming. I think that when the outside reality is too painful to live in, we can construct quite comprehensive, interior fantasy worlds. In these fantasy worlds we construct heroes and villains, we have our mythical stories to tell. We deny our outside reality, to live in an internal reality. Lonely individuals describe being able to pull into themselves, to escape from the present world, to go to a fantasy world, a dream world, an illusion.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Crooks</p> <p>Crooks had reduced himself to nothing. There was no personality, no ego – nothing to arouse either like or dislike. (p. 89)</p> <p>I was talkin’ about myself. A guy sets alone out here at night, maybe readin’ books or thinkin’ or stuff like that. Sometimes he gets thinkin’, an’ he got nothing to tell him what’s so an’ what ain’t so. (p. 80)</p>	<p>Hiding feelings. Some lonely individuals cope with loneliness through hiding their feelings. In some cases it seemed to me as if the revelation of their feelings would result in ridicule or rejection. In other cases it seemed as if it were culturally inappropriate to reveal any sign of weakness like loneliness.</p> <p>Inactivity. Loneliness is also associated with periods of inactivity, such as lying in bed, sitting and thinking, curled up in a ball, etc. I feel that during the periods of inactivity, lonely individuals are deeply within their minds, either fantasizing about their perfect companion, or fantasizing about some other obsession (see next entry), or trying to make sense of their loneliness.</p>

Curley's wife

"Wha's the matter with me?" she cried. "Ain't I got a right to talk to nobody? Whatta they think I am, anyways? You're a nice guy. I don't know why I can't talk to you. I ain't doin' no harm to you." (p. 96)

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