THE STRUGGLE OF JINDA FOR HER FAMILY
AS SEEN IN MINFONG HO’S RICE WITHOUT RAIN

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN FINAL PAPER

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree
in English Language Education

By
Nur Febrian Jiwadhari
Student number: 071214013

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Date: 25 July 2014
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Defended before the Board of Examiners
on 15 August 2014
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Yogyakarta, 15 August 2014
Faculty of Teachers Training and Education
Sanata Dharma University

Dean,

Rohandi, Ph.D.
I hear and I forget,
I see and I remember,
I do and I understand,
- Confucius -

Menemukan Sendiri Saya Kuasai
- Sanggar Anak Alam -

This paper is dedicated to:

my beloved parents Papa Kamidjan and Mama Suci Rahayu,
Bapak Toto Raharjo and Mama Sri Wahyaningsih,
my lovely son Sandhi Sanubari Athaya, My husband Nano,
My sister , My brothers
and Myself
STATEMENT OF WORK’S ORIGINALITY

I honestly declare that this paper, which I have written, does not contain the work or parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 25 July 2014
The Writer

Nur Febrian Jiwadhari
071214013
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ABSTRACT


This paper analyzes the struggle of Jinda, the main character, for her family as seen in Minfong Ho’s *Rice Without Rain*. The aims of the study are finding out Jinda’s characteristics in this novel and how she struggles for her family as seen in Minfong Ho’s *Rice Without Rain*. Jinda is the major character in the novel. She overcomes many problems in her life which are not easy because her father is the village headman. It makes her take over her father’s responsibility after her father dies.

There are two problems formulated in this paper. First problem is, “How is Jinda’s character described in Minfong Ho’s *Rice Without Rain?’’. Second problem is “How does Jinda struggle for her family as depicted in Minfong Ho’s *Rice Without Rain?’”.

This study uses a library study. There are two kind of sources in this study. The novel entitled *Rice Without Rain* by Minfong Ho is the primary source. Moreover, other books and internet sources, which are related to the study are the secondary sources. The theory of character and characterization is used in the research. The approach of this study is psychological approach.

Based on the analysis, there are two important points found, namely Jinda’s characteristics and her struggle for her family. Her characteristics are caring, attentive, brave, and responsible which are described in the novel. Those characteristics also influence Jinda’s struggle. Jinda’s struggle for her family can be concluded into four actions: fighting against the social practices, joining a students rally in Bangkok, becoming the head of the household, and becoming a good farmer.

**Key words:** character, struggle, family
ABSTRAK


Ada dua rumusan masalah dalam makalah ini. Pertama, "Bagaimana karakter Jinda dideskripsikan dalam novel Minfong Ho Rice Without Rain?" Rumusan masalah yang kedua adalah "Bagaimana perjuangan Jinda untuk keluarganya seperti yang digambarkan pada novel Minfong Ho Rice Without Rain?"


Kata kunci: character, struggle, family
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Nur Febrian Jiwadhari
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains two parts which are the background of the study and the approach of the study. The background of the study will explain the reason why the writer choose the novel and choose the topic of the study. The second part, the approach of the study presents the literature approach used in the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

There are many types of literary works that can give the reader enjoyment. Novel is one of literary works that can give enjoyment. Furthermore, there are valuable things that can be gained by reading a novel. Rice Without Rain by Minfong Ho is one of the novels that present values of life in the story. This novel mainly discusses about the high rent-land payment in the village of Maekung, Thailand. Most of the Thais are farmers, but they are not the owners of the land. Their life is dedicated for the rice, but they cannot get benefit of it because the high land—rent policy, that is they have to pay the land lords a half of the harvest. A two-year period of drought makes the farmers face a very difficult situation because the harvest is poor.

It is told that Jinda, a main character, is the daughter of the village headman who becomes a heroine for her family life. She is a young girl, but really responsible for her position as a daughter and a farmer. Although she is a daughter of a farmer, she goes to school for four years that makes her understand how to
write and read. She fights for her own life and also for her family. Her father is imprisoned because he is accused of illegal timbering by the police and finally dies as a wound in his hand has not got any medical treatment. Therefore, she has to take the roles of his father as a farmer and also the head of the family. She does everything she can in order to take care her family.

The writer is interested in analyzing the character of Jinda and her struggles for her family as seen in Rice Without Rain by Minfong Ho. The aims of the study are to find out how Jinda’s character is described in this novel and how she struggles for her family as seen in Minfong Ho’s Rice Without Rain.

There are two problems of this study, namely “How is Jinda’s character described in Minfong Ho’s Rice Without Rain?” and “How does Jinda struggle for her family as depicted in Minfong Ho’s Rice Without Rain?” Firstly, the writer will analyze how Jinda’s character is described in the novel. Secondly, the writer will analyze how Jinda struggles for her family.

This study helps the readers to find out how Jinda struggles for her family. For the students, this paper can help them in understanding how someone has to struggle in life through the literary works. Moreover, students can use this literary work in practicing their reading skill. This study is also expected to be advantageous for lecturers in teaching literary works. Moreover, it also can be taught in reading classes. The writer hopes this study will give a valuable contribution to other researchers who want to conduct a study on Minfong Ho’s novel.
One of the important terms which is used in this study is struggle. According to Abate (1996), struggle represents a series of determined efforts that people do under the difficult condition and situation in their life. Moreover, Morris (1990) states that some problems of life that cause people to struggle for life are the life events themselves such as death of spouse or a close family member, divorce, violence in marriage, personal injury, etc (p. 493). In other words, people have to struggle to live their life.

1.2 Approach of the Study

According to Rohreberger and Woods (1971), there are five approaches that can be used in analyzing literary works. They are the formalist approach, the biographical approach, the socio-cultural – historical approach, the mythopoeia approach, the psychological approach, and the socio-historical approach (pp. 6-15). In this study, the approach which is used to analyze the novel is the psychological approach. The psychological approach is an approach to analyze Jinda’s characteristic. The approach is chosen because it is connected human motivation, personality and behaviour in literary works.

