CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the types of formal link based on Guy cook's theory in *Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea*. The structure of writing research is presented in two steps. First, in findings the researcher analyzes the data found based on the research problems. Second, in discussion section the researcher explains the result of finding.

4.1 Findings

Based on the research problem, the researcher presentes two topics. The first parts is types of formal links in "Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea" and the second parts is the function formal link in the story of formal link.

4.1.1 Types of Formal Link

4.1.1.1 Referring Expression

Anaphoric referring expression points listeners or readers backwards to what is previously mentioned. "The passengers presented themselves for checking before boarding the plane." is one of the examples of anaphoric referring expression. Here the writer takes fourdata to be discussed.

Datum 1

The old man would have like to keep *his* hand in the salt water longer but *he* was afraid of another sudden

lurch by the fish and *he* stood up and braced *himself* and held *his* hand up againts the sun. *It* was only a line burn that had cut *his* flesh. But *it* was in the working part of *his* hand. He knew he would need his hands before this was over and *he* did not like to be cut before *it* started. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:15)

The speaker tells about The old man that used many pronouns. The meanings of *he* and *his* are referred to the old man as the identity of someone is given at the beginning. Meanwhile, the meanings of *it* is referred to The sun as the identity of thing. This makes a kind of chain running through the discourse, in which each expression is linked to another. As we know if pronoun sees from the grammar, the pronoun *his* can has a function that it is as a point of view. Another example of referring expression can be found in data 2, see below.

Datum 2

The old man was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck. The brown blotches ofthe benevolent skin cancer the sun brings from its reflection on the topic sea were on his cheeks. The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hands had the deepcreased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as

erosions in a fishless desert. Everything about *him* was old execpt his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and cheerful were undefeated. "Santiago," the boy said to him as they climbed the bank from where the skiff was hauled up. "I could go with you again. We've made some money."The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him. "No," the old man said "you're with a lucky boat. Stay with them." But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones everyday for three weeks." (Ernest Hemingway, 191<mark>7: 0</mark>1)

The words of *he*, *his*, *him*, are referred to The old man, *they* is referred to scars, *him* is referred to Santiago as the identity of someone given at the beginning. This makes a kind of chain running through the discourse in which each expression is linked to another. And the function of the referring expression that shown by pronoun he and they as the main character of the story, and using pronoun of the text is as a figure or style in writing in order the writing is great and nothing repetition of word, so the function of pronoun as replacement one word to the same meaning or as point of view. Another example of referring expression can be found in the next data.

Datum 3

The old man held him with his left hand and *his* shoulders now and stooped down and scooped up water in his right hand to get the crushed dolphin flesh off of his café. He was afraid that it might nauseate him and he would vomit and lose his strength. When his face was cleaned he washed his right hand in the water over the side and then let it stay in the salt water while he watched the first light come before the sunrise. He's headed almost east, he thought. That means he is tired and going with the current. Soon, he will have to circle. Then our true work begins. (Ernest Hemingway, 191<mark>7:23</mark>)

The meanings of his, and he are referred to the old man, and it referred to water over asthe identity of someone is given at the beginning. This makes a kind of chain running through the discourse, in which each expression is linked to another. And the function of pronoun that shown in this data is make easier the readers to understand the text, and minimized the word by simple word, and it is also the writer style to make a good writing by using pronoun as point of view in the text. Next, the researcher found the same thing, see below.

Datum 4

When once, through my treachery, had it been necessary to him to make a choice, the old thought. His choice had been to stay in the deep dark water far out beyond all snares and traps and treacheries. My choice was to go there to find *him* beyond all people. Beyond all people in the world. Now we are joined together and have been since noon. And no one to help either one of us. Perhaps I should not have been a fisherman, he thought. But that was the thing that I was born for. I must surely remember to eat the tuna after it gets light.

