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 miserable as their owner. His gaunt body wears and his shirt has been patched so many times that it is like the sail and the patches are faded to many different shade bay sun. There are stage shoulders, still powerful although very old. The creases do not show so much when the old man is asleep and his head falls forward. The old man's head is very old though and with his eyes close like there is no sign of life in his face. The newspaper lay across his knees and his weight of his arm held it there in the evening breeze. He was barefooted (Hemingway 13-14).

The old man was a fisherman who has gone to sea for eighty-four days without taking any fish but he never give up to catch fish on the next day. Most people in his village call him as a Salao which is worse form of unlucky.

He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eigthy-fourdays without taking a fish. In the first forty day a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parent's gad told him that the old man was now definitely and finally Salao, which is the worst from of unlucky (Hemingway 5). Santiago is also a solitude person. He lives alone in his house with nobody

accompanies him. Even in the beginning of story, Hemingway tells that Santiago sails alone in his skiff for forty days (5).

Moreover Santiago has a bad social interaction. He does not mingle with other fisherman. When he sits on the Teracce he only talks to a boy called Manolin among many other fishermen sitting in the place. This attitude makes him isolated from the other. Many of the fishermen insult him for not catching any fish in almost three months. They joke of him in the terrace. Other take pity on him but say nothing of it. They choose to talk about other thing. Manolin's parents have forced him to abandon Santiago's skiff to work in another boat, which is more prosperous to catch a lot of fish and call Santiago Salao, the worst form unlucky. Santiago realizes what people think of him but he just ignores it. This proves that he is a self confident man.

Based on the explanation all above, it clear that Santiago is classified as round character and he has various personalities. Based on his job, he is fisherman, although his physical appearance does not support him to catch a big fish but he keeps his struggle to try again and again. It means he denies all of his weakness to catch his dream, catching the big fish.

3.2 The Presence of Santiago

It has been mentioned in advance that existential characteristic is the requirement that man needs to prove his human existence. It can be shown by the presence of Santiago which is shown by his action. Those characteristics are subjectivity, conscious being in the world, contingency, anti-materialism, humanity, and faith. Santiago must have all those characteristics to prove that he has his own human existence.

a. Subjectivity

Subjectivity is always individual and it emphasizes the personal existence of human being. In accordance to the human nature, subjectivity always recognizes the uniqueness of every human being. *The Old Man and the Sea* also provides the elements of subjectivity as reflected in Santiago's character. We can see the uniqueness of Santiago, not only as a man in a vast world, but also as a true fisherman.

The old man was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck. The brown blotches of the benevolent skin cancer the sun brings from its reflection on the tropic sea were on his cheeks. The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hands had the deep-creased 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 except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were *cheerful* and *undefeated*. (Hemingway 1)

From the beginning of novel shows the uniqueness of Santiago as a man.

Hemingway introduces Santiago as a unique man. Santiago is described as an old

man with undefeated eyes. From Santiago's physical descriptions, it is a clear that

Hemingway tries to introduce a strong character to the readers. He introduces

Santiago, who is old but still cheerful and undefeated. This description shows the

uniqueness of Santiago's character as a strong man, although he is old now.

Furthermore, Hemingway shows the uniqueness of Santiago as a

fisherman. Santiago is described as a unique fisherman. For him, fishing is not

only the way of making money but it is a way of life.

You were born to be a fisherman as the fish was born to be a fish. San Pedro was a fisherman as was the father of the great DiMaggio....You did not kill the fish only to keep alive and to sell for food, he thought. You killed him for pride and because you are a fisherman (Hemingway 95). This subjectivity proves the uniqueness of Santiago as a fisherman. His

perspective about fishing shows that he is not only a fisherman in common, but

also to be a true fisherman. Hemingway also shows the uniqueness of Santiago as

a fisherman by using Manolin's compliment towards Santiago. Manolin praises

Santiago as the greatest fisherman and it declares his uniqueness from other

fishermen.

"Who is the greatest manager, really, Luque or Mike Gonzalez?" "I think they are equal." "And the best fisherman is you." "No. I know others better." "Que Va," the boy said. "There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only you." "Thank you. You make me happy. I hope no fish will come along so great that he will prove us wrong." (Hemingway 17) As the boy and the old man talk of great baseball players, of who the greatest team manager is, the discussion very naturally turns to who is the greatest fisherman. The boy says to Santiago that there are many good fishermen and some great ones, but there is only you (means Santiago). It is simple recognition of the old man's uniqueness and value.

