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## APPENDIX I

### BIOGRAPHY

#### **Biography of Min Jin Lee**

Min Jin Lee is a Korean American author who was born in Seoul, South Korea on November 11, 1968. Her family came to the United States in 1976, when she was seven years old and grew up in Queens, New York City. Lee spent much time at the Queens Public Library, where she learned to read and write. She attended the Bronx High School of Science and studied history at Yale College in Trumbull College. She also studied law at Georgetown University Law Center. She lived in Tokyo, Japan, for four years from 2007 to 2011 where she research and wrote *Pachinko*.

She is the author of the novels *Free Food for Millionaires* (2007) and *Pachinko* (2017). Lee has received the New York Foundation for the Arts fellowship for Fiction, the Peden Prize for Best Story, and the Narrative Prize for New and Emerging Writer. Her work often deals with Korean or American Korean topics.

Lee got the idea for her *Pachinko* story in 1989. Lee decided to write in early 1996 about Koreans in Japan. She got inspired while attending a guest lecture series at Yale, a Master's Tea that she had never attended before. The speaker at a Master's Tea is an American missionary based in Japan and giving a talk about the *Zainichi*, a term that is often used to refer to Japanese Koreans who are immigrants from the colonial era or their descendants.

## APPENDIX II

### SUMMARY

#### Summary of Min Jin Lee's *Pachinko*

*Pachinko*'s novel is divided into three chapters; Book I: Gohyang/Hometown with seventeen subchapters from 1910 to 1933, Book II: Motherland with twenty subchapters from 1939 to 1962, Book III: Pachinko with twenty-one subchapters from 1962 to 1989.

The story of the first chapter, Book I: Gohyang/Hometown is started in Yeongdo, Busan, Korea. Lived a fishing family with three sons, the eldest being named Hoonie. He was 27 years old in 1910. One year later Hoonie married Yangjin who was 15 years old at the time. They have an only daughter whom they named Sunja in 1914. Sunja is the fourth child who can grow up healthy after the three children born to Yangjin can not live long.

When Sunja was 13 years old, Hoonie died quietly from tuberculosis. To make a living, Yangjin and Sunja open a small boardinghouse. To fulfill the needs of their boardinghouse, Sunja is tasked with buying groceries at the market every day. That is where Sunja first met Hansu, the new fish broker.

Every day Sunja and Hansu meet and finally, they like each other. Until Sunja gets pregnant, Hansu has to return to Japan, where he lives with his wife. Sunja finds out that Hansu, the man she likes and trusts, has a wife and chooses to return to Japan instead of choosing Sunja, who must hide her pregnancy from her mother. It does not last long.

In 1932, Isak, the young pastor arrived at the boardinghouse and fell ill. Yangjin and Sunja took care of Isak like they took care of their sick father, Hoonie. To repay the kindness of Yangjin and Sunja who had cared for him until he recovered, Isak intended to marry Sunja who was pregnant at the time. With all of Isak's generosity and Sunja's courage, that same year they finally got married and went to Japan to start a new life. Isak and Sunja went to Yoseb and Kyunghee's house in Japan, which is where they will live.

In Japan, 1933, Noa was born. To support their daily needs, Yoseb works in a factory, while Isak continues to go to church as a pastor. On other hand, Kyunghee and Sunja are in charge of taking care of the house as well as Noa.

The second chapter of the novel, Book II: Motherland is started when Noa was 6 years old in 1939. That same year, Isak was arrested by the police and sent to prison for charges of illegal religious activities. To replace Isak to earn money, Sunja starts working to help support the family's economy, especially to provide for Noa and his younger brother, Mozasu. In 1940, Sunja started working at a restaurant which turned out to be Hansu's. In 1942, Isak got out of prison and died the day after he got home.

