

SYMBOLISM IN THE NOVEL THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA WRITTEN BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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ABSTRACT

This paper has intention to show the symbols hidden in the character of the novel *The Old man and the sea*. Furthermore, this paper has goal to find the connection between symbol and characters. The method uses in this research is qualitative research. The analysis involves characterization in this novel. It shows major and minor characters. Most of major character symbolizes something. Such as the old man symbolizes hero and the boy Manolin symbolizes purity. Not only the characters in this novel symbolize something but also the other elements in this novel symbolize something. For instance the sea symbolizes great nature and birds symbolizes friend. Studying the characters and symbol in this story offers more understanding to the readers.

Key Words: symbol, character, the old man and the sea.

INTRODUCTION

People need to express feelings such as like and dislike, sad and happy through many things such as picture they are drawn, music they are listened and novel they are written. The branch of study expresses feelings through words is called literature. Literary works can be in the form of poetry, fiction and drama. In fiction, the word and sentences describes the plot of the story, the characters in the story, theme and life value of the story. There are many kinds of fiction; namely short story and novel.

Through novel, people are not only able to express their ideas, thought or feeling but they are also able to describe their experience and motivation. Through novel, the writer can create the characters suitable to their story. The writer can develop the plot of the story in longer page. The writer can show the exciting moment, climax or resolution of the story. The writer can also add moral value through their story. Readers of a novel will have more vocabularies, knowledge, and creativity. They will learn other people motivation and experience.

One of the famous novelists is Ernest Miller Hemingway. He was born in 1899. His home was at Oak Park, Illinois. He learnt to hunt, fish and life outdoor in that place. Since high school, he liked to write in a school newspaper. He became a journalist after he graduated. He joined an army and he made his first short story titled *A Farewell to Arms*. He went to Paris and joined a group of American expatriates. He made his first novel titled *The Sun Also Rises*. He continued to write novel until he wrote *The Old Man and The Sea* in 1952. *The Old Man and The Sea* is the most famous novel at that time. Hemingway won the Pulitzer Prize for that novel.

The story of *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952) reflects Hemingway's life. Hemingway was a journalist who became a writer. He really likes to fish, hunt and to see a bull fighting. In this novel, he tells a story of an old fisherman whose name is Santiago. Santiago hunts and

fight with the fish in the sea. He struggles to get fish in the sea. It tells about the writer's passion to become a fisherman and struggle to get the fish.

The story begins with the old man named Santiago who looks for a fish in the sea. He does not find any fish for eighty-four days. He has a best friend who always supports him. His best friend is a young boy named Manolin. Manolin always helps him every time he returns from the sea. He waits for him and helps to carry all the things from fishing. Santiago wants Manolin to be a fisherman and goes with him but Manolin cannot do that. His father does not want Manolin to be a poor fisherman like Santiago.

In the climax of the story, Santiago struggles to catch the fish. Santiago provides a great fight to catch the fish without considering the risk. With his power he returns his body to fight against the fish. He also makes a moving pull and holds his pole again and again. This is one of the ways, the struggle that Santiago shows the pursuit of existence. Within his old body, he tries to deny his weakness and prove that he is able to get a fish.

Furthermore, there are some characters introduced in this novel. Ernest Hemingway tries to describe the characters in different qualities and characteristics. These characters describe the character of certain person. For example a character of a good best friend is a friend who helps the main character in good or bad time, supports the main character to solve his problem and gives good advice for the problem that he has. In short, Santiago shows his qualities by doing action to catch a fish which represents his essence as character and symbol. Bennet and Royle (2004) describes characters as the life of literature. Characters are the object of readers' curiosity, fascination, affection, dislike, admiration and condemnation. Without characters, the story and novel are not interesting to be read. To read the story and novel is not only to find out about the plot but also to create and to imagine the characters. The characters develop readers' curiosity, like, admiration or even dislike.

The writer felt that it is important to make further analysis about the symbol. The old man and the sea provide a great inspiring which reveals the symbol. Hemingway shows that his novel can be learned by other people should have struggle to get something. Although it is really hard to get but struggle is a must. There are some symbols in this story that show the old man's bravery, patriotism and struggle. The symbols are shown in the animals or things that mentioned in this story.