Another point from subjectivity is also reflecting the dream of a man. It

reflects the hopes and idealism of man. Hemingway describes his idealistic hope

by using Santiago's dream about lion.

He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and the long golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes, and the high capes and the great brown mountains. He no longer dreamed of storms, nor of women, nor of great occurrences, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife. He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. I wish he'd sleep and I could sleep and dream about the lions, he thought. Why are the lions the main thing that is left. The old man was dreaming about lions. (Hemingway 114)

Hemingway's idea about human existence contains ideal dream. He tries

to encourage his reader by using the lions as the symbol of courage and strength.

The concern of Santiago towards the readers becomes his intention. He tries to

convey the hope of a man in proving existence with a full courage and strength, as

lion is. Lion is the representation of ideal dream of human being which contains

qualities of courage, grace and strength. It can be seen from commentary below:

Conventionally regarded as kings of the animal world, the young lions *symbolize* (represent) qualities such as courage, strength, grace, dignity—in short, all the qualities of a champion that Santiago holds dear in his own youthful memories and would bequeath to Manolin (Gary 19). Another sense of subjectivity also can be recognized by the personal

existence of Santiago. We can see the individual feeling of Santiago in catching

fish and accepting the personal existence of others. This is showing the

subjectivity of Santiago which is always individual and personal.

He looked down into the water and watched the lines that went straight down into the dark of the water. He kept them straighter than anyone did, so that at each level in the darkness of the stream there would be a bait waiting exactly where he wished it to be for any fish that swam there. Others let them drift with the current and sometimes they were at sixty fathoms when the fishermen thought they were at a hundred. But, he thought, I keep them with precision. Only I have no luck any more. But who knows? Maybe today. Every day is a new day (Hemingway 26).

The subjectivity of Santiago in catching fish can be seen from this

quotation. Santiago believes in his own feeling of putting his bait under the sea.

He believes his own subjectivity that 'he keep them straighter than anyone does

because he think that he keeps them with precision. Santiago trusts himself and

his own perspective shows his personal existence. He always think of the sea as la

mar which is what people call her in Spanish when they love her.

Sometimes those who love her say bad things of her but they are always said as though she were a woman. Some of the younger fishermen, those who used buoys as floats for their lines and had motorboats; bought when the shark livers had brought much money, spoke of her as *el mar* which is masculine. They spoke of her as a contestant or a place or even an enemy. But the old man always thought of her as feminine and as something that gave or withheld great favors, and if she did wild or wicked things it was because she could not help them. The moon affects her as it does a woman, he thought (Hemingway24).

The quotation above also shows the individual feeling of Santiago in viewing the sea. For him, sea is a feminine creature; a woman or *la mar* who gives great favors. While the other fisherman regard sea as *el mar* or masculine. It means that sea is a contestant of a place or even an enemy. These two quotations prove that Santiago has the sense of personal judgment based on individual

feeling rather than external facts. Santiago's concern on his own subjectivity proves his personal existence. He also regards others' subjectivity by accepting Manolin parent's decision towards his son to stay in a lucky boat. This acceptance shows that Santiago receive others perspective about personal existence. It also proves that subjectivity depends on every individual feeling.

"The old man looked at him with his sun-burned, confident loving eyes. "If you were my boy I'd take you out and gamble," he said. "But you are your father's and your mother's and you are in a lucky boat." (Hemingway 8)

Subjectivity is always individual and personal. Instead of its individual, it sometimes describes the irrationality of human being. The sense of irrational human being shows the feeling of subjectivity as one of the characteristics of human being who stands in existence. *The Old Man and the Sea* also contains the sense of irrational. It can be seen from the conversation between Santiago and Manolin which seems to be irrational.

Santiago and Manolin are talking about 'a pot of yellow rice' and 'cash net' as if they were real. In fact, they are only a fiction. What do you have to eat?" the boy asked. "A pot of yellow rice with fish. Do you want some?" "No. I will eat at home. Do you want me to make the fire?" "No. I will make it later on. Or I may eat the rice cold." "May I take the cast net?" "Of course." 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....?" "I'll 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." The boy did not know whether yesterday's paper was a fiction too. (Hemingway 11) Furthermore, Hemingway also emphasizes Santiago's irrational behavior

on the sea. He shows the irrational Santiago by describing an inanimate

conversation between him and animal, such as fish.