After Isak died, Yoseb had become a different man; sullen, brooding, and uninterested in anything but work. This is due to the reduced amount of income in the house, while the needs that must be fulfilled are increasing. In December 1944, Hansu reappeared, making Sunja worry if Yoseb or Kyunghee finds out about the past relationship between her and Hansu. Hansu asked Sunja and her family to leave Osaka to a safe place from the war that was erupting.

In 1945, on the day that Hansu told Sunja to take her family to the country, Yoseb got a job offer. The pay was almost triple his current salary. They decided to separate. Yoseb quit his job at the factory and headed to Nagasaki. While Kyunghee, Sunja, Noa, and Mozasu moved to Tamaguchi's farm. There, Kyunghee, Sunja, and her two children work for Tamaguchi taking care of the farm. In the same year, Hansu brought Yangjin from Korea to Japan to meet and live with Sunja who was then 29 years old.

Still in the same year, when America dropped its bomb on Nagasaki, where Yoseb worked, resulting in severe injuries to the right side of Yoseb's body. His mouth and cheek were half gone as if he had been consumed by an animal. Hansu's men found him at a pathetic hospital in Nagasaki at last. Hansu brought Yoseb to Tamaguchi's farm.

A month later, Yoseb finds out that Hansu is Noa's father. He shows displeasure towards Hansu because he does not want to feel bad for his younger brother, Isak. In 1953, Sunja was trying to make extra money for Noa's tutoring fees. Noa had failed his first attempt at the Waseda exams by a few points, and he felt certain that he'd be able to pass on his next try if he could be tutored in mathematics. The fees for the tutors were exorbitant. Each week, Hansu had tried to add to Noa's tutoring fund, but Yoseb forbade the women from taking any more than what was a reasonable sum. Yoseb would not allow Sunja to accept any money from Hansu for Noa's schooling.

1960, when Noa was 20 years old, was Noa's second year studying at Waseda. He just found out that the one who paid for his college all this time was Hansu, who he knew as a good friend of his family. When Noa finds out that Hansu is his real father and not Isak, he is very angry with Sunja. Noa hates the fact that her father is a *yakuza*, the filthiest people in Japan, he thinks. Finally, in 1962, Noa decided to leave Waseda and disappeared from his family.

The third chapter of the novel, Book III: Pachinko is started with Noa who has been in Nagano looking for work. After he left Waseda, he had no plans to fill his days. What he was thinking at that time was how to keep him alive. Until finally Noa got an offer to work for a native Japanese named Takano. However, Noa had to hide his true identity as a Korean because Takano was only looking for Japanese.

In 1969, Noa married Risa, The head filing clerk in his office. For years Noa hid his true identity even from his wife. He is also still reluctant to contact his mother. Even though, until then his mother was looking for his existence.

In 1978, Hansu managed to find out the existence of Noa. He knows where Noa works and knows his status at that time. Just then Hansu and Sunja went to meet Noa. When Sunja manages to meet Noa, she asks her son to come home, but Noa refused his mother's invitation. Noa still can not accept that Hansu is still in his life. That evening, after Noa and Sunja's meeting. Sunja got the news that Noa had shot himself a few minutes after she'd left his office.

One year after Noa's death, in 1979, Yoseb finally died. Followed by Yangjin, in the same year also died from stomach cancer, leaving Kyung Hee and Sunja in the house. Fortunately, Sunja still has her second child, Mozasu, who also has one son, Solomon.

The novel ends with Sunja had woken up upset, in 1989, it had been eleven years since Noa's died. She had dreamed of Hansu again. Lately, Hansu had been appearing in Sunja dreams. After breakfast, she would go to a cemetery to clean Isak's grave. As usual, Kyunghee offered to come with her, but Sunja said it was okay. She went to the cemetery regularly. It was curious, but Sunja felt close to Isak in a way that she hadn't when he was alive.

Sunja had not gone to Noa's funeral. He had not wanted his wife and children to know about her, and she had gone enough already. Sometimes, she could be in front of a train kiosk or the window of a bookstore, and she could feel Noa's small hand when he was a boy. At those moments, it was good to be alone to hold on to him.