Richards and Schmidt (2002) mentions symbol as the capacity of language to express ideas and concepts that are not based on physical perception, such as images, metaphor, etc. In other words, symbol is used to express ideas in different way. If someone uses symbol in his speaking or writing, he cannot mention the idea he refers to literally but it should be indirectly. Moreover the perception of symbol can be based on the image of the idea or comparison of the idea. Such as black cat is the symbol of evil, but rose is the symbol of love.

Tham Kenney says (1966) that a symbol is basically a kind of image, differing from other images that we usually have. Besides that, he also says that symbol is the thing that we have in mind and relates to human experience in language. This argument means symbol is an image depends on the thing it refers to. Referent of symbol depends on human knowledge and experience in language. For example the word "sun" refers to material object of a thing in the sky that shines in the morning until evening.

Jan Renkema (2004) describes symbol as the third sign besides icon and index. A symbol is associated with an object by rule. A symbol represents its object and determines its interpreting. Most words are symbols. Based on definition above, semiotics is the study of sign. Symbol is the one of the sign besides icon and index. Icon resembles some objects such as a picture of a man in toilet door. Index means a direct attention to the subject. For example the phone ringing is an index of someone wants to talk to you. Symbol relates with the object

which has some rules or criteria. Such as castle is called a castle because it is a high building with tower and bridge.

Reaske mentions (1966) how to differentiate between image and symbol. If some pictures or representation are repeated over and over again it becomes a symbol. It means that symbol is repeated many times so it is recognize by readers. Besides that the symbol is concrete because it is mentioned several times. For instance, if writer uses the word sun every time he speaks about goodness, the sun symbolizes of goodness.

Symbolism is one of figurative speech besides metaphor and simile. It usually shows indirect purpose of the writer as it shown in Elaheh (2011). In this research, he investigates the effect of using figurative speech such as symbol, metaphor and simile in the writer style and the reader understanding on the novel titled "Animal farm". He finds out that the writer wants to show his intention indirectly through figurative speech namely symbol. He also discovers that most of the readers do not understand its meaning.

Another research done on symbolism is a researcher named Georgieva (2016). She wants to know the meaning of proper name in the novel titled "The Book of Snobs." She finds out that most character's name has symbols. It carries hidden meaning which is not explains directly. She also realizes the writer of the novel use symbols in the name of its character to get closer to the characters and theirs culture.

Moreover, symbolism is not only found in literature but also in different ways. Agnes and Christine (2014) try to find the effect of famous brand symbols on the lives of today children. The result shows most children become more consumptive to buy something relate with the famous brand symbols. To sum up, symbol is an image that is decided by people or readers in novel or poetry consciously and unconsciously. If it is decided consciously it would be based on knowledge, memory, experience and thought. Symbol relates with the object which has some rules and stimulus. Besides that, symbol is mentioned several times to make it clear and easy to be understood.

Realizing the facts above, the writer tries to analyze symbol in the novel titled *The Old Man and The Sea* through characters in this novel. Some problems are going to be discussed are elaborated in the following questions: what are symbols found and the meanings of those symbols in this novel? And what are the connection between symbols and characters in the novel?

METHOD

This study is qualitative and quantitative research. According to Williams, Jenny and Andrew Chesterman (2002) qualitative research is to describe the quality of something in some enlightening way. Qualitative research can lead to conclusion about what is possible, what can happen, or what can happen at least sometimes; it does not allow conclusion about what is probable, general or universal. In other words, qualitative research is used to measure data in subjective way. The aim is to provide detail description and specific information of what probably happen in our research. Through qualitative method, the writer able to describe facts found in novel *The Old Man and The Sea*, able to describe symbols in this novel, able to collect data, analyze and explain the symbols in this novel.

Technique to collect data in this research is content analysis method. The source is divided into primary and secondary sources. Primary source is novel *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952) written by Ernest Hemingway. Secondary source is reference books. Writer reads some books relate with literature. The books are used to get some information relate with this research and to describe the object of this research.

To answer some problems in this research such as symbols in this novel, the meaning of the symbols, the relation between symbols with characters; the writer analyzed this novel by using Jan Renkema's theory of symbol. The techniques of analyzing data are read the novel *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952), Sort the data that describe characters and symbols, classify and categorize the characters and symbols, make connection between characters and symbols, draw Interpretations from the relation between characters and symbols and draw conclusion.

