

## APPENDIX I

### SUMMARY OF THE SAILOR WHO FELL FROM GRACE WITH THE SEA

The Sailor Who Fell from Grace with the Sea by Yukio Mishima, is a story about Noboru and his peer group consists of five lunatic thirteen-year-old-boys who claims that the world of adults is just an illusion, tries to destroy the relationship between Noboru's mother, Fusako Kuroda, and a sailor names Ryuji Tsukazaki. Noboru, a boy who has a bad temperament of easily getting angry, has lost his father when he was 8 years old. His mother, Fusako, is a lonely woman who continues runs family's business which is importing goods from the western. Noboru who is unguided by parents, join the group which is led by someone they called The Chief. Each of the boys is called in number, not names.

The novel begins with Fusako locks Noboru in his bedroom after getting caught sneaking out in the night. When he is locked, he discovers a small peephole that goes through his mother's bedroom and decided to spy on her and accidentally sees her naked. However, on the other night, he watches her having sex with a sailor names Ryuji. Ryuji himself feels anxious when he starts loving Fusako, and knowing that he will often say goodbye to her. Not long since the relationship started, Noboru's group make efforts to destroy it as the realization of their theory towards human's existential. At first, Noboru and the group respect Ryuji. They admit that Ryuji is an honorable man who fulfills his destiny and passion. Unfortunately, when Ryuji decided to marry Fusako, Noboru and the group regards that as a violation. The Chief begins to collect all the bad things a father does and claims that 'father' is a wicked thing and declares that Ryuji's mistakes as something which cannot be tolerated. Therefore, at the end of the story, the group decided to use their unbreakable theory which said that to restores Ryuji's pride as a free man, they have to kill him. So, they invite him to tell sea stories. Ryuji agrees, but he feels a little bit suspicious of how the group is behaving. Still, he thinks that it is fine because they are just children. Children then kill Ryuji with a cup of tea near the sea.

## APPENDIX II

### BIOGRAPHY OF YUKIO MISHIMA

The author, Yukio Mishima, born as Kimitake Hiraoka in January 14<sup>th</sup>, 1925, Tokyo, Japan, is regarded as the most important Japanese novelist in 20<sup>th</sup> century. As the legacy of the *samurai* family, he learns the way of living as a warrior, so he could sense that the spirit of *samurai* was over since the Meiji Restoration. It is showed on how Mishima using symbolizes which represent Japanese's values; death and suicide that has been the characterization of Mishima's novels. Before being a novelist, Mishima, as a son of a high civil servant, joins aristocratic Peers School in Tokyo, but he failed on physical tests. During World War II, he worked in a Tokyo factory, and after the war, he studied law at Tokyo University. In 1948-1949, he worked in the Japanese ministry of finance. His first novel, *Kamen no kokuhaku*, is autobiographical work that describes a homosexual who has to hide his sexual attracted from society. The novel inspires Mishima to write again.

Mishima continue writes some of novels which consists of characters who have physical or psychological problems or people who live in despair because of their own idealization. Besides novel, essay, short story, Mishima also wrote theater's script in Japanese style by modernized traditional stories. Mishima's novels are written using the Japanese's appreciation and imaginative towards natural details. Mishima is also one of the best novelists who succeed in delivering his homofascism through the novels by his extremes point of view of humans have the power to control the past-the present-the future. Therefore, he chose to die on Seppuku (self-disembowelment), the ritual suicide of a *samurai* which in Japan means it is a glorious way to die. People believe he died to defend the right of same-sex couples to live legally, even though he is married to Yoko Sugiyama. Furthermore, the other side of Mishima was being founded on his childhood, he used to love to do feminine tasks when he lives with his grandmother, then should facing the oppression when he lives with his father and being forced to stop doing any feminine tasks, after that, he decides to be the writer who writes about Japan's westernization and homosexuality. Before he dies, he publishes the last volume of his book "*The Fertility of the Sea*". "The premise of the democratic age – that it is best to live as long as possible". (Yukio Mishima, 1970).