"If you are not tired, fish' he said aloud, 'You must very strange' (p:59)....."How do you feel fish; he asked aloud 'I feel good and my left hand is better and I have food for a night and a day. Pull the boat fish. (Hemingway 65) In another condition, Santiago's irrationality can be seen from his

conversation between him and the bird. Santiago is speaking as if the bird is able

to understand him. . "How old are you?" the old man asked the bird. "Is this your

first trip?" The bird looked at him when he spoke" (Hemingway 47).

The sense of irrationality is also shown by Santiago when he speaks to the shark, and soon he realizes that he becomes so irrational but he never remembers when he had first started to talk alone.

"Albacore," he said aloud. "He'll make beautiful bait. He'll weigh ten pounds." He did not remember when he had first started to talk aloud when he was by himself.....He had probably started to talk aloud, when alone, when the boy had left. But he did not remember....."If the others heard me talking out loud they would think that I am crazy," he said aloud. "But since I am not crazy, I do not care" (Hemingway 32). All of the conversations are illogic and they seem to be 'absurd'

conversations. The conversations prove the irrationality of Santiago. Hemingway describes the illogical conversations between Santiago and the fish, or bird or shark, as if they are human. In glance, Santiago's behavior makes him judged as a 'crazy' person but Santiago emphasizes that he is still a normal, although sometimes he seems to be irrational. From all of explanations above, we can know that subjectivity has the sense in discovering the truth of human existence. It contains the uniqueness of human being, hopes and dreams, recognition of personal existence and the sense of irrational individual being. These are the perspective of Hemingway in viewing subjectivity of man in his pursuit of existence.

b. Conscious Being In The World

Realizing the subjectivity, it takes human being into self-consciousness.

Conscious being in the world means the sense of responsibility in dealing with the world. It shows the awareness of human being towards his/her uniqueness as an individual.

The Old Man and the Sea reveals the conscious being in the world by describing Santiago's responsibility in proving his uniqueness. Santiago realizes that he must responsible to his own subjectivity, that he is a unique fisherman, in order to declare his existence in the world. We can see the sense of Santiago's responsibility from the quotations below:

I worked the deep wells for a week and did nothing, he thought. Today I'll work out where the schools of bonito and albacore are and maybe there will be a big one with them (Hemingway 24).

Santiago proclaims his responsibility by giving his commitment that he

will work out for the fish. This responsibility also can be seen when he convinces

himself not to think baseball now because he must only think for being a true

fisherman, which he was born for. Now is no time to think of baseball, he thought.

Now is the time to think of only one thing. That which I was born for. There might be a big one around that school, he thought (33)....Perhaps I should not have been a fisherman, he thought. But that was the thing that I was born for. (Hemingway 43)

Santiago also needs to prove his uniqueness of being 'a strange old man'

as he said to the boy. It can be seen from quotation below:

Although it is unjust, he thought, but I'll show him what a man can do and what a man endures. ' I told the boy that I was a strange old man, he said, ' Now is when I must prove it' (Hemingway 57).

Santiago has the sense of responsibility in doing his work as a true

fisherman. He needs to prove that he is a 'strange' old man as he said to the boy.

That is why he must not think of baseball because he needs to work out in order to

get his Marlin. This shows his consciousness that he is born to be a fisherman.

Even, Santiago should prove his existence as a true fisherman not only once, but

every time he has to. 'The thousand times he had proved it meant nothing. Now

he was proving it again. Each time was a new time" (Hemingway 58).

Furthermore, it can be recognized the sense of responsibility of Santiago

in catching his 'Marlin' fish. Santiago must deal with a hard condition from the

nature and struggle with exhaustion and his own pain in order to prove his

responsibility on his existence.

The sun was hot now and the old man felt it on the back of his neck and felt the sweat trickle down his back as he rowed. I could just drift, he thought, and sleep and put a bight of line around my toe to wake me. But today is eighty-five days and I should fish the day well (Hemingway 34). Santiago must face a hard condition of nature, which makes him

exhausted. Soon, the old man feels faint and sick and almost loses his

consciousness. But again, Santiago shows his great responsibility by declaring his

commitment to catch the fish.

The old man felt faint and sick and he could not see well. "Keep my head dear," he said against the wood of the bow. "I am a tired old man. But I have killed this fish which is my brother and now I must do the slave work.".... "Get to work, old man," he said. He took a very small drink of the water. "There is very much slave work to be done now that the fight is over." "Fish," he said, "I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends." (Hemingway 46) Hemingway also shows the conscious being in the world by describing an

alienated Santiago. Santiago is alienated by the society because he is old now. The

society of local fishermen regard him as a salao or very unlucky or even useless.