DISCUSSION

a. Characters

There is one main character in this story. The main character is Santiago. In this story is old man named Santiago. Santiago was skillful fisherman. He had been a fisherman since he was young and he always knew what he must do when he sailed. Manolin thought Santiago was the best fisherman he had ever known. "Que va," the boy said. "There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only you." (Page 17)

Santiago had many experiences in fishing. He had seen many great fish and caught it. Santiago was a good teacher for Manolin. Santiago taught Manolin to fish. "The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him." (Page 6) Since Manolin was five years old, Santiago had taken him to catch the fish. At that time Manolin almost killed. Manolin remember everything that was taught by Santiago. "How old was I when you first took me in a boat? 'Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in too green and he nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?' 'I can remember the tail slapping and banging and the thwart breaking and the noise of the clubbing. I can remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were and feeling the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping a tree down and the sweet blood smell all over me.' 'Can you really remember that or did I just tell it to you? 'I remember everything from when we first went together.'" (Page 8)

Santiago was very patient; he never got angry when other fishermen made fun of him. "They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry." (Page 6) Then, he was very patient when he sailed with the fish. Marlin had hurt his hand badly but he had to be patient and careful to kill the fish. "Be patient hand," he said. "I do this for you." "I wish I could feed the fish, he thought. He is my brother. But I must kill him and keep strong to do it. Slowly and conscientiously he ate all of the wedge-shaped strips of fish." (Page 49)

Santiago had very big pride and most of the time he did not need any help from any one. He wanted to borrow some money to bet on Yankees his favorite baseball player but he did not do that because he would get used to it. "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." (Page 12) At first, Santiago thought killing Marlin was a sin but then he thought it was a pride of fisherman. "But he liked to think about all things that he was involved in and since there was nothing to read and he did not have a radio, he thought much and he kept on thinking about sin. 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 fisherman." (Page 90)

Santiago was confident person. He was the most confident person that Manolin had ever known. Santiago was really confident in his skill as a fisherman. "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 feel confident today." (Page 20) In the sea,

he had tried to kill Marlin for several times, but he failed. He tried to make himself confident to kill the fish again. "You'd better be fearless and confident yourself, old man," he said. "You're holding him again but you cannot get line. But soon he has to circle." (Page 71)

Santiago was very optimistic person and never gives up. When he did not get any fish, he tried to say to himself that tomorrow was a new day. Hopefully he could be lucky and got some fish. "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, it is better to be lucky. But I would rather be exact. Then when luck comes you are ready." (Page 25) Santiago tried to kill Marlin several times. He wanted to show the fish that he had power to kill the fish and he also wanted to prove it to Manolin. "Although it is unjust, he thought. But I will show him what a man can do and what a man endures. I told the boy I was a strange old man," he said. Now is when I must prove it." (Page 55) Santiago had been seeing black spots and he had faint and dizzy, but he still tried to kill the fish. "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 Hail Marys. But I cannot say them now." (Page 75) He tried to calm himself and not to worry about the fish. "Be calm and strong, old man," he said. (Page 78) Santiago kept trying to kill 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." (Page 80) After he killed the fish, there was a group of shark who wanted to kill him and got some pieces of dead fish meat. He also fought them and he did not give up. "Fight them," he said. "I'll fight them until I die." (Page 100)

Santiago was not religious, but when he could not catch the fish, he prayed to catch it. "I am not religious," he said. "But I will say ten Our Father and ten Hail Marys that I should catch this fish, and I promise to make a pilgrimage to the Virgin de Cobre if I catch him. That is a promise." (Page 54)

There are six minor characters in this story. Those characters are: Manolin, DiMaggio, Perico, Martin, John J. McGraw, the great Negro from Cienfuegos. First minor character in this story is Manolin. Manolin was a boy who always helped Santiago carried his fishing tools. He was a very helpful person. "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." (Page 5) Manolin was considerate person. He concerned to what happened with Santiago. When he slept in Santiago's house, he spread blanket in Santiago's shoulders. "The boy took the old army blanket off the bed and spread it over the back of the chair and over the old man's shoulder." (Page 13) He also paid attention on Santiago's condition, whether he had eaten some foods or not. "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. What are we eating?" (Page 14) After Santiago went home, Manolin still gave attention to him. "Get that well too," the boy said. "Lie down, old man, and I will bring you your clean shirt. And something to eat." (Page 108) Manolin worried about Santiago's condition since he had sailed for eighty five days without any news. When he saw Santiago safely arrived home, he started to cry. "The boy saw that old man was breathing and then he saw the old man's hand and he started to cry." (Page 105) Santiago woke up from his sleep. Manolin saw him and talked to him but he still felt sad. He felt sorry that Santiago's hurt his hand and his chest was broken. "As the boy went out the door and down the worn coral rock road he was crying again." (Page 109) Manolin was an obey person. He obeyed what his father said. "It was papa made me leave. I am a boy and I must obey him." (Page 6) Besides that he is a good student. He remembered everything that had been taught by Santiago. "I can remember the tail slapping and banging and the thwart breaking and the noise of the clubbing. I can

remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were and feeling the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping a tree down and the sweet blood smell all over me.” (Page 8)