Moreover, the library research method was used in completing the analysis. This method was used to collect data from written sources. There were two categories of sources in this study, primary source and secondary sources. The primary source was the novel itself, that is Rice Without Rain by Minfong Ho. The secondary sources were other supporting sources, such as books, articles, the internet, and other sources related to the study.
In doing this research, the researcher took several steps. The first step was reading the novel entitled *Rice Without Rain* by Minfong Ho to comprehend the entire idea of the story. Then, in the next step, the writer determined a topic of the research which was Jinda as the main character of the novel and her struggle for her family. The last step was gathering data from the secondary sources as the references to support the analysis and answer the research questions. Since, the topic of the research was about the main character, Jinda, and her struggle, literary books related to the topic were also taken with consideration.

The next stage was analyzing Jinda’s character by using character and characterization theory. Abrams (1981) defines that characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work who are figured out by the readers as being artistic with moral and dispositional qualities that are uttered in what they say-the dialogues and what they do (p. 20). Based on the theory, it could be concluded that character is a person illustrate in a dramatic or narrative work. Finally, how Jinda struggles for her family was analyzed.
CHAPTER II

DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the review related literature and the findings as well as the understanding of the research findings. There are two problems to answer in this study. The first problem is to describe Jinda’s characteristics as portrayed in Rice Without Rain by Minfong Ho. The first problem will be solved by applying theory of character and characterization. The second problem is to depict Jinda’s struggles for her family.

2.1 The Descriptions of Jinda

Jinda’s character plays an important role in this novel. She is the main female character that brings the novel story line more alive. Jinda is a representative of Thai girl who fights against poverty in her village by refusing the high land-rent and then joining a student rally in Bangkok. The arrival of university students from Bangkok influences on her ideas and choice making. Moreover, she decides to live her own life and struggle to make her life better by doing it her own way, that is becoming a farmer in the village.

Henkle (1977) states that based on the importance, characters can be divided into two categories which are minor and major character (p. 86). Minor character is a supporter in the development of the major character. It has a limited role and less important point in a story. Besides, the major character is the center of the story and has an important role in a story.
Based on the theory above, Jinda is considered as the major character of the novel. She plays an important role in the novel. The reader has to pay attention to Jinda in understanding the novel. From the beginning until the end of the novel, Jinda is the character who is always illustrated by the writer. The novel describes some of her characterizations. In this part, the writer will explain Jinda’s character and show how her character becomes the focus of this novel.

Foster (1974) divides character into flat and round character (p. 46). A flat character is described in a stable description from the beginning until the end of the story. Meanwhile, a round character is dynamic and has a capability to change in the end of the story. Based on the definition by Foster (1974), Jinda’s character is flat. There are no changes in her character in the end of the story. Jinda’s character stays the same from the beginning until the end of the story.

Moreover, we need to know the psychological and the physical appearance of the characters which is called characterization, to understand their characters deeper. Murphy (1972) explains that characterization is the presentation of the characters’ personalities including their attitudes, appearance, motives, and actions, which are created to be life like. This is the order that the ideas of what kind of people they are in the story are conveyed to the readers (p. 161). Therefore, Murphy (1972) states that an author has some ways to make the reader understand the characterization by applying personal description, character seen by other, speech, past life, conversation of others, reaction, direct comment, thought and mannerism (pp 161-173).
“The sarong was still slightly damp and felt pleasantly cool against her skin. She had put on afresh white blouse, and was now twisting her long straight hair into a neat bun.

...  
“Jinda had never been very interested in looking pretty. She knew, studying mirror now, her eyes were big, her eyelash long, and her complexion smooth and fair. A typical Northern Thai beauty, Jinda told herself, and grinned.”(p. 19).

The above quotations are the examples of how Minfong Ho describes Jinda’s personal appearance. Jinda always uses a sarong as her daily clothe. It is true that sarong is a traditional clothe in Thailand. In the description above, Jinda represents a Thai female beauty.

By applying some of Murphy’s ways of characterization, Jinda is described as:

2.1.1 Caring

Caring is a characteristic of someone who is kind, helpful, and showing that she/he cares about other people. Jinda’s character as a caring person is shown from the first chapter of the novel. She cares for everyone she knows. Her caring is shown from her actions as stated in the novel:

As Jinda helped Sri apply ointments and bandages,

...  
She felt angry and hopeless, but when she saw the bewilderment in Sri’s eyes, she wanted only to comfort her friend.

...  
Jinda picked up the box of medicine. It felt heavy and solid in her arms. You’ve been a great help,’ she said. ‘You’ve cured so many people in Maekung already. You’ve done a lot. (pp. 45 - 49).

From the quotations above, it is clear that Jinda is a caring girl. She always gives encourament to everyone around her who is in unhappiness. It shows that
Jinda likes to help other people, one of them is Sri. Jinda helps Sri in running her clinic in the temple courtyard. Jinda also shows her sympathy towards Sri when there are some villagers who are not treated well because of the limitation of the medicine supply. Sri feels guilty because her medicine can not solve all the problems in the village.

As a caring girl, Jinda shows it towards Dao when her son dies. It is shown in Jinda conversation with Dao, “I’m sorry Oi is dead.” “Please don’t be sad,” Jinda said. ‘You can always have another baby, can’t you?’ (p. 52). She encourages Dao to be strong and convinces her that she can still have a baby again. She keeps comfort Dao, although Dao is neglecting Jinda’s appearance. It shows that Jinda is also caring to her older sister.