Santiago is being regarded as a useless because he is too old now and cannot

make money by catching fish any more. This is the value of society in which

Hemingway tries to discover that Santiago is temporary regarded as useless

because he is old and unproductive any more.

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.... They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry (Hemingway 5-7).

To most of other fisherman, the old man is salao which is Portuguese

slang for 'very unlucky' or 'cursed with bad luck'. In fact, we soon learn that

most of the men of village do not regard him even as a man. The boy's father and

many of other fishermen put material considerations first:

a man must catch fish – otherwise he has no money; otherwise he is not a man.....Santiago and Manolin are men because of their codes of honor. Each of them is an idealist for whom fishing is more than an occupation. For them, fishing is not merely way making money: it is a way of life. (Carey 12)

The alienation of Santiago also can be seen from his separation from the

world. Santiago is described as a lonely man in his pursuit of his existence and it

reveals his consciousness being in the world. As Sartre states:

We can see the separation of Santiago to the world from quotation below:

He looked across the sea and knew how *alone* he was now. But he could see the prisms in the deep dark water and the line stretching ahead and the strange undulation of the calm. The clouds were building up now for the trade wind and he looked ahead and saw a flight of wild ducks etching themselves against the sky over the water, then blurring, then etching again and *he knew no man was ever alone on the sea*. (Hemingway 52)

Santiago must deal with the world by himself. He does not have anyone with him, and it makes him alone. But still he does his work. Aloud he said, "I wish I had the boy." But you haven't got the boy, he thought. You have only yourself......So he did it (Hemingway 52).

From all of the explanations above, it is clear that Hemingway tries to express the conscious being in the world by describing Santiago's responsibility toward his existence and sometimes it takes him into separation from the world.

c. Contingency

Contingency is the effective experience of human being in actual world. *The Old Man and the Sea* provides the contingency as one of the most important characteristics of human existence. Contingency contains the struggle of life of human being in declaring human existence. As Sartre says, "Man defines himself by his act, he is nothing else but sum of his actions...." (Muzairi 182). Hemingway also emphasizes the importance of doing actions in proving human existence. He states it by the actions of Santiago in struggling and enduring in the sea. "What I will do if he decides to go down, I don't know...I don't know. But I'll do something. There are plenty of things I can do" (Hemingway 38).

Santiago states that he can do a lot of things in struggling for his existence. But, once again, Hemingway expresses his honor way within his belief. Hemingway expresses his belief by using the way of Santiago's struggle in hardships, through suffer and pain, striving and enduring for life. By expressing hardships, Hemingway is trying to notice the readers that contingency will be the hardest way in proving the human existence. Hemingway expresses the struggle of Santiago in catching his Marlin fish. Santiago must deal with his suffer and strife by all his pains. Here are the quotations:

> It was difficult in the dark and once the fish made a surge that pulled him down on his face and made a cut below his eye. The blood ran down his cheek a little way. But it coagulated and dried before it reached his chin and he worked his way back to the bow and rested against the wood, Santiago gets a blooded cut below his eyes but it is described that he takes himself comfortably and even Santiago doesn't admit his suffering at all. He settled comfortably against the wood and took his suffering as it came ...He was comfortable but suffering, although he did not admit the suffering at all (Hemingway 56).

> It is also described that Santiago was ever feeling the worse thing than the

condition he must deal with, now. It can be seen from quotation below:

He did not truly feel good because the pain from the cord across his back had almost passed pain and gone into a dullness that he mistrusted. But I have had worse things than that, he thought (Hemingway 65).

The contingency of Santiago in dealing with his pain also can be seen

from several conditions below.

Santiago is facing a hard struggle through pains but still he does a well strife. Finally his left hand found the line and he leaned back against the line and now it burned his back and his left hand, and his left hand was taking all the strain and cutting badly...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 face. He was afraid that it might nauseate him and he would vomit and lose his strength. That means he is tired and going with the current.... After he judged that his right hand had been in the water long enough he took it out and looked at it. "It is not bad," he said. "And pain does not matter to a man." "You better be fearless and confident yourself, old man," he said. I must hold his pain where it is, he thought. Mine does not matter. I can control mine. But his pain could drive him mad. After a while the fish stopped beating at the wire and started circling slowly again. The old

man was gaining line steadily now. But he felt faint again...(Hemingway 79)

From the quotations above, Hemingway expresses suffers of Santiago in catching the greatest fish. Santiago is described as a man who deals with his pains. Santiago has to feel 'blooded cut below his eyes' and 'his back and his left hand feel burned', because they are taking all strain and cutting badly and it also makes Santiago feel faint and lose his strength. But, since it was a hard for Santiago, Hemingway is also trying to encourage the readers by describing a strong tenacious Santiago. Santiago is always able to hold his pains because 'pain doesn't matter to a man' and 'a man must hold his pain where it is'. Santiago deals with his suffering without complaint, and he doesn't even 'admit the suffering at all'. It is the description of tough character of Santiago in his contingency for human existence. And it is a good way of Hemingway in encouraging the readers of this novel. Santiago is also described as a man who must deal with himself. He gets a cramp in his hand and he must try to ignore it along his journey on the sea. Santiago must deal with his own cramp hand, as man must deal with himself.