Second minor character is DiMaggio. DiMaggio was baseball player in Yankees. He was one of the best player in Yankees. Both Santiago and Manolin liked him and admired him. “Have faith in the Yankees my son. ‘Think of the great DiMaggio.” (Page 12) Even though DiMaggio had lost the game, Santiago still supported him. “Tell me about the baseball,” the boy asked him. ‘In the American League it is the Yankees as I said,’ the old man said happily. ‘They lost today,’ the boy told him. ‘That means nothing. The great DiMaggio is himself again.” (Page 15) Since Santiago admired DiMaggio and he heard that his father was fisherman, he wanted to ask DiMaggio fishing. “I would like to take the great DiMaggio fishing,” the old man said. ‘They say his father was a fisherman. Maybe he was as poor as we are and would understand.” (Page 16) Then, Santiago remembered DiMaggio in his bad time with the fish. He remembered him because he knew that DiMaggio was a strong man and he would be able to survive staying with the fish. “Do you believe the great DiMaggio would stay with a fish as long as I will stay with this one? He thought. I am sure he would and more since he is young and strong. Also his father was a fisherman. But would the bone spur hurt him too much?” (Page 58)

Third supporting character is Perico or Pedrico. He often gave newspaper to Santiago. “The boy did not know whether yesterday’s paper was a fiction too. But the old man brought it out from under the bed. ‘Perico gave it to me at the bodega,’ he explained.” (Page 12) Since Pedrico often gave newspaper to Santiago, he asked Manolin to give him Marlin’s head. “I’ll bring the food and the papers,” the boy said. ‘Rest well, old man. I will bring stuff from the drug-store for your hands.’ ‘Don’t forget to tell Pedrico the head is his.’ (Page 109)

Fourth supporting character is Martin. Martin is a kind and very thoughtful person. When Manolin and Santiago wanted to eat, Martin had given Manolin eating tools such as knives, forks and spoons for more than once. He also gave Manolin two bottle beers. Santiago was thankful to Martin because of him he could eat and drink beers with Manolin. “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.’ ‘He sent two beers.’ ‘I like the beer in cans best.’ ‘I know. But this is in bottles, Hatuey beer, and I take back the bottles.” (Page 14)

The fifth supporting character was John J. McGraw. Santiago and Manolin were also talking about John when they talked about baseball. John was a great baseball manager. “Tell me about the great John J. McGraw.” He said Jota for J. ‘He used to come to the Terrace sometimes too in the older days. But he was rough and harsh spoken and difficult when he was drinking. His mind was on horses as well as baseball. At least he carried lists of horses at all times in his pocket and frequently spoke the names of horses on the telephone.’ ‘He was a great manager,’ the boy said. ‘My father thinks he was the greatest.’ (Page 17)

Sixth supporting character was the great Negro from Cienfuegos. When Santiago sailed with the fish, he remembered how great he was when he was young. He remembered to win the game hand with the great Negro who was the strongest man on the docks. “At 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 docks.” (Page 58)

b. Symbols

The sign can be in the form of symbol, icon and index. In the novel of Earnest Hemingway titled *The Old Man and The Sea* there are twelve symbols found. The first symbol is the lion. The lion symbolizes freedom, strength and bravery. According to Kenney, symbol is the image that relates to human experience in language. Human has experienced that a lion refers to strength and bravery. Lion is an animal which is very strong and famous as the king of jungle. The old man dreamed about the lion when he was on the sea and when he had fought for the sharks.. He dreamed of a lion because he wanted to be strong, brave and have freedom in the sea. He also dreamed of a lion because he remembered the time when he was young. When he was young; he is strong and brave. He would stay in a long hours on the sea without feeling tired and sick. "He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach." (Page 19) Besides, he could get a lot of fish on the sea. The lion also symbolized pride. The man proud of being a fisherman, he did not care about what people thought of being a fisherman. Even though he was old and could not catch a lot of fish, he still wanted to be a fisherman. "He was still sleeping on his face and the boy was sitting by him watching him. The old man was dreaming about the lion." (Page 109)