2.1.2 Attentive

Someone who is attentive will pay attention and responsive to other. Jinda is an attentive girl. She is really considerate and always paying attention to other and also her surrounding. Jinda worries about the poor harvest since two years ago. “In all her seventeen years, Jinda had never seen a crop as bad as this one. The heads grain were so light, the rice stalks were hardly bent under their weight” (pp. 8 – 9) Jinda is still young, but she has helped her father as a farmer. She has good memory related to rice. Her attentiveness can be seen below:

‘You’re baby’s crying, Dao,’ Jinda said.
Her sister ignored her.
‘Oi’s crying,’ Jinda repeated. ‘Can’t you hear him?
‘I hear him.’
‘Maybe he’s hungry.’
‘He’s always hungry.’
‘Why don’t you feed him, then?’
'Why don’t you mind your own business?’ Dao snapped.
‘But couldn’t you try?’ Jinda insisted, as the wailing got louder. ‘I think you should at least try.’ (p. 9).

From the conversation between Dao and Jinda, it shows that Jinda worries about Oi’s condition. It is proved when Jinda asks her sister whether she hears Oi’s crying or not, then her sister answered that she hears Oi’s crying but she keeps working. Jinda worries that Oi is hungry. Because of the poor harvest, little Oi is also bearing the impact. He does not get enough healthy food and Dao’s milk becomes dry. Moreover, she is an attentive girl as seen below:

Jinda was soaking the rice and wishing that the rice grain wasn’t so small and broken, when Pinit burst through the door.
‘Sister come quick!’ he panted. It’s Granny! Hurry!
Jinda dropped her ladle and dashed out of the kitchen door after him.
‘What is it?’ she asked. ‘Is she hurt? Did she fall again?’” (p. 30).

Jinda is really attentive about her granny’s condition. It is revealed from her action by being hurried after hearing Pinit’s shouting. Jinda goes out quickly to see whether her granny is fine or not. Jinda is afraid that something bad happens to her granny. Jinda asks Pinit several questions although those are not answered by Pinit.

Jinda also worries about Dao’s leaving to the town in order to live with Mr. Dusit, the rent collector. “But why?’, ”Dusit’s the one who put Father in prison,’ ‘where would you live?’(p. 107). Those statements confirm that Jinda is afraid of Dusit will not take care of Dao in nice manner. Dusit is responsible for her father being imprisoned and a rent collector who makes the farmers suffering. It makes Jinda hates him. Therefore, Jinda thinks that Dusit is not good man, so she is paying attention to her sister’s condition if she lives with Dusit.
2.1.3 Responsible

When somebody is responsible, it means that her/his action or behavior is reliable that someone can trust and rely on. Jinda is assumed as a responsible girl. She does all the household chores and the farming activities. She takes the responsibility to take care her family after her parents passed away. She strives to do all the works by herself without complaining. Although she is tired, she keeps on doing the household chores as showed on the novel:

"Relentlessly, Jinda forced herself to work. ...
Jinda set about each task with fierce energy. Sometimes, caught up with her work, she would look up and notice others sitting idly about, and glare at them accusingly. Once, she was drawing water from the well, she saw Pinit nearby, his chin cupped in his hands...
Jinda poured the well-water into a jar, splashing much of it on the dry sand (p. 172).

She does all the household chores alone. Although she is tired, she tries to finish all of the chores. She knows that her grandmother and her little brother cannot help her significantly in doing the chores. She realizes that she has to be responsible of the works in the house. Despite the house works, Jinda is also a farmer, so she has to do the farming works. It is stated in the novel, “Meanwhile Jinda ploughed and harrowed a tiny plot in the fields, careful to have the raised seedbed surrounded by a narrow ditch of irrigation” (p. 179). Those words prove that Jinda has to prepare the seedbed to plant the rice. Jinda is the daughter of a farmer, so she becomes a farmer too. After her father dies, she takes her father’s role as a farmer. She is responsible for all the farming activity to be done. After
her sister comes back from the city, Jinda’s works are easier. But, her sister is pregnant so she can not help much to do the hard works.

2.1.4. Brave

Brave is a characteristic that someone is willing to do things which are difficult, dangerous, and painful. Jinda’s courageous shows since the arrival of the university students from Bangkok. She faces them boldly. It is shown in Jinda’s actions “Jinda returned neither the greeting nor his smile. ‘What do you want? Who are you?’ she asked sharply (p. 16). Jinda does not reply to the students’s greeting, but she boldly asks the students with some questions. Jinda does not afraid of the strangers. Moreover, Jinda is brave because she dares to against the high rent-land policy. It means that she is also against the Thailand governement, because the policy is made by the governement. There is another proof that shows Jinda is a brave girl “...she had never been in a train before either.” (p. 110). She is going to Bangkok by train alone. She dares to go to the city although she has not been traveling by train before. Moreover, Jinda’s courageous is also shown when she is joining a student rally.

Jinda forced herself to walk on, slowly and steadily. Don’t run, she told herself, don’t panic and don’t look back.

... The tanks were out. A line of them rumbled down the road, barrels juiting from grey turrets like huge maimed insects groping with one antenna. She watched them roll past.

... Vaguely she was aware of the faint gunfire behind her, but she kept walking, and counting. (p.157)

The rally becomes chaotic and Jinda is alone in the crowd. She tries to find safety place and she decides to come back to the headquarters. She tries to find the
way back although she is not really familiar to the surrounding and walks alone in the chaotic situation. She tries to ignore the sound from her back and keeps walking. It shows that she is very daring facing the chaotic rally alone. It shows that Jinda is a fearless girl, because she dares to face the problems alone.

2.2 Jinda’s Struggle for Her Family

Burgess and Locke (1975) define a family as a group of persons united by ties of blood, marriage or adoption, constituting a single household interacting and communicating with each other in their respective social roles of husband and wife, mother and father, son and daughter, brother and sister, and creating maintaining a common culture (p. 8). This means that family is people who are joint by the blood relation, wedding, adoption and related one to others.