The meanings of *his*, and *him* are referred to the old man. *We*, *us* are referred to beyond people in the world as the identity of someone is given at the beginning. This makes a kind of chain running through the discourse, in which each expression is linked to another. And if we see from grammatical side, it is as point of view as replacement the name of person.

Datum 5

As the sun set he remembered, to give himself more confidence, the time in the tavern at Casablanca when he had played the hand game with the great negro from Cienfuegos who was the

strongest man on the docks. They had gone one day one night with their elbows on a chalk line on the table and their forearms straight up and their hands gripped tight. Each one was trying to force the other's hand down onto the table. There was much betting and people went in and out of the room under the kerosene lights and he had looked at the arm and hand of the negro and at the negro's They changed face. referees every four hours after the first eight so that the referees could sleep. Blood cam eout from under the fingernails of both his and the negro's hands and they looked each other in the eye and at **their** hands and forearms and the bettors went in and out of the room and sat on hight chairs against the wall and watched. The walls were painted bright blue and were of wood and the lamps threw their shadows against them. The negro's shadow was huge and it moved on the wall as the breeze moved the lamps. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:19)

The meanings of *they*, *their* and *them* are referred to the "he had played the hand game with the great negro" as the identity of someone is given at the beginning. This makes a kind of chain running through the discourse, in which each expression is linked to another. And the function of this pronoun is as replacement the name of person.

Datum 6

On this circle the old man could see the fish'e eye and the two gray sucking fish that swain around him. Sometimes they attached temselves to him. Sometimes they darted off. Sometimes they would swim easily in his shadow. They were each over three feet long and when they swam fast they lashed their whole bodies like eels.

The words of *his*, *him*, are referred to The old man, *they*, *their*, *themselves* are referred to fish. *His*, *him* is referred to the old manas the identity of someone given at the beginning. This makes a kind of chain running through the discourse in which each expression is linked to another. Another kinds of formal link can be found in the next data. And the function is the replacement of the name of person. See the more explanation below.

4.1.1.2 Conjunction

The type of formal relation between sentences is provided by those words and phrases that explicitly draw attention to the type of relationship that exist between one sentence or clause or another. Here the writer takes three data to be discussed. See below the next data.

Datum 1

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him. "No," the old man said. "you're with a lucky boat. Stay with them." "but remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones everyday for three weeks." "I remember." The old man said. "I know you did not leave me because you doubted." (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:8)

The sentence above shows that *because* here gives new information to what has already been given in terms of causes. The new information is doubted of the old man knowsdid not leave him. Another example of conjunction can be found in excerpt.

Datum 2

He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally salao, which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which

caught three good fish the first week. It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his skiff empty andhe always went down to help him carry either the coiled lines *or* the gaff and harpoon and the sail that was furled around the mast, the sail was patched with flour sacks and, furled, it looked like the flag of permanent defeat. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:01)

The sentence above shows that or here indicates new contrastinginformation with old information. Then, the researcher found the same data, see below.

Datum 3

The old man saw the brown fins coming along the wide trail the fish must make in the water. They were not even quartering on the scent. They were headed straight for the skiff swimming side by side. He jammed the tiller, made the sheet fast and reached under the stem for the club. It was an oar handle from a broken oar sawed off to about two and a half feet in length. could only He use effectively with one hand because of the grip of the handle and he took good hold of it with his right hand, flexing his hand on it, as he watched the sharks come.

They were both galanos.(Ernest Hemingway, 1917: 31)

The paragraph above shows that *for*here adds more information to what has already been said. It tells about a person who found in the first sentences. Then, more information is given in the next sentence with a conjunction, that is, *for* and the meaning of for same as conjunction "because". Another example of conjunction can be found in the next data.

Datum 4

The old man unhooked the fish, re-baited the line with another sardine and tossed it over. *Then* he worked his way slowly back to the bow. He washed his left hand and wiped it on his trourser. *Then* he shifted the heavy lie from his right hand to his left and washed his right hand in the sea while he watched the sun go into the ocean and the slant of the big cord. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917: 20)

From data above, we know that the italic bold word is included in conjunction. The word "then" is conjunction that is used in terms of time. As the data above, it is a time that explain the activity or give new information.