He could feel the steady hard pull of the line and his left hand was cramped. It drew up tight on the heavy cord and he looked at it in disgust. "What kind of a hand is that," he said. "Cramp then if you want. Make yourself into a claw. It will do you no good." Santiago hates his cramped left hand because he regards it as traitor of his own body. Still, Santiago ignores it and keep his work to catch the fish. I hate a cramp, he thought. It is a treachery of one's own body. It is humiliating before others to have a diarrhoea from ptomaine poisoning or to vomit from it. But a cramp, he thought of it as a calambre, humiliates oneself especially when one is alone...53. He had tried a few practice matches with his left hand. But his left hand had always been a traitor and would not do what he called on it to do and he did not trust it. (Hemingway 62)

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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) Notice also the way of Hemingway to express of Santiago's endurance on

the sea, alone. Santiago is described as a survived man. He shows his endurance

by eating raw tuna to keep his strength.

"Eat the bonito now". He picked up a piece and put it in his mouth and chewed it slowly. It was not unpleasant. Chew it well, he thought, and get all the juices. It would not be had to eat with a little lime or with lemon or with salt. "How do you feel, hand?" he asked the cramped hand that was almost as stiff as rigor mortis. "I'll eat some more for you." He ate the other part of the piece that he had cut in two. He chewed it carefully and then spat out the skin (Hemingway 51)

The way of Santiago in surviving against the nature also can be seen from

Gary's commentary below:

The old fisherman decides to eviscerate ("gut") the dolphin later, to save the blood in the meat. Remember that this fish is his only source of nourishment now that the flying fish from dolphin's maw have been consumed. He has also eaten the bonito tuna: tomorrow he plans to eat the golden dolphin or dorado, as he calls it in Spanish. (Gary 34) Moreover, Santiago must deal the fact that he has not sleep for half a day

and a night and it becomes a great temptation for him for even get a fine rest. But,

Santiago shows his determination by declaring his commitment to catch his

Marlin fish, "Fish," he said softly, aloud, "I'll stay with you until I am dead."

(Hemingway 45).

It is clear that Santiago is able to endure from all his suffering pain and

shows a tough commitment of his contingency. Hemingway describes the

determination of Santiago by expressing a committed Santiago, in trying over and

over again. Santiago always tries until he lost all of his strength to prove his

commitment towards his existence.

" It was on the third turn that he saw the fish first. He saw him first as a dark shadow that took so long to pass under the boat that he could not believe its length. "No," he said. "He can't be that big."...."Be calm and strong, old man," he said....Pull, hands, he thought. Hold up, legs. Last for

me, head. Last for me. You never went. This time I'll pull him over......"Fish," the old man said. "Fish, you are going to have to die anyway. Do you have to kill me too?"You are killing me, fish, the old man thought. But you have a right to. Never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful, or a calmer or more noble thing than you, brother. Come on and kill me. I do not care who kills who..... I do not know, the old man thought. He had been on the point of feeling himself go each time. I do not know. But I will try it once more. He tried it once more and he felt himself going when he turned the fish.I'll try it again, the old man promised, although his hands were mushy now and he could only see well in flashes. He tried it again and it was the same. So he thought, and he felt himself going before he started; I will try it once again. He took all his pain and what was left of his strength and his long gone pride and he put it against the fish's agony (Hemingway 80-83).

It is a wonderful idea of Hemingway in describing the way of human

being to struggle for his existence. And the best of him, it knows that Hemingway is always trying to encourage the readers by ensuring the dignity of man as a man which is human existence. We can see it from the quotation: "But man is not made for defeat," he said. "A man can be destroyed but not defeated" (Hemingway 93).