Jinda’s family lives in Maekung and they live together in the same house. Jinda lives with her father, Inthorn, is the village headman, her little brother, Pinit, is five years old and her grandmother. Her mother dies after her little brother was born. Beside, Jinda’s sister, Dao, lives with her father-in-law because she has married to his son. Therefore, Jinda becomes the most important person of her family. There are problems that come to Jinda’s life that give impact to her family. Consequently she has to struggle for her family. As stated by Morris (1990), death of spouse or a close family member and personal injury are some problems of life that trigger people to struggle (p. 493). In the story, Jinda has lost her mother; little Oi, Dao’s son, dies because of hunger; Dao leaves home because of a man; her father is injured because of the buffalo nose drilling and later he is
shot and jailed. Jinda has to struggle more when her father died. Jinda’s characteristics also influence her struggle for her family. She is a caring girl, so she fights the social practices in the village to protect her family. Then, she is an attentive girl so she tries to be a good farmer to feed her family. Her boldness makes her join a student rally. She is also a responsible girl, it makes her become a responsible head of the household without complaining or feeling exhausted because of the job. There are four ways by which Jinda was to struggle for the betterment of her family.

2.2.1. Fighting Against the Social Practices

As stated before, Jinda is a caring girl. This influences in how she struggles for her family. It is told in the novel that the medical treatment in the village is very limited. Moreover, the farmers do not have enough money to access the medical treatment or to buy medicines. Therefore, medicines are scarce. People will see the village healer if there is a health problem. There is a village healer named Mau Chom. He is Dao’s father-in-law, as showed “Ghan’s father, the village healer” (p. 10).

Once, there are some university students visiting the village and introducing modern medicines to the farmers. Sri is one of the students who brings the medicine with her. Jinda is influenced by her in using the modern medicine rather than asking the village healer. At first, Jinda hesitates because Sri is a stranger and Dao tells her that the village healer does not like Sri. Dao is rather affected by her father in law in her opposition towards the university students. Because she lives with him, so she has to obey her father in law’s
opinion. It is shown in the novel, “Her sister Dao had already warned her that Mau Chom her father-in-law and the traditional healer, resented the strangers, and especially resented Sri, who he saw as an upstart rival to his own healing skill.” (p. 42). Dao and Mau Chom are against the students’ arrival. They do not like the students coming to the village, especially Sri, because Mau Chom is afraid that his position as the village healer will be replaced by the modern medicine. There are many of villagers have been treated well by Sri.

One day, Inthorn is going to drill a buffalo’s nose because the buffalo has damaged his neighbour’s fence. Accidentaly, Inthorn is injured, “Jinda caught a glimpse of the wooden drill as it dropped beside him. It was stained a deep red.”... Jinda says, ‘Get Sri,’’ she gasped. “Hurry! (p. 61). She shouted Sri’s name in order to let Sri treat her father. It is shown that Jinda believes in the modern treatment. Jinda prefers using the modern treatment than the chant spell by the village healer. Unfortunately, someone who is coming to her is Mau Chom, so she can not refuse him treating her father. Jinda’s father is getting worse as he gets high fever. Jinda is afraid of her father will die like her mother in the past. Jinda has tried a second time to ask Sri to look at her father but it is always rejected by Dao and Mau Chom. It is proved in the conversation below:

“Let’s have Sri take a look at him instead. She’s got medicine, and..” ‘No!’ Dao said fiercely. ‘Mau Chom said if anyone else tries to heal father, his spell won’t work. Aspecially Sri. She’s not a doctor, she’s a witch.

... Maybe we could have Sri look at father. I mean she’s a doctor too. It can’t heart to have..’” Mau Chom swung around and glared to Jinda. ‘How dare you compare that little fraud to me?’ he demanded. ‘She’s no doctor!’ (pp. 63 - 64).
Dao does not agree with Jinda’s decision about having her father treated by Sri. Jinda has to argue with Dao and Mau Chom. Jinda loses because Dao is her older sister. The village healer is also important person in the village, so she can not against him easily. She thinks that Sri can treat her father better, because there are several villagers that have been treated well by Sri. Then, Jinda agrees to let Sri treat her father as stated in the statement, “Taking a deep breath, Jinda motioned Sri to come in. The medical student crept into the room and knelt down beside Inthorn (p.66). She lets Sri treat her father without telling Dao or Mau Chom. After the decision, she is relieved because finally her father gets treated by Sri. Her decision to let Sri taking care of her father is a good decision. She is glad seeing her father better. Those actions show that one of Jinda’s struggle for her family is fighting against the traditional medical treatment.

In Jinda’s village, most of the farmers are not the owner of the land. They have to pay the land-rent to the government. The land-rent system is unfair for the farmers, because the government takes a half of the farmers’ harvest. In the end of the harvest, there is an agent of the government to take the harvest. It shown in the statement, “The mount of rice grain in the middle of the threshing ground was rowing day by day and soon, Dusit, the rent-collector, would be due to take half of it away (p. 54). Dusit comes to the village to collect thr half of the farmers’ rice. It is unfair because the farmers have already worked hard to plant the rice from the seedbeding until the harvesting.

Moreover, the drought makes the harvest is poor, so it makes the farmer more suffering. The village headman decides to oppose the land rent policy. Jinda
is the daughter of the village headman, so she also supports her father decision. It is shown in the statement “During these few days, Jinda listened to her father talk. Out of sense of loyalty to him, she would repeat his arguments when groups of young village girls and boys gathered to talk about the rent issue (p. 75). She tries to convince her friends to fight against the land-rent system. She tries to help her father to gain more support from other farmers. Moreover, Jinda fights against the land-rent system is shown in the conversation between Dao and Jinda.

‘What business could you possibly have with Dusit?’ Jinda asked now.
‘He’s offering to pay father five thousand baht, if Father will just agree to pay the full rent as usual. Just think Jinda, five thousand baht!’
‘Father will never be bribed,’ Jinda said hotly. ‘Who does Dusit think he’s dealing with? The oily fat crook!’

