

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

3.1 The Character and Characterization of Santiago

From the previous chapter, it has explained about the character of novel. Santiago belongs to be the main character since he is the one who always mentioned in the story. He becomes the center object of the story. Along the story build, he is a main character who has big role to build the story up. Based on Forster, about flat and round character, Santiago belongs into round character. It is explained in the previous chapter that round character has any side of its life, personality and self-identity. It is the same like Santiago who also has those elements. It can be seen in the background of his life, he is a fisherman. Despite of being fisherman, it cannot be denied that Santiago is the old man. It becomes controversial that usually old man will spend his life without no hard working, but Santiago has this job, which becomes different side of life. As a fisherman, most of all his time is spent by fishing. His self identity is shown as the real fisherman.

Santiago also has various attitudes and actions. He is so stubborn to maintain his goal to catch a fish but in other case, he is so charitable to take care Manolin. Since he is round character, he has ability to give surprise the reader because Santiago's goal is very high and his struggle to make it comes true is so great. Despite his old age, he still keeps his spirit to catch a fish. Although he must feel the pain, torture and sick.

From his physical appearance, Santiago is an old man who has a miserable shape of body that thin and gaunt. Moreover clothes that cover his body are

The struggle of Santiago in catching his Marlin fish is described by suffers and pain. Furthermore, the struggle of Santiago also needs the endurance, to survive and to prove his existence. As Santiago states “But I will show him what a man can do and what a man endures” (Hemingway 57). Here are the quotations:

“I had better re-bait that little line out over the stern,” he said. “If the fish decides to stay another night I will need to eat again and the water is low in the bottle. I don’t think I can get anything but a dolphin here. I must save all my strength now. Christ, I did not know he was so big.” “I’ll kill him though,” he said. “In all his greatness and his glory.” Although it is unjust, he thought. But I will show him what a man can do and what a man endures (Hemingway 57).

Santiago admires the fish and his strength. Santiago needs more endurance to catch the Marlin. So, he shows his endurance as a man of the world.

“Half fish,” he said. “Fish that you were. I am sorry that I went too far out. I ruined us both. But we have killed many sharks, you and I, and ruined many others. How many did you ever kill, old fish? You do not have that spear on your head for nothing.” He liked to think of the fish and what he could do to a shark if he were swimming free. I should have chopped the bill off to fight them with, he thought. But there was no hatchet and then there was no knife. But if I had, and could have lashed it to an oar butt, what a weapon. Then we might have fought them together. What will you do now if they come in the night? What can you do? “Fight them,” he said. “I’ll fight them until I die” (Hemingway 104).

After catching the Marlin fish, Santiago still needs to shows his endurance by striving against the sharks which eat his Marlin. It is kind of irony for Santiago, that he must depend his catch from the shark after a long hard strive.

Now it is over, he thought. They will probably hit me again. But what can a man do against them in the dark without a weapon? He was stiff and sore now and his wounds and all of the strained parts of his body hurt with the cold of the night. I hope I do not have to fight again, he thought. I hope so much I do not have to fight again. But by midnight he fought and this time he knew the fight was useless. One came, finally, against the head itself and he knew that it was over. That was the last shark of the pack that came. There was nothing more for them to eat. He spat into the ocean and said, “Eat that, galanos. And make a dream you’ve killed a man.” (Hemingway 107)

Indeed, Hemingway also shows Santiago's necessity on basic needs. Santiago still needs food for his daily needs. Santiago still need people who sometimes help him fulfill his needs on food. In one point, it shows that Santiago is also a man who needs material things, and he thanks for that.

“What are we eating?” “Black beans and rice, fried bananas, and some stew.” The boy had brought them in a two-decker metal container from the Terrace. The two sets of knives and forks and spoons were in his pocket with a paper napkin wrapped around each set. “Who gave this to you?” “Martin. The owner.” “I must thank him.” “I thanked him already,” the boy said. “You don't need to thank him.” “I'll give him the belly meat of a big fish,” the old man said. “Has he done this for us more than once?” “I think so.” “I must give him something more than the belly meat then. He is very thoughtful for us” (Hemingway 14).

On the other hand, Santiago is also criticizing the dependency of man towards material things such as money. He shows his principle by trying not to borrow the money because it will humiliate him when begging for it. It can be seen from the quotation below:

“Do you think we should buy a terminal of the lottery with an eighty-five? Tomorrow is the eighty-fifth day.” “We can do that,” the boy said. “But what about the eighty-seven of your great record?” “It could not happen twice. Do you think you can find an eighty-five?” “I can order one. “One sheet. That's two dollars and a half. Who can we borrow that from?” “That's easy. I can always borrow two dollars and a half.” “I think perhaps I can too. *But I try not to borrow. First you borrow. Then you beg*” (Hemingway 13).

Furthermore, Hemingway's criticism towards materialistic value can be seen from the fact of Santiago's fishing result. Santiago is described as a fisherman who does a well-strife while catching his Marlin fish. But here, Hemingway also performs the existence of sharks which eat all flesh of his Marlin

It is really interesting idea of Hemingway in declaring human existence by faith. He uses the religious symbol and admits the existence of God. Since the existentialism is separated into two different sides, Hemingway has cleverly answered the critics of God's existence as the source of all value by performing Santiago's faith on religious belief. It can be seen from all religious quotations and it is also supported by Gary's commentaries. Gary states that "The faith of both Santiago and Manolin is therefore presented on a simple level which reminds one of the simple strong faith of the early Christians" (Gary 47).

Indeed, it is simultaneously criticizing the atheist existentialists who ignore God's existence in the study of human existence. Hemingway reveals that human existence can't be separated from the existence of God. God is trusted as the source of all existences and the value of this faith needs to be transferred to the next generation. Somehow, Hemingway is successfully transferring this value by performing Santiago's faith towards Manolin.

Based on the characteristics above, Santiago is proven that he has all the existential characteristics. It means he has his own of human existence. By having these characteristics, Santiago provides his presence of his existence. Thus the action of Santiago later brings influences toward himself and other people around him.

3.3 The Effect of Santiago's Action

The actions that Santiago shows us, give effects to himself and the people around him. He gets the effect of being machoism man and the people around him. Manolin is also being influenced by Santiago to become the real fisherman.

with the shark to grab his marlin. it becomes a great fighting between man and the shark.

3.3.2. Santiago's Influence toward Manolin

Santiago teaches the boy to fish and gives faith on him to be a real fisherman. Manolin as the next generation accepts the value of faith well by learning everything from Santiago as been mentioned here,

“Now we fish together again.” “No. I am not lucky. I am not lucky anymore.” “The hell with luck,” the boy said. “I’ll bring the luck with me.” “What will your family say?” “I do not care. I caught two yesterday. But we will fish together now for I still have much to learn.”“You must get well fast for there is much that I can learn and you can teach me everything (Hemingway 113).

By learning from Santiago, Manolin directly learn how to be a real fisherman. To get success, he should try to work harder and never give up. It must be a great learning for Manolin to be a great boy in the future. To be a real winner, man should never give up. It becomes a proof that Santiago delivers his machoism to Manolin.