Santiago is the description of the old fisherman with plenty of well experience. He has the experiences of life: ability to catch the fish and has many tricks, the moods of weather, his sensitiveness to nature, sunrises, the far hills and of course the experience to survive in a vast sea, alone. All of these experiences will keep him survive in catching his Marlin fish and win his existence. From all quotations above, it is a clear that contingency is an important element in proving the human existence. The concept of human existence should be applied in reality and it is a must. Human existence is always requiring the actual experience of real life in the world. That's why, Hemingway puts a lot of sentences for readers to state the importance of contingency and also encourage them to act in a real world.

d. Anti-Materialism

Anti-materialism is the doctrine which refuses the judgment based on materialistic values only. *The Old Man and the Sea* provides the sense of antimaterialism by Santiago's characters in daily life. Santiago is described as a fisherman who only has a small shack, with a bed, a table, one chair and dirt floor on it. Because of his poverty, it is described that no one would steal from the old man.

Notice also the way of Santiago spends his all day. Santiago is not much

depended on material things, for he only spends a cup of coffee and a bottle of water for the day. It shows the ability of Santiago to survive in his material dispossession. The old man drank his coffee slowly. It was all he would have all day and he knew that he should take it. For a long time now eating had bored him and he never carried a lunch. He had a bottle of water in the bow of the skiff and that was all he needed for the day (Hemingway27).

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 eightyfive? 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

fish and leave it into skeleton. Santiago is defeated by the sharks because he does

not have any Marlin fish's flesh anymore, but only skeleton.

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. "He was eighteen feet from nose to tail," the fisherman who was measuring him called. "I believe it," the boy said. ." "What a fish it was," the proprietor said. "There has never been such a fish. Those were two fine fish you took yesterday too." (Hemingway 110)

The local fishermen look at the 'skeleton' and measure its size. They feel

amaze for its length.

The tourists also admire the skeleton of Marlin that it never been seen before. That afternoon there was a party of tourists at the Terrace and looking down in the water among the empty beer cans and dead barracudas a woman saw a great long white spine with a huge tail at the end that lifted and swung with the tide while the east wind blew a heavy steady sea outside the entrance to the harbour. "What's that?" she asked a waiter and pointed to the long backbone of the great fish that was now just garbage waiting to go out with the tide. "Tiburon," the waiter said. "Shark." He was meaning to explain what had happened. "I didn't know sharks had such handsome, beautifully formed tails." "I didn't either," her male companion said. (Hemingway 114)

Since it is a great skeleton, the local fishermen still regard and admit

Santiago's achievement. In fact, they are admiring the size of great skeleton as the

tourists do. The local fishermen do not care to the fish flesh, or whether Santiago

is able to sell the fish and get money. They are amazed by fish's long backbone

and of course the process of getting it. Skeleton is still a great achievement for

what Santiago did and he realizes it.

The most pathetic and (since pity is a vital constituent of tragedy) tragic moment in the novel occurs when Santiago stops for a moment, looks back and see in the reflection of the port lights the great tail of the fish standing up well behind the skiff's stern. He realizes now the full significance of his heroic achievement and realize how he has been cheated by the sharks. But this naked skeleton of the fish is as much a symbol of achievement, of truly masculine conquest, as is the elusive white whale of Captain Ahab of *Melville's Moby Dick*. It sums up everything for which Santiago manfully strove; its naked emptiness represents the hollowness of man's material achievement, even after he has spent no less than everything. (Gary 38)

Since the local fishermen regards fishing as the way of making money, Santiago is performed to refuse this value, by his code of honor as a true fisherman. For him, fishing is not only the way of making money. It is the way of life.

e. Humanity

Humanity emphasizes the dignity of man as a man. It means that there is sense of recognition of equality of all people. This recognition proves the characteristic of human existence which admits the truth of every individual being as a personal existence. Humanity is a sense of recognition of all human beings, respectfully. Since it recognizes all human being, it shows the care and love in life.

The Old Man and the Sea provides the sense of humanity from Santiago's daily character. Santiago is described as a loving old man who shows a respectful feeling towards human being. This feeling can be seen from the way of Santiago in treating Manolin, his companion boy. Santiago always loves the boy and admits his ability as a man. This attitude differentiates Santiago from the local fishermen who enjoy insulting him. Santiago shows a full respect and care with the boy.