But why are you so friendly with him. Dao? You know he’s the rent collector; you know how everyone else in Maekung feels about him. He’s not one of us. He belongs on their side (pp. 78-79)

Jinda shows that she does not like Dusit as the rent-collector. She addresses Mr. Dusit as Dusit without using “Mr” although he is older than her. She also calls Dusit as “the oily fat crook”. Those actions prove that Jinda does not respect the rent collector. Her opinion also fights against her sister, Dao, because she is closer to Dusit. Jinda considers that Dusit is not the part of the farmers, because he takes half of the farmers’ harvest. Moreover, Dusit does not care about the farmers’ condition. Although, the farmers face poor harvest for several years, Dusit sticks to take the half of the harvest.

2.2.2 Joining a Student Rally

Jinda considers as a brave girl. She joins a student rally in Bangkok as her way to struggle for her family. A few months later, there is a letter from Ned
which asks Jinda to go to Bangkok to give a speech as a representative of Maekung farmer because the village headman is imprisoned. “I still think a speech given by you, on Inthorn behalf, would have great impact (p.106)”. Jinda decides to come to Bangkok joining the rally after getting permission from her grandmother. She has to leave her grandmother and little Pinit in the house alone, because Dao is also going to move to the town with Dusit, the rent-collector. It is hard for Jinda to leave her grandmother and her little brother at home. She worries about the household. But, it is also a chance for Jinda to release her father from the prison. Another reason is she can report what happens to her father and also other farmers in the village because of the high land-rent.

Unsteadily, she walked towards him. A roar of applause greeted her. She waited for it to die down before she began her speech.

“I am Jinda, daughter of Inthorn Sriboonrueng,” she began. To her surprise she found that her voice was steady. It reverberated from all corners of the square, and even from the wall of the temple. She felt awed that her voice could reach so far. (p. 152)

Jinda starts her speech in the rally, and she introduces herself as Inthorn’s daughter. She has practised her speech for several times with Ned, so she can do it smoothly. It does not remain long. “Commie bitch!” A shrill voice pierced the air. (p. 153). Someone tries to make the rally chaos. Ned tries to calm the crowd, but it is too muddled. The gunfires start in the crowd. Jinda can not talk more. The students and the police officers are involved in the gunfire. The situation is uncontrolled. So, Ned asks Jinda to run quickly to find a safety place. The rally does not go peacefully.
There are many victims because of the rally. Joining the student rally also shows that she is a brave girl. Although, she is just an ordinary village girl, she does her best to struggle for her family. She hopes by joining the student rally, she can free her father from prison and also change the land-rent policy. She does not go to college, but she is brave enough to make oration in front of hundreds of people. Moreover, Jinda thinks that the rally do not give good impact, unless it takes many losses.

2.2.3 Becoming the Head of the Household

Braun, Linder, Asimov (1979) state that life events can cause people to struggle for life such as death of a close family member, personal injuries or illness, fired from work, gain of new family member, etc. (pp 478-480). Jinda’s mother dies several years ago. It makes her do all the household chores since her sister has married and lives with her father-in-law. Her grandmother is too old to do the chores and her little brother, Pinit, is still too young to overcome all the house chores. Jinda never complains about the chores that must be done.

Jinda had grown even closer to him, taking over the chores of preparing the meals and laying out the sleeping mats that Dao used to do.

‘Could we have dinner a little lae tonight, Father?’ Jinda asked now. ‘Dao and I are going to bathe in the river.’ (p. 12).

Jinda does all the chores that formerly were her mother’s work, because Jinda’s mother dies several years ago. Her older sister can not help her because she has moved to her father-in law house. ‘She wanted to start the cooking fire and have a good breakfast ready for their new guest” (p. 29). Jinda prepares the
food for all the family members. ‘Draw some more water from the well, Pinit!’ she said. (p. 30). Sometimes, his little brother also helps her in doing the household chores.

Jinda did not want to go back there, and she did not want to brood over her father’s death. He was gone, and no amount of mourning would ever bring him back. She was the head of the household now, and it was up to her to plan for the family’s future. (p. 172).

When her father passes away she is very sorrowful. She has to be responsible for the family. She has to be a strong girl to replace her father roles in the family. There are many works that have to be done by Jinda. “Many of the planks on the verandah had warped or rotted through.”(p. 172). There are male works waiting for her since there is no other mature man in her family. She is not acquaintance with the male works. She has to fix the house that has been fractured. She is the one who has to struggle for Pinit and her grandmother as her family. Doing the household chores is not easy. Jinda is a young girl who has not been doing the man works that usually done by her father. Moreover, she still does the chores because she thinks that she is the only one who can do all of the chores. Jinda does not show her exhausting to her grandmother or little Pinit. She does her work responsibly.

2.2.4 Becoming a Good Farmer

Jinda and her family live in a village, most of the villagers are farmers, including her father. This causes her to be a farmer whether she likes it or not. She works very hard. She enjoys to be a farmer.
Sighing, she bent back to work. A trickle sweat ran down between her breast and into the well of her navel. Her shirt stuck to her in clammy patches, and the sickle handle was damp in her palm. She reached for a sheaf of rice stalks and slashed through it. Reach and slash, reach and slash, it was a rhythm she must have been born knowing, she thought, so deeply ingrained was it in her (p. 9).

Jinda helps her father harvesting the rice. She has accustomed to the harvesting rhythm. She looks enjoy doing the activity although she is exhausted. Like other farmers in the village, Jinda starts the seedbed by the end of June. This is to prepare for planting rice in case the rain comes. ‘Together with her sister Dao, she prepares the rice to grow by soaking it in a basket of water to be put into wet straw to let the rice seeds grow’ (p. 179). Then, there are some other farmer’s works that have to be done by Jinda and her sister. It is a hard working because Dao and Jinda never plough the land before.