The boy is the second symbol found in this story. As McGee mentions, symbol can create a range of emotional and intellectual response in readers. The boy in this novel creates emotional feeling of loyalty and purity. The boy is loyal to Santiago and he never done something bad to Santiago. He waited for the old man on the sea shore, although his father would not let him. He helped him to carry his fishing tools. "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..." (Page 5) When the old man did not come home from the sea for couples of day, the boy always waited for him. After the old man arrived with a lot of wounds fighting with sharks, the boy took care of him. "The boy saw the old man was breathing and then he saw the old man's hands and he started to cry." (Page 105) The boy also symbolized a good friend for him. When the old man alone in the sea, he thought about the boy. He taught it will be better if the boy accompanied him in the sea. "I wish I had the boy, the old man said aloud. I am being towed by the fish and I am the towing bitt." (Page 36) The boy could talk to him and served his food. "I wish the boy were here and that I had some salt, he said it aloud" (Page 47) Besides, the boy symbolized the strength when he was young. The old man thought about the boy when he could not catch the fish and he wanted to give up. He thought he would be feeling ashamed to the boy if he could not catch the fish and give in. "Aloud he said, I wish I had the boy.' But you haven't got the boy, he thought. You have only yourself and you had better work back" (Page 43) When he fought with the sharks, he also thought of the boy. He wished the boy would be on the sea to accompany him fought with the sharks.

The next symbol is the old man itself. Symbol as it was stated by Jan Renkema relate with the object which has some rules and criteria. Criteria of a hero are become someone's idol, never give up and win the challenge. He became the hero to the boy and reader. He had the characters that showed him as a hero. Those characters never give up, never feel frustrated, struggle to get what he wants and have the bravery to fight with the sharks. At the beginning of the story, he never gave up even he could not get the fish for eighty for days. "He was an old man who fished alone in skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish." (Page 5) He never felt frustrated. "I will work back the forty-fathom bait and cut it away too link up the reserve coils." (Page 42) He struggled to get the fish on the sea. "Fish, he said softly aloud, I stay with you until I am dead." (Page 43) He fought the sharks on the sea. "The other shark had been in and out and now came again with

his jaw wide. The old man could see pieces of meat...he swung at him and hit only the head and the shark looked..... (Page 98)

Symbol as it was stated relate with the object which has some rules and criteria. The old man thought the sea as a challenge; he must defeat the sea and take a lot of fish from the sea. "Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated." (Page 5) The sea symbolized the beautiful nature because many beautiful creatures such as fish, plankton and turtle. "The iridescent bubbles were beautiful. But they were the falsest things in the sea and the old man love to see the big sea turtles eating them." (Page 29) The old man loves the sea like he likes a woman. The sea is beautiful and feminine like a woman. "He always thought of the sea as la mar which is what people call her in Spanish when they love her. but the old man always thought of her as feminine and gave or withheld great favors, ... (Page 23)

Kennedy mentions symbol as something we can see in the mind eyes such as newspaper, lightning bolt, gesture of nodding and etc. The skiff is the concrete symbol that we can see. The skiff refers to the old man struggled and his unlucky life. The skiff is a small boat to fishing. The skiff is already old. The boy father thought that the skiff made the old man had a bad luck. The boy took another skiff which caught three good fishes. "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 than unlucky,.... (Page 5)

Symbol used by writer to create emotional feeling and different sense. In this novel, turtle creates different sense to main character. Turtles were killed and cut by people but his heart will beat for hours after it cut up and butchered. Santiago the main character, felt he has the same heart as turtle. His heart would not stop beating although many accidents had happened to him. He would be survived in any conditions. "Most people are heartless about turtles because a turtle's heart will beat for hours after he has been cut up and butchered. But the old man thought, I have such a heart too and my feet and hands are like theirs. (Page 29)

Then, symbol relates with some objects with some criteria. Friend can be person or animal that always accompanied someone. In this novel a bird accompanied Santiago when he was dragged by Marlin. The bird seemed very tired and took a rest above the boat. Santiago let the bird rest and thought him as a friend. "Take a good rest, small bird," he said. "Then go in and take your chance like any man or bird or fish." It encouraged him to talk because his back had stiffened in the night and it hurt truly now. "Stay at my house if you like, bird," he said. "I am sorry I cannot hoist the sail and take you in with the small breeze that is rising. But I am with a friend." (Page 46)