4.1.1.3 Substitution

In this study, the researcher finds substitution in The Old Man and The Sea by Ernest Hemingway. These data are substitution because substitution is replacement a word or a group of word with words which have same meanings, in some case there are some word which can replace word. Guy Cook (1976:89) describedSubstitution is kind of formal link that the word like *do* or *so* substitutes for a word or group of words which have appeared in an earlier sentence. The following is the analysis of substitution.

Datum 1

"Are his eyes that bad?" "He is almost blind." "it's strange," the old man said. "he never went turtleing. That is what kills the eyes." "but you went turtle-ing for years off the Mosquito Coast and your eyes are good." "I am a strange old man" "but are you strong enough now for a truly big fish?" "I think so. And there are many tricks." "Let us take the stuff home," the boy said. "So I can get the cast net and go after the sardines". (Ernest Hemingway, 1917: 03)

Here "so" substitutes the underlined sentence that has appeared earlier. It substitutes the arguments about someone who strong enough for a truly big fish. In this case, word "so" substitutes a group of words or sentences. And the function of

substitution is make a short sentence or omitting the same word that it has same meaning. Another example of substitution can be found in next data.

Datum 2

When they reached the old man's shack the boy took the rolls of line in the basket and the harpoon and gaff and the old man carried the mast with the furled sail on his shoulder.

"do you want coffee?" the boy asked.

"We'll put the gear in the boat and then get some."

They had coffee from condensed milk cans at an early morning place that served fishermen.

"how did you sleep old man?" the boy asked. He was waking up now although it was still hard for him to leave his sleep.

"very well, Manolin," the old man said. "I <u>feel confident</u> today."

"So **do** I," the boy said. "Now I must get your sardine and mine and your fresh baits. He brings our gear himself. He never wants anyone to carry anything." (Ernest Hemingway, 1917: 06)

Here "do" substitutes the sentences that appeared earlier. In this case, word "do" substitutes a statement, "feel confident today". And the function of substitution of this context is omits the same word and replaces it with do as word

that has the same meaning and it can be understood by readers that "Do" is has same meaning with "feel confident". Another example of substitution can be found in next data.

Datum 3

There was yellow weed on the line but the old man knew that only made an added drag and he was pleased. It was the yellow Gulf weed that ad made SO much phosphorescence inthe night. "Fish," he said, "I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends." Let us hope so, he tought. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917: 14)

Here "so" substitutes the sentences that appeared earlier. It substitutes the declaration about kill. In this case, word "so" substitutes a statement, "But I will kill you dead before this day ends". And the function of this substitution is as replaced sentence with one word "so". Then, the researcher found the same kind of formal link, it will be discussed below.

Datum 4

I wonder why he jumped, the old man thought. I wish I could show him what sort of man. I am but then he would see the cremped hand. Let him think I am more man than I am and I will be so. I

wish I was the fish, he thought, with everything he has against only my will and my intelligence. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:17)

Here "so" substitutes the sentences that appeared earlier. It substitutes the declaration about jumped. In this case, word "so" substitutes a word, "jumped". And the function of this substitution is to replacement the sentence by using one word. It has same meaning and can be understood by readers. Then, the researcher found the same kind of formal link, it will be discussed below.

Datum 5

"I will lash the two oars together across the stren and that will slow him in the night," he said. "He's good for the night and so am I." (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:20)

Here "am" substitutes the word that appeared earlier. In this case, word "am" substitutes a phrase, "good for the night". And the function of this substitution is to omit the sentence by using one word because the readers has known the main of the author. The samekind of formal link found in the next data. See below.

4.1.1.4 Repetition

Repetition is kind of formal link that repeating words in order to give stressing. Repetition of words can create the same sort of chain as pronouns, and

there are sometimes good reasons for preferring it. Repetition of a key term or phrase in the text helps to focus your ideas and to keep your reader/listener on track. See the data below.