For days, they watched over the seedbed anxiously, waiting for the grain to take root and send the new shoots straight and strong above the mud. The next step was the hardest. Ploughing the dry fields beyond the seedbeds was traditionally a mans’s work, and in their family it had always been their father who had done it.

... Together, the two sisters yoked the plough to the buffalo, and tried to plough. It was back-breaking work. The soil was still dry, and the buffalo too weak from hunger to pull with much strength.

... When the rice seed spouted tiny green shoots, the two sisters dragged the basket to the fields and broadcast the seeds, carefully tossing handfuls of the damp grains onto the seedbed. For days, they watched over the seedbed anxiously, waiting for the grain to take root and send the new shoots straight and strong above the mud. (p. 180).

This is the hardest thing for Jinda. Although she knows anything about farming, she has to do some works that usually done by her father or other male farmer. She can not ask help from other farmers, because some of them have gone to the city to find job in order to fulfil their family needs. However, Jinda keeps
struggling to be a good farmer. She decides to start the seedbed although the rain has not dropped in Maekung. Dao has come back from the city, but she is pregnant so she can not help much. This also adds her burden.

However, the arrival of her boyfriend, Ned, makes Jinda is both happy and sad. She is happy because she can meet Ned again. She has dreamed of being farmer together. “When the rains come, you can plough our land,” Jinda said...‘And a spice garden,’ she said dreamily. And a new thatched roof, and children too.’ (p. 189). Those utterances prove that Jinda is glad of Ned’s coming. Moreover, she wants to start her life together in the village as a farmer. Unfortunately, Ned’s desire is joining the Thai Communists party. Jinda is persistent to stay at her village and to be a farmer to support her family, because she is the head of the household. She is responsible for her sister, Dao, her little brother and her Grandmother. She has to continue the farming in order to feed her family. It portrays that Jinda is an attentive girl. She decides to become a farmer than joining Ned in Communist party.
CHAPTER III

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter consists of two parts namely conclusions and recommendations. It includes the summary of all the findings based on the problems formulation. The conclusions relate to the analysis and the answers of the problems formulation. The next part presents recommendations for the further researchers and the teaching learning activity.

3.1 Conclusions

In the novel, Jinda describes as Thai beauty. She has long straight hair, big eyes with long eyelashes, and smooth and fair complexion. She wears sarong. Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that Jinda has four characteristics which are caring, attentive, brave, and responsible. She cares for her family and also her friends. She helps other people to show her caring. She also motivates other characters by giving nice and positive words. Her attentiveness is not only for her family but also for the farmers, the harvest, and the high land-rent. She concerns her father’s condition in the prison. She is also anxious about Dao when she decides to live with Dusit. She worries when she has to leave her grandmother and Pinit alone at home. Another Jinda’s characteristic is responsible. She takes the responsibility as a farmer and the head of the house hold. The other characteristic that leads Jinda to be able to struggle for her family is by being brave. She is a brave girl to work on her passionate belief to help her
family and make sure her family is in good condition and circumstance even when her mother and her father died.

Jinda’s characteristics also affect how Jinda struggles for her family. There are four main actions done by Jinda to struggle for her family. There are fighting against the social practices, joining a student rally, becoming the head of household, and becoming a good farmer. Fighting against the social practices is one of Jinda’s struggle. For instance, she chooses using modern medicine than traditional healer to treat her father when he is injured. It can save her father from the first injured. Because she is a caring and an attentive girl, she cares about her father healthiness. Therefore, she uses modern medicine to treat her father. She also fights against Dusit as the rent-collector because he applys high land rent. Next, Jinda is joining a student rally in Bangkok with other university students. It is related to Jinda’s courageous. She is brave enough to go to Bangkok alone and give oration in the rally. Then, she becomes the head of the household. Jinda starts taking care the household when her mother dies. She does the house chores such as cooking. She does not complain about her role to be the household head although she is still young. She takes the responsibility to take care the household. The last one is becoming a farmer. She actually has became a farmer since her father is still alive. Moreover, her father dies so she takes over all of her father roles as a farmer and all the household tasks. There are many man works that Jinda can not endure, but she tries to struggle for the rest of her family and the next generation that is going to come. At first, she hesitates to take care the
household and the farming but then she realizes that her father’s death gives her energy.

It is concluded that a family is very important for everyone. People come and learn something at the first time in the family. Family will wait you to come back how far you go. In life, we have to struggle and overcome problems which always come. Problems are not ended when we do not do anything. How big the problems, we have to overcome it with the suitable way. The matter is how strong we struggle in order to make betterment in our life. There is no problem that cannot be solved.

3.2. Recommendations

The novel’s written by Minfong Ho’s, *Rice Without Rain*, is very a motivating novel. This novel conveys many values of life. They are about family relationship, love, culture, dream, social problems, students motivation, female role, politics and etc. The future researcher can also analyze the culture background in this novel which is interesting. The Thai culture is also described in this novel because the setting of place is in Thailand. The culture of rice as seen in the novel represents the Thai culture. Rice is very important in Thailand. Rice is the daily food in Thailand. Most of Thais are farmer. There are many cultures that can be revealed related to the rice culture. The future researchers can also analyze the formal language which is used in the novel.

Novel can be used as an English lesson material. In teaching learning activity, novel can attract the students’ interest in learning many things from vocabulary and grammar, until the values of life. *Rice Without Rain* by Minfong
Ho presents many life values. One of the most important life values can be seen in Jinda's struggle for her family. The reader can learn how a young girl has to struggle for her family. As a young girl, it is not easy to do all the works as a mature woman. Moreover, the readers can gain knowledge of the Jinda’s characterization as stated in the discussion.