Symbol is also an image that someone has. Whenever Santiago thought of planktons his image would be there was a lot of fish in the sea. Then experience of fisherman, plankton shows a lot of fish. He would stay for a while in the place where there are many planktons to catch the fish. "He watched his lines to see them go straight down out of sight into the water and he was happy to see so much plankton because it meant fish." (Page 28)

Symbol is an image that people have in mind and relates to human experience. Traitor is a person who usually betrays other people and act as opponent. For Santiago his left hand symbolized traitor since it never did what Santiago asked to do. Santiago remembered when he was young he won a hand game from the great negro from Cienfuegos. At that time he used his right hand, but then he thought of not using his right hand any more. If he hurt his right hand, it would be bad for him for fishing. He decided to train his left hand, but his left hand would never good as his right hand. So, he called his left hand a traitor. "He decided that he could beat anyone if he wanted to badly enough and he decided that it was bad for his right hand for fishing. He had tried a few practiced 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.” (Page 60)

Fish symbolizes Santiago’s brother because brother is a person that stays and experiences the same thing. Both Santiago and fish experienced the same thing living in the sea. It is the same with definition of symbol as an image that people have in mind and relates to human experience. After sailed together with the fish for a long time, Santiago felt sorry that the fish had to stay with him and could not release himself. He felt sorry that Marlin could not eat but people would kill and eat him. Santiago thought Marlin as his brother. “I do not understand these things, he thought. But it is good that we do not have to try to kill the sun or the moon on the stars. It is enough to live on the sea and kill our true brother.” (Page 64)

Symbol is part of experience that relate with mind and reality. In this novel, Hemingway tried to relate blue color with Santiago’s experienced. Blue color in the sea symbolize Santiago’s life, it was cheerful and undefeated. Santiago was cheerful person, even though his friends made fun of him he never got angry. He also undefeated, he always survived in the sea especially when he met sharks. “Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated.” (Page 5)

As it was mentioned by Kenney before symbol is not an abstraction, a symbol is something we can see. Harpoon represents the real symbol of hero’s weapon. Weapon which is carried everywhere. Santiago always brought his harpoon whenever he went fishing. He would not stop sailing if he saw his harpoon. To see his harpoon would make him sailed in other days. “The old man thought that a gaff and a harpoon were needless temptations to leave in a boat.” (Page 10) Santiago used his harpoon to kill fish especially Marlin. He used it several times when he tried to kill Marlin. “Then, while the old man was clearing the lines and preparing the harpoon, the male fish jumped high into the air beside the boat to see where the female was.” (Page 41) When Santiago sailed home he met shark. He also killed the shark with his harpoon. “The shark’s head was out of water and his back was coming out and the old man could hear the noise of skin and flesh ripping on the big fish when he rammed the harpoon down onto the shark’s head.” (Page 87)

c. Relation Between Symbols and Characters

Relation between symbols and characters are relation between symbols and Santiago the main character. Almost all symbols mentioned above describe Santiago’s life. Hemingway used symbols in this novel to make readers understand Santiago’s life when he was young and when he got old.

1. Symbol relates with Santiago when he was young.

Symbol relates with Santiago when he was young is lion. Lion is strong, young, has power and frightened by people and other animals. When Santiago was young he was strong, has power and frightened by many people. People event called him the champion after he won many competitions in game hand. “For a long time after that everyone had called him The Champion and there had been a return match in spring.” (Page 59)

2. Symbols relate with Santiago when he got old.

Symbol relates with Santiago when he got old are the old man and his skiff. An old man usually weak, thin and has many wrinkles. Santiago was like the old man; he was weak, thin and has many wrinkles in his face. “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.” (Page 5) The skiff owned by Santiago was already old and brought bad luck to him. It is the same with his life when he was old. He

became old and he could not get any fish. "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 worse than unlucky." (Page 5)

3. Symbols relate with Santiago's point of view.

Symbols relate with Santiago point of view or the way he sees things are sea and blue color. Santiago thought the sea is a woman. Sea is woman that he loves, gives him great favors and if he does something wrong she will not help him. "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." (Page 23) Then Santiago thought blue color is happy and cheerful color because the sea has blue color and that place is where he likes to stay. "Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated." (Page 5)