Datum 1

I *can do nothing* with him and he *can do nothing* with me, he thought. Not as long as he keeps this up. (Ernest Hemingways, 1917:12)

Here the sentences are consisted of the repetition "can do nothing" and their meanings are synonymous that they can do nothing. The first sentenceand second sentence is about they can do anything. The function repetition is as emphasizing. Another example of repetition can be found in the next data.

Datum 2

He thought of how some men feared being out of sight of land in a small boar and knew they were right in the months of sudden bad weather. But now they were in *hurricane* months and, when there are no *hurricane* months is the best of all the year. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:16)

Here the word "*hurricane*" is repeated and their meanings are synonymous that typhoon is the best all the year. And the function of this repetition is

emphasized the sentence. Another example of repetition can be found in the next datum, see below.

Datum 3

The wind is our friends, anyway, *he thought*. Then he added, sometimes. And the great sea with our friends and our enemies. And bed, *he thought*. Bed is my friend. Just bed, *he thought*. Bed will be great thing. It is easy when you are beaten, *he thought*. I never knew how easy it was. And what beat you, *he thought*. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:34)

The sentence "he thought" in the sentence above is repeating. This is a sentence that I used by the speaker in every his spoken as emphasize for himself. He talks to himself when he is on the great sea and meets wave and wind. Then, the researcher found the same kind of formal link, it will be explained more below.

Datum 4

He was happy feeling the gentle pulling and then he felt something hard and unbelievably heavy. It was the weight of the fish and he let the line slip *down*, *down*, unrolling of the first of the two reserve coils. As it went *down*, sleeping lightly through the old man's fingers, he still could fell the

great weight, though the pressure of his thumb and finger were almost imperceptible. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:11)

Here the word "down" is repeated and their meanings are synonymous that fall down. And the function of the repetition is to make emphasize of the sentence. Another example of repetition can be found in the next datum, see below.

Datum 5

The old man was sweating now but from something else besides the sun. On each calm placid turn the fish made he was gaining line and he was sure that in two turn more he would have a chance to get the harpoon in. But I must get him *close*, *close*, try for the head. I must get the heart. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:25)

From the data above, the researcher found the repeatition word, it is "close". In that data, the word close is repeated in three times. Their meaning of close as repeatition is same, it is nothing. Then, the researcher finds other formal link, see the more explanation below.

4.1.1.5 Verb Form

Verb form is kind of formal link that deals with verb in one paragraph, the form of the verb in one sentence can limit the choice of the verb form in the next. Here the researcher takes three data to be discussed.

Datum 1

They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermanmade fun of the old man and he was not angry. Others, of the older fisherman, looked at him and were sad. But they did not show it and they spoke politely about current and the depths they had drifted their lines at and the steady good weather and of what they had seen. The successful fisherman of that day were already in and had butchered their marlin out and *carried* them *laid* full length across two planks, with two men staggering at the end of each plank, to the fish house where they waited for the ice truck to carry them to the market in Havana. Those who had caught sharks had taken them to the shark factory on the other side of the cove where they were hoisted on a block and tackle their livers removed. their fins cut off and their hides skinned out their flesh cut into strips for salting. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:01-02)

From the paragraph above, there are two different verb forms. First is, we can see that the verbs (*sat*, *looked*, *carried*, *laid*, *waited*, *removed*, *skinned*, *cut* and *made*) are all in the simple past since the verbs refer to what activity that already

done in the past. Second is verb form, we can see that the verbs (*had drifted*, *had seen,had butchered*, *had caught*, and *had taken*) are all in past perfectbecause the naration that is used in Ernest Hemingway "*the old man and the sea*" short story is the verb that already done in the past. Another example of verb form can be found in the next data.

Datum 2

The old man went out the door and the boy came after him. He was sleepy and the old man put his arm across his shoulders and said, "I am sorry."