In this study, the writer would like to provide the possibility to teach Critical Reading and Writing I by using the novel. The writer provides the teaching material by taking a part of the novel that can reflects the struggle of Jinda for her family. The purpose of Critical Reading and Writing I is to develop the students’ reading ability through answering questions and writing skill through free – writing activity. Moreover, they can also learn that people have to struggle in life and about Jinda’s characteristics such as caring, attentive, brave, and responsible as a student. They can apply in their study that they have to struggle to gain their dreams.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
APPENDIX 1

Summary of *Rice Without Rain*

Four young students from the university arrives at a village during their summer holidays, wanting to spend their time with the farmers and to understand their life. The year had been bad, as draught hit the farmers with another low harvest. The livelihood has been on few roots picked up the nearby hills. There isn't the usual happiness around the harvest as they will be left with almost nothing after the rents are paid. The arrival of students with rice and fish, had been a welcome change at least to a few households. Jinda, the daughter of the village headman Inthorn, did not anticipate the changes that are about to happen in her life post the arrival of the students. Students won the trust of the villagers against their fear of them being communists, manages to put across their idea of social reform and democracy. So much was the effect, the villagers refused to pay the normal rent, which is 50% of the harvest. Inthorn, the headman, was arrested and was subjected to torture and humiliation in the town jail.

Its now left to Jinda to try for the release of her father. Only support she seems to have is Ned, with whom she, by now, develop a close friendship. Its on his invite she moves to the town, with a hope of seeing her father. Her sister, discarded by her husband, now moves in with the rent collector. However, the situation in Bangkok is very intense. Students are rebelling against the government and is demanding further democracy. Jinda, now show cased as the daughter of farmers resistance leader, gets into the group of activists planning the agitation under Ned. The preparation was in full swing, but the event turns a catastrophe, as the police starts fire as soon as Jinda starts her speech. Jinda is estranged and had to flee, Ned is overseeing the rescue operations, he himself injured. The death of her father, greets her on return. Dejected and lost, she returns back to her life back in village, to take care of the last rites of her father.

Taken from: http://kpjayan.blogspot.com/2010/08/rice-without-rain-minfong-ho.html
APPENDIX 2
The Biography of Mingfong Ho

Taken from: http://www.ranker.com/list/minfong-ho-books-and-stories-and-written-works/reference

Ho was born in January 7, 1951 in Rangoon, Burma. Ho spend her childhood in Singapore and Thailand, and become fluent in three language: Chinese, Thai, and English. She was studied at Tungai University in Taiwan, then she was transfering to Cornell University in Itacha, New York taking History and Economic degree. She began writting at 1973, her first work is Sing to the Dawn as short story then in 1975 she was asked to turn it into a novel. In 1996, Sing to the Dawn was being adapted into a musical at Singapore Arts Festival. Some of Minfong Ho’s works have been translated into many languages such as Thai, Chinese, Japanese, Korean and French. Ho’s works mainly tell about female leading character, social problem, places and people she know well. She lives in Itacha, New York with her husband and three children. Writer. Straits Times newspaper, Singapore, journalist, 1974-75; Chiengmai University, Chiengmai, Thailand, lecturer in English, 1975-76; Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, English literature teaching assistant, 1978-80; Catholic Relief Services, Thai-Cambodian border, nutritionist and relief worker, 1980; Singapore University, writer-in-residence, 1983. Presenter of various writing workshops in middle schools and high schools in the United States and international schools in Switzerland, Indonesia, Thailand, Poland, and Malaysia, 1990-96.
List of Minfong Ho works:

- Sing to the Dawn (1975), received first prize from the Council of Interracial Books for Children
- Tanjong Rhu and Other Stories (1986)
- Rice Without Rain (1986) received the Parents' Choice Award and was named an American Library Association (ALA) Best Book for Young Adults and an ALA Booklist Editor's Choice.
- The Clay Marble (1991)
- The Two Brothers (1995) with Saphan Ros
- Hush!: A Thai Lullaby (1996) (which earned a 1997 Caldecott Honor for Holly Meade's illustrations)
- Brother Rabbit: A Cambodian Tale (1997) with Saphan Ros
- Peek!: A Thai Hide-and-Seek (2004)

Sources:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minfong_Ho
APPENDIX 3

Cover of *Rice Without Rain*

Taken from:
https://www.scmp.com/sites/default/files/2013/03/04/2e70e7acd1c5ad87d6ac7aa599ab2f14.jpg
APPENDIX 4
LESSON PLAN

Subject : Critical Reading and Writing I
Skill : Reading and Writing
Level of student : 3rd semester of English Language Education Program
Time allocation : 2 x 50 minutes

I. Competence Standard:
- Improving students’ reading skill through answering questions
- Improving students’ writing skill through free – writing activity

II. Basic Competence:
- Finding the mind idea of the passage
- Answering questions based on the passage
- Developing students writing skill through free writing activity
- Developing students’ vocabulary

III. Indicator:
- Students are able to identify the main idea from the passage given
- Students are able to enlarge their vocabulary by finding out difficult words
- Students are able to answer the question based on the passage
- Students are able to express their idea through free writing activity

IV. Learning Methods

Explanation, Group Discussion, Question- answer, free-writing
V. Teaching - Learning Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time Allocation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre – activity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer greets the students</td>
<td>1’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer recall/review story</td>
<td>4’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Main Activity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer asks the students about the reading passage that the teacher gave in the previous meeting</td>
<td>5’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer asks the students to make a group of four</td>
<td>2’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer asks them to find out the main idea of the passage</td>
<td>10’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer asks the students to list some difficult words from the passage</td>
<td>20’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer asks the students to answer the questions based on the passage</td>
<td>20’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecture gives the instruction and asks the students to do free writing individually</td>
<td>30’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post Activity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lecturer asks the students to submit their works</td>
<td>2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer asks the students to share the moral lessons from the passage</td>
<td>5’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecturer closes the class</td>
<td>1’</td>
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</table>

VI. Source

Passage taken from the novel entitled *Rice Without Rain* by Minfong Ho.
APPENDIX 5
Learning Materials

I. Read the text below

An Excerpt From Rice Without Rain (pp. 173-175)
by Minfong Ho

In the dry hot days after the funeral, Jinda never returned to the Bodhi grove where her father’s ashes laid. Even when her family went to collect his bones the day after the cremation, Jinda stayed away. She hated the thought of her father reduced to the crumbs of charred bone now enshrined in that little urn on the family altar. Jinda did not want to go back there, and she did not want to brood over her father’s death. She was the head of the household now, and it was up to her to plan for the family’s future.