4. Symbols relate with Santiago friends and enemy.

Symbols relate with Santiago friends are the boy and birds. A boy is usually young, honest and innocent. Santiago would like to make friend with Manolin who is young, honest and loyal to him. Santiago likes to talk many things to Manolin especially talking about sport. "When I come back you can tell me about baseball." "The Yankees cannot lose." (Page 12) Birds always accompanied Santiago when he sailed. The bird was the only one he could talk to when he sailed alone. "Take a good rest, small bird," he said. "Then go in and take your chance like any man or bird or fish." It encouraged him to talk because his back had stiffened in the night and it hurt truly now. "Stay at my house if you like, bird," he said. "I am sorry I cannot hoist the sail and take you in with the small breeze that is rising. But I am with a friend." (Page 46)

Symbol relates with Santiago enemy is his left hand. He thought his left hand was a traitor because his left hand never did what he asked to do and he never trusted it. As we all know, an enemy is someone that we cannot trust and never care about us. "He decided that he could beat anyone if he wanted to badly enough and he decided that it was bad for his right hand for fishing. He had tried a few practiced 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." (Page 60)

5. Symbol relates with Santiago's feeling.

Symbol relates with Santiago's feeling is turtle. Turtle heart is still beating even though it has been cut up and butchered. Santiago is a strong man although people made fun of him and people said he was unlucky, he still wanted to prove himself that he was lucky and able to bring big fish. "Most people are heartless about turtles because a turtle's heart will beat for hours after he has been cut up and butchered. But the old man thought, I have such a heart too and my feet and hands are like theirs." (Page 29)

6. Symbols relate with Santiago's helper.

There is harpoon and plankton that help Santiago when he sailed. Harpoon is used by Santiago to kill Marlin and shark. "The shark's head was out of water and his back was coming out and the old man could hear the noise of skin and flesh ripping on the big fish when he rammed the harpoon down onto the shark's head." (Page 87) Then plankton could show the fish when he sailed. "He watched his lines to see them go straight down out of sight into the water and he was happy to see so much plankton because it meant fish." (Page 28)

CONCLUSION

Symbols found in this novel have their own meanings. For instance lion symbolizes freedom, strength and bravery means Santiago is brave, has strength and wants to have freedom. The boy symbolizes loyalty and purity means Manolin is loyal to Santiago and he is innocent boy. The old man symbolizes hero means Santiago himself, he has the character of hero. He killed the fish and sharks, survived in the sea and went home safely. The sea symbolize challenge, beautiful nature and woman means in the sea there are many challenge like big waves and wild animals. The sea also symbolizes beautiful nature means there are many beautiful creatures in the sea and beautiful view. The sea symbolizes woman means people cannot say or do something bad on the sea because it will be angry and unfriendly. Woman will also do the same thing. The skiff symbolizes an old man struggle and his unlucky life. It means the skiff which is used by Santiago resembles Santiago's struggle and his unlucky life. Turtle symbolizes Santiago's feeling. It means turtle's heart which still beating after it got cut is the same with Santiago's character that never gives up and survives in any circumstances. Bird symbolizes friends mean Santiago needs a friend who stays with him in a bad situation like when he was in the sea. Plankton symbolizes many fish means if there is plankton there will be fish. Left hand symbolizes traitor means left hand never easy be trained and to do many things like right hand. So it is the same with traitor. Fish symbolizes his brother means the fish stays in the sea like him. Blue color in the sea symbolizes cheerful and undefeated means Santiago's life is like the blue color in the sea which is cheerful and undefeated.

Most of the symbols relate with Santiago's life. It relates with Santiago's life when he was young and when he got old. Besides that it also relates with Santiago's point of view, friend and enemy, feeling and helper. Symbol relates with Santiago when he was young is lion. Symbols relate with Santiago when he got old are the old man and skiff. Symbols relate with Santiago's point of view are sea and blue color. Symbols relate with Santiago friends and enemies are the boy and bird. Symbol relates with Santiago's feeling is turtle and symbols relate with Santiago's helper are harpoon and plankton.

There are several suggestions for people who like to read novel. Readers are advised to identify the characters in the novel to help them understand the story. Readers should be aware of symbols are used by writer. Readers should know the meaning of the symbols to help them understand what the novel is about. Readers should identify the relationship between symbols and characters to understand type of the character in the novel and this study will add more knowledge and references for readers.

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