"The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.... When they reach the old man's shack, the boy took the rolls of the line in the basket and the harpoon and gaff. The old man carried the mast with the furled sail on his shoulder. "Very well, Manolin,' the old man said. 'I feel confident today'. 'So do I,' the boy said. 'Now I must get your sardines and mine and your fresh baits. He brings our gear himself. He never wants anyone to carry anything.' "We are different," the old man said. ' I let you carry things when you were five years old. ' I know it' the boy said. (Hemingway 21) From the quotation above, Santiago is treating Manolin as a man. This

shows the sense of humanity of Santiago. He always trusts the boy to carry the

fishing stuff and proves his ability, since he was five. Santiago's sense of

humanity makes the boy loves him. Santiago also shows his humanity from the

way of waking up Manolin. He treats Manolin with respect, contradictory with his

own father who treats Manolin as inferior. Manolin loves Santiago's attitude

towards him, rather than his own parents. It can be seen from Manolin's sigh,"I

don't like for him (his father) to waken me. It is as though I were inferior"

(Hemingway 18). From this explanation, it is clear that Santiago has the sense of

humanity by treating Manolin, respectfully. This attitude makes Manolin loves the

old man, and the most important part is that Santiago is succeed in passing the

value of humanity to Manolin. It can be seen from the quotation below:

The old man opened his eyes and for a moment he was coming back from a long way away. Then he smiled. "What have you got?" he asked. "Supper," said the boy. "We're going to have supper." "I'm not very hungry." "Come on and eat. You can't fish and not eat." "I have," the old man said getting up and taking the newspaper and folding it. Then he started to fold the blanket. "Keep the blanket around you," the boy said. "You'll not fish without eating while I'm alive." "Then live a long time and take care of yourself," the old man said.- (Hemingway 14) Manolin's compassion towards Santiago's suffering and pains show his

humanity.

Manolin is crying when he meets a wounded Santiago on his shack. He was asleep when the boy looked in the door in the morning. It was blowing so hard that the drifting-boats would not be going out and the boy had slept late and then come to the old man's shack as he had come each morning. The boy saw that the old man was breathing and then he saw the old man's hands and he started to cry. He went out very quietly to go to bring some coffee and all the way down the road he was crying. As the boy went out the door and down the worn coral rock road he was crying again (Hemingway 110) In living according to his own code of behavior, accepting the natural order and cycle of life, struggling and enduring and redeeming his individual existence through his life's work, and passing on to the next generation everything of value that he has gained, Santiago becomes an everyman.

f. Faith

Faith is a belief of commitment towards the values of life. The concept of faith is defined by the question of God's existence as the source of all values. *The Old Man and the Sea* contains the faith of human being by description of Santiago's belief. Santiago is described as a faithful man although he admits that 'he is not religious' at all. It can be seen from Santiago's words "I am not religious," he said, but I'll say ten Our Father and ten Hail Mary that I should catch this fish" (Hemingway 56). The concern of Santiago towards his faith is the representation of his belief towards God's existence. This concern can be viewed from Santiago's self surrender towards God and his compassion during catching his Marlin fish.

> "I am not religious," he said. "But I will say ten Our [64] Fathers and ten Hail Marys that I should catch this fish, and I promise to make a pilgrimage to the Virgin of Cobre if I catch him. That is a promise." He commenced to say his prayers mechanically. Sometimes he would be so tired that he could not remember the prayer and then he would say them fast so that they would come automatically. Hail Marys are easier to say than Our Fathers, he thought. "Hail Mary full of Grace the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen." Then he added, "Blessed Virgin, pray for the death of this fish. Wonderful though he is." (Hemingway 56-57)

Santiago's strive against the nature and the hardship during catching the fish takes him into the lowest level of life. He must fight for his life on the sea, and moreover for his dignity of man as a man. Santiago needs to prove his existence by catching the fish. This struggle allows him into choices; fight and win his existence or fail and lose his life. His struggle for existence becomes the fact of live or die. Somehow, Santiago realizes that he is nothing at all and he needs God to stay survived. Because of his faith towards God, it motivates him to keep struggling against the fish. This motivation can be seen from the quotation below:

"I could not fail myself and die on a fish like this," he said. "Now that I have him coming so beautifully, God help me endure. I'll say a hundred Our Fathers and a hundred Hail Marys. But I cannot say them now. Consider them said, he thought. I'll say them later. (Hemingway 78)

Hemingway also provides the value of faith in unordinary way. He uses the symbols in revealing faith of human being. The symbols represent the values of Christianity. It can be seen from Hemingway's choice of diction in using characters of story, plot or style of writing. Hemingway uses Santiago as the main character which is Spanish for 'St. James' or Perico and Pedrico (both forms for 'Saint Peter') and Martin (for 'Saint Martin'), which represent holy person in Catholic and suggesting disciples, spiritual followers, or men of faith or even the name of Manolin is indicating The 'Manuel' or Immanuel or Redeemer.