Relentlessly, Jinda forced herself to work. In the month that she had been away in Bangkok, their house had fallen into even worse disrepair than before. Many of the planks on the verandah had warped or rotted through. The roof needed rethatching, and the bamboo fencing was sagging under the weight of untrimmed vines. And soon, if the rains came, the seedbed for the rice would have to be prepared, and the fields ploughed.

Jinda set about each task with fierce energy. Sometimes, caught up with her work, she would look up and notice others sitting idly about, and glare at them accusingly. Once, as she was drawing water from the well, she saw Pinit nearby, his chin cupped in his hands.

‘Where’re you doing?’ she demanded.
‘Nothing.’
‘Well, why don’t you do something?’

Jinda poured the well-water into a jar, splashing much of it on the dry sand. ‘I don’t care!’ she cried. ‘Just don’t sit there! Flinging the bucket down, Jinda stalked off.

‘Why is she always like that now?’ she heard Pinit ask their grandmother as she walked out the yard. ‘Is she angry?’
'No, child,' the old woman said. ‘She’s just determined not to be sad,’

The night, Jinda did not sleep well. Usually, she would have driven herself close to exhaustion at the end of each day, so that sleep would come with the darkness. But her grandmother’s words has disturbed her, and she could not sleep. Was she angry? Was the anger really just a shield against a deeper sorrow?

For at night, the memories came back, and with them the flood of bitterness. She laid awake, remembering the killings at the rally, reliving her visit to her father in prison. She imagined Ned in shackles, in prison too, or lying wounded among the dead at the rally. She worried about the future, whether rains would come on time and whether she’d be able to find the help she would need to plough the fields before the rains.

If Dao were here, she thought bitterly, she could help. But no, her sister had apparently left Maekung and her family behind her forever. She never answered Pinit’s letter telling her Father’s death, nor did she even bother to send a wreath or some money for Father’s funeral. She’s probably forgotten us all by now, livig her life of luxury in town with ‘Mr. Dusit.’ Well, go ahead, jinda told Dao fiercely, we don’t need you. We don’t even want you back.

The next day, with dark circle under her eyes, she felt too tired and miserable to do any of her chores. Instead, she climbed up to a spot on the hill which she used to think of as her retreat. It was peaceful there, and commanded a view of the valley on one side, and of the dusty road leading to it on the other. It was here, she remembered, that Dao had also come after her baby’s cremation.

Jinda leaned hack against the teak tree now, and stared at the landscape. The stretch of bone – dry fields was relieved only by clumps of tassled weeds whose feathery plumes swayed in the breeze. Here and there, a charred tree stump dotted the hillside.

Was May always as dry as this, Jinda wondered? Had her stay in bangkok, short as it was, made her forget how bleak the countryside was in the hot season? No, it wasn’t that. The years of drought had taken their toll. And it was much drier and hotter than she had ever remembered. Another year of drought, Jinda thought, and we’re all dead.

Idly, she watched a black beetle attacking a small dragonfly on a teak leaf next to her. The dragonfly tried to crawl away, dragging its torn wing, but the beetle chased after it. Jinda picked up a pebble and crushed the beetle. There, she thought, at least I saved the dragonfly. She looked at it, twitching its torn wing weakly. With the same pebble, she reached out and crushed the dragonfly too.

She tossed the pebble away and watched it roll down the hill. Suddenly Jinda sat up straight.
A tiny figure in the distance was climbing up the hillside on the path. Ned? Could it be Ned at last? Wasn’t that what she had really been waiting for, all along? Her heart was pounding.

Jinda squinted her eyes against the morning sun. The figure moved slowly, stopping to rest every few steps. Jinda saw now that it was a woman. Not Ned, she thought with a stab of disappointment. The woman paused in the shade of teak sapling, and lifted up both arms to retie her hair. Jinda immediately recognised the familiar gesture.

‘Dao,’ she murmured.

Dao had almost reach the spot where Jinda was now. Her clothes were soaked through with sweat, and her breathing came in laboured pants as she approached.

‘So,’ Jinda said coldly, ‘You’ve come back. Welcome.’

Dao looked up, startled. ‘Jinda!’ she gasped, then broke out into a big smile.

Jinda stared at her impassively. ‘I’ll help you with your bag,’ she said, in the same cold tone.

Dao shook her head, and dragged herself up the last few feet towards the shade where Jinda was. She sank down on the log there, hugging her big bag to her. For a moment neither of them spoke. Dao gazed down the other side of the hill, at the valley and Mackung village. ‘It’s good to be home,’ she said finally.

‘You should’ve come earlier, then,’ Jinda said. ‘For father’s funeral.’

‘Jinda, I tried, believe me. I tried.’ Dao stole a look at her sister. ‘When I got Pinit’s letter, I wanted to leave right away, but Dusit...’

‘Dusit?’ Jinda echoed. ‘Not “Mr. Dusit”?’

Dao saw the look in her sister’s eyes, and glanced away. ‘How can I explain?’ she asked wearily. ‘So much has happened.’ She wiped her sweat-glazed face on sleeve, and her hand fell listlessly on the log.

II. Write the main idea of the passage!
III. Find difficult words from the passage and find the meaning!

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<th>Words</th>
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IV. Answer the questions below based on the passage that you have read?

1. Why was Jinda so upset?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

2. What chores did Jinda do?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________

3. According to the grandmother, why did Jinda act differently?

   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
   __________________________________________
4. Explain what did problems Jinda face?

5. How was Jinda’s house described?

V. Rewrite the story above with your own words!