"Qua Va," the boy *said*, "it is what a man must *do*."

They walked down the road to the old's man shack and all along the road, in the dark, barefoot men were moving, carrying the masts of their boats. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:06)

From the paragraph above, there are three different verb forms because there are monologue and dialogue in this paragraph. First is monologue, we can see that the verbs (went, came.put and said) are all in the simple past since the verbs refer to what activity that already done in the past. The first verb went influences and limits the next verb in past verb form. Second is dialogue, we can see that the verb (do) is in simple present since the verbs refers to a conversation between the old man and boy in "The Old Man and The Sea" short story. The third verbs are moving, and carrying because they are included in past

continous, it is verb that already done but still doing in the past. The verb *moving* influences and limits the next verb in present particle verb form. Another example of influencing and limiting verbs function can be found in next data.

Datum 3

The door of the house where the boy lived was unlocked and he opened it and walked in quietly with his bare feet. The boy was asleep on a cot in the first room and the old man coud see him clearly with the light that came in from the dying moon. He took hold of one foot gently and **held** it until the boy woke up and turned and looked at him. The old man nodded and the boy took his trousers from the chair by the bed and, sitting on the bed, pulled them (Ernest Hemingway, 1917: 06)

From the previous discourse, we can see that the verbs (came, went, and put) are all in the simple past since the verbs refer to the boy who as usual do anything in the past and verbs (lived, unlocked, opened, walked, came, took,held, woke, turned, looked, nodded, and pulled) are all in the simple past since the verbs refer to the boy that excited. All the verbs here are in the past verb form since the function of influencing and limiting verbs occurred. Then, the researcher found the others kind of formal link in the next data, it will be explained more below.

4.1.1.6 Parallelism

This function deals with parallelism, a device that suggests a connection.

This function appears in "The Old Man and The Sea" short story. See the data below.

Datum 1

They walked up the road together to the old man's shack and went in through its open door. The old man leaned the mast with its wrapped sail against the wall and the boy put the box and the other gear beside it. The mast was nearly as long as the one room of the shack, the shack was made of the tough budshields of the royal palm which are called guano and in it there was a bed, a table, one chair, and a place on the dirt floor to cook with charcoal. On the brown walls of the flattened, overlapping leaves of the sturdy fibered guano there was a picture in color of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and another of the Virgin of Cobre, these were relics of his wife. Once there had been a tinted photograph of his wife on the wall but he had taken it down because it made him too lonely to see it and it was on the shelf in the his corner under clean shirt.(Ernest Hemingway, 1917:03)

The paragraph above employs parallelism to link clauses as there is a repeated grammatical structure (was...of...). The form of clauses is connected because the repeated (was...of...) to another. It connects and become one good paragraph to understand. Another example of connecting clause function can be found in the next data.

Datum 2

He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally salao, which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which caught three good fish the first week. It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his skiff empty and he always went down to help him carry either the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon and the sail that was furled around the mast. The sail was patched with flour sacks and, furled, it looked like the flag of permanent defeat. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:01)

The above sentences are connected as they reveal the same meaning that the old man fished alone and without taking a fish. Then, the researcher found others kind of formal link, see below.

4.1.1.7Ellipsis

Datum1

Many fishermen were around the skiff looking at what was lashed beside it and one was in the water, his trousers rolled up, measuring the skeleton with a length of line. The boy did not go down. He had been there before and one of the fishermen was looking after the skiff for him.

"How is he?" One of the fishermen shouted

"Sleeping," the boy called. He did not care that they saw him crying. "Let no one distrub him."

"He was eighteen feet from nose to tail," the fisherman who was measuring him called. "I believe it," the boy said. (Ernest Hemingway, 1917:34)

In this data, the author presents conversational sentence in novel. This conversational sentence is categorized as verbal ellipsis. We can see from the bold italic word. The bold italic word above shows that the word is ellipsis. Ellipsis is always found in WH_question. From the bold italic word "sleeping", we understand that some elements of sentences are omitted. The function of this type

is to make short answer. It is usually happened in some dialogue. The next data is ellipsis. It is explained more below.