From its first paragraphs, the novella is replete with *religious* images and allusions. After 40 days without a catch in Santiago's boat, Manolin's parents have sent him out with another fisherman because they believe that Santiago is unlucky. The number 40 here suggests the stories of Noah (who also had to

endure social separateness and ridicule and endure great hardship on a boat at sea) and of Moses (who was able to see the Promised Land and lead the children of Israel to it but never dwell there himself).

Likewise, Manolin's catch of three fish his first day out with the other fisherman suggests the three days the people of Israel went without water before Moses struck the rock, the Trinity, and the story of the loaves and fishes that fed the multitude of Christ's followers. Santiago's name is Spanish for St. James, an apostle and fisherman. Men who are kind to Santiago are named Perico and Pedrico (both forms for Saint Peter) and Martin (for Saint Martin), suggesting disciples, spiritual followers, or men of faith. On the wall of Santiago's shack hangs a portrait of the Virgin of Cobre, the patroness of Cuba. Even Manolin's name (the diminutive of Manuel) is Spanish for Emmanuel, the Redeemer, although the full significance of his name becomes clear only at the story's end.

The concern of Hemingway of faith is also can be seen from Santiago's faith on Baseball. From the story, Santiago is described as a man who loves baseball so much. Santiago and Manolin love baseball and have faith on it. They are trusting to the Great DiMaggio and Yankees.

When I come back you can tell me about the baseball." "The Yankees cannot lose." "But I fear the Indians of Cleveland." "Have faith in the Yankees my son. Think of the great DiMaggio." "I fear both the Tigers of Detroit and the Indians of Cleveland." "Be careful or you will fear even the Reds of Cincinnati and the White Sax of Chicago." (Hemingway 12). The faith of Santiago towards the baseball is also supported by Critical

Commentaries of Gary: For example, one of the places in which Hemingway yokes religion and baseball occurs when Santiago tells Manolin that the Yankees

must have won their game, and Manolin expresses his fear that the Yankees will be beaten by another team.

Their discussion follows the formal ritual of religious instruction, and indeed Santiago uses the discussion to remind Manolin to have faith and resist fear: "Be careful or you will fear even the Reds of Cincinnati and the White Sox of Chicago." Because the Reds play in the National League, not the American League in which the Yankees play, Santiago's chiding is a reminder of the irrationality of fear, which can rob one of the power faith confers. It is described that Manolin has fear of Indians of Cleveland. But, Santiago reminds him to have faith in Yankees. Farther, Santiago gives an alert to Manolin that he shouldn't afraid of others, because it will lose their faith and it makes them not believe any more. This fear can be viewed from the Reds of Cincinati and White Sox of Chicago which play in lowest level of the league whereas, the Reds play in the National League, not the American League in which the Yankees play.(45)

Hemingway also describes the successful of Santiago in transferring his faith into Manolin. The success of Santiago is the representation of human existence success. 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;

> fishing skill, baseball, and characters. "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)

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, givea effects to himself and the people around him. He get the effect of being machoism man and the people around him Manolin is also being influenced by Santiago to become the real fisherman.

3.3.1. The machoism of Santiago

Machoism or machismo is the theory about male ideology. This term come from Spanish that means is exaggerated masculinity. Ernest Hemingway has different perspective about this term he state that the means of machoism is the idealism of men which is the man can be destroy but undefeated (Giraldo 75).

In psychological aspect there is great principal characteristics appear in the study of machismo. That is aggressiveness. Each macho must show that he is masculine, strong, and physically powerful. Verbal or physical abuse, or challenges must be met with fists or other weapons. The true macho should not be afraid of anything, and he should be capable of drinking great quantities of liquor without necessarily getting drunk (Giraldo 76).

In the novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, there is Santiago, the only one that can show his agressiveness. he shows his aggressiveness trough the way he is fishing. It proven by the statement below:

The fish was coming in on his circle now calm and beautiful looking and only his great tail moving. The old man pulled on him all that he could to bring him closer. For just a moment the fish turned a little on his side. Then he straightened himself and began another circle.

"I moved him," the old man said. "I moved him then."

He felt faint again now but he held on the great fish all the strain that he could. I moved him, he thought. Maybe this time I can get him over. Pull, hands, he thought. Hold up, legs. Last for me, head. Last for me. You never went. This time I'll pull him over (Hemingway 35).

In the quotation above, the agressiveness of Santiago is when he tries to catch a big fish by using his pole. All of his energy is spent in order to get the large marlin fish. He is not only keep trying to get marlin fish, but also fighting 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.