Datum 2

"What do you have to eat?"
the boy asked.
"A pot of yellow rice with
fish. Do you want some?"
"No."
"Do you want me to make
the fire?"
"No, I will make it later on.
Or I may eat the rice cold."
(Ernest Hemingway,
1917:03)

This data is categorized as ellipsis because this data consist in clausal ellipsis as bold italic word above. We can see the clausal ellipsis from the word "no". This is a result of clausal ellipsis by omitting all elements of sentence that is referenced. Then, the clausal ellipsis is also explained in data two.

Datum3

There was no cast net and the boy remembered when they had sold it. But they went through this fiction every day. There was no pot of yellow rice and fish and the boy knew this too. "Eighty-five is a lucky number," the old man said. "How would you like to see me bring one in that dressed out over a thousand pounds?"

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"I will get the cast net and go for sardines. Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?"

"Yes. I have yesterday's paper and I will read the baseball" (Ernest Hemingway,1917: 03)

This data uses ellipsis of formal link. It can be seen from the word "yes". It is the type of ellipsis. The ellipsis is only occurred in "yes/no question". It is omitting all elements of sentence that is referenced as data before.

4.2 Discussions

Based on the description of the findings above, there are several things thatcan be noted down. It will be arranged based on the findings of each researchproblem. For the first research problem, the writer found and described 6 anaphoric referring expressions, 4 conjunctions, 5 substitutions, 5 repetitions, 3 verbs from, 3 connecting clause, 3 ellipses, 1 grammatical parallelism, and 1 semantic parallelism. The findings showed that anaphoric referring expression is mostly used in "the old man and the sea" novel.

After the reseracher describes all kinds of formal links that occurs in "the old man and the sea" novel, the researcher can tell that referring expressions are completelyimportant to give pronouns that refer to identity of someone or something. Referring expressions help and guide the reader to understand the author meansfrom the novel. The researcher finds that every paragraph in the novel used referring expression to give pronoun to characters of novel.

Likewise, conjunction also appears in the novel into order to join sentence elements such as words, phrases, or clauses, or even sentences.

The present study shares one important finding with the previous study byMaharlika, (2010) "An Analysis of Formal Links Used in the English Translationof Shahih Bukhari" that is referring expression as the most dominant formal linksused. Referring expression is mostly used in every hadith, since the content in thathadith is pronouns that refer to someone or something. Sahih Bukhari is acollection of sayings and deeds of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), the reports of theProphet's sayings and deeds are called ahadith. In Maharlika, she chooses ShahihBukhari because there is very rich of formal links. It indicated by using a kind offormal links, for example the use of referring expression "he" that refers toProphet Muhammad because the hadiths are from the Prophet that narrated byothers.

This present study has difference with the previous study by Kulsum,(2008) "Study of Formal Links used in English Reading Texts of NationalExamination of Senior High School (2007 edition)". It has different finding that repetition as the most dominant formal link used. Repetition is mostly used inevery passage. In this research, repetition is the most dominant because there is apassage tells about the making of chocolate that the word "chocolate" and "beans" are repeated many times rather than refers to a pronoun. English reading texts of national examination of senior high school need to be comprehended well, that is why many repetitions are used in every passage.

Based on the findings of the second research problem about the functions of formal links, to describe the indicating reference pronouns, giving cause and effect, being efficient, stressing points, contrasting information, illustrating terms of time, influencing and limiting verbs, connecting clause, and adding more information. The findings showed that indicating reference pronoun is the dominant function among other functions of formal links in "the old man and the sea" novel.

It is clear that pronouns save us from repeating the identity that already given again and again. In the short story, many characters explainedwell using referring expression as well as pronoun. There are formal connections between the discourses that become link which makes easier to understand.