

**REFLECTION OF LIFE VALUES IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S
*THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA***

THESIS



By:

NOVIANA
NIM. 204190090

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PONOROGO
2023**

**REFLECTION OF LIFE VALUES IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S
*THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA***

THESIS

**Presented to State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana* in
English Language Teaching Department**



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NIM. 204190090

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING
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APPROVAL SHEET

Thesis on behalf of :

Name : Noviana

NIM : 204190090

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teaching Science

Department : English Tadris

Title : *Reflection of Life Values in Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea*

has been checked and approved to be tested in the munaqasah exam.

Mentor



Dr. Tintin Susilowati, M.Pd.

NIP. 197711162008012017

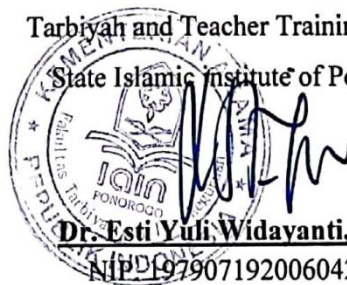
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Acknowledged by

Head of English Education Department of

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo



Dr. Esti Yuli Widayanti, M.Pd.

NIP. 197907192006042002

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Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Noviana

NIM : 204190090

Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

Judul Skripsi : *Reflection of Life Values in Ernest Hemingway's
The Old Man and the Sea*

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Noviana
NIM. 204190090



MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF PONOROGO

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Name : Noviana
Student Number : 204190090
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
Department : English Language Teaching
Title : *Reflection of Life Values in Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea*

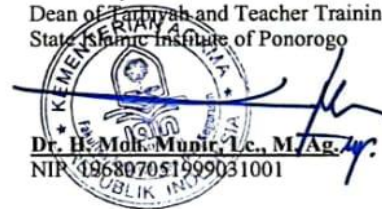
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NIM : 204190090
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ABSTRACT

Noviana.2023. *Reflections of Life Values in Ernest Hemingway's the Old Man and the Sea.* Sarjana's Thesis, English Language Teaching Departement. Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo. Mentor: Dr.Tintin Susilowati, M.Pd.

Keyword :*Reflections, life values*

A novel is a literary work created by an author through his feelings and understanding of human life's problems. This novel tells the story of a character named Santiago; even though he is old and lives alone, he still has a strong determination. This study is conducted to get a description in line with the resiliency of an old fisherman with some values that make him have bravery and integrity.

This research analyzes, how is the reflection of Santiago's live values in The Old Man and the Sea?

This research was designed using the library research method. Data collection is carried out through observation and documentation. The material collected is in the form of empirical data sourced from books, journals, results of official and scientific research reports, and other literature supporting this research's theme. Read literature as a reference to find information. When reading research material, readers must dig deeper into it to find new ideas related to the research title. By making and processing the research notes. All material that have been read, is then processed or analyzed to obtain a conclusion of the research report. The author uses content analysis to analyze sentences from the novel The Old Man and the Sea to get an idea of Santiago's life values.

The results of this research show that with life values, a person will have good and accurate guidance in facing all obstacles and challenges in life. A person who has life values will be more focused in living his life. Santiago has a different life from others, and everyone has values. Some values that exist in every human life include social, cultural, religious, psychological, and educational values. Those who maintain these values will be able to give meaning to their lives. And inspires someone to focus on positive thinking. This role reflects Santiago's life values in The Old Man and the Sea. Santiago can apply these five life values, and as human beings, people should keep themselves with good things, such as cooperation, helping each other, making friends with other people, and helping others. And hinders one from thinking about others and creates positive vibes.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Humans are social creatures; Allah SWT created humans as the most perfect creatures among every other creature. As God gives favors of every blessing, only humans who are good at being patient can receive every favor from Him. Like a tough favor, a patient favor that often afflicts humans. However, Allah SWT bestows humans not only to have one thought, but humans and other humans will have different thoughts and destinies. Thus, one of the learning approaches to understanding psychology and human behavior based on monotheism is found in many literary works, such as rhymes, poetry novels, and others. One of them is a novel.

The novel is a literary work that is inherent in human life. A novel is a literary work created by the author through his appreciation and understanding of the problems or problems of human life. The author suggests this based on life experience and observations. Novel is a variety of literary works that provide an overview of human experience and human culture, which is arranged based on events, character behavior, time and plot, atmosphere, and setting.¹ There are many types of novels, some of which are social psychological, among the novels in psychology, namely: 1) *The Making of Life of Pi*, by Jean Christophe Castelli, to try to survive without giving up even though he is on the verge of death. In the vast ocean full of

¹ Tuloli, Nani. 2000. Hal 64. Kajian Sastra. Gorontalo. BMT "Nurul Jannah". Viko, Bastian Hendri dkk. 2013.

dangerous circumstances such as rain, waves, and even the animals it carries.

2) *Therapy*, *Therapy* is a psychological novel by Sebastian Fitzek, a novelist and journalist from Germany. Novel *Therapy* tells the story of a killer who wants to trace his crimes through dreams and hallucinations. and 3) *The Old Man and the Sea*, by Ernest Hemingway, forbids us to see how he endured, gave up, failed, started to hope again, was crushed by fate, and tried to overcome his suffering with grace.

Many psychological novel writers have different tastes with the conditions they experience; there are several novel writers, namely Jean Christophe Castelli (*The Making of Life of Pi*). This film tells the story of Pi Patel, the son of a zoo keeper. Living in poverty in Pondicherry, India, they tried their luck by moving to Canada by boarding a freighter. A shipwreck leaves Pi stranded in the Pacific Ocean with a zebra, hyena, orangutan, and tiger named Richard Parker. They try to survive in the middle of the sea.

Sebastian Fitzek (*Therapy*) The storyline in this novel is unpredictable about the actual reality. A Novel capable of provoking the personality and psychology of every reader with a background of life experiences in the past.

Ernest Hemingway (*the Old Man and the Sea*) summarizes Santiago's suffering as he struggles alone on the high seas to face a big fish. Writer Ernest Hemingway invites us to be patient, steadfast, and have faith and hope. The single greatest source of energy for survival is belief.

To believe in God. Likewise, with real life. Besides death, trials are also unavoidable. Therefore, to always feel strong. This novel is entitled "Old Man and the Sea" because it motivates people always to be diligent, never

give up, maintain faith and hope, and always prepare everything from the start. This novel tells the story of a character named Santiago; even though he is old and lives alone, he still has a strong determination. Even though 'misfortune' continues to befall him, he doesn't care about the sneers of people who call him the most unlucky among those who are unlucky because of his misfortune while fishing in the sea. In eighty-four days of fishing, he didn't catch a single fish.

Eighty-four days is not a short time, but he is still diligent at sea every day. He was optimistic, and it turned out to be true; his efforts paid off. Finally, after all this time he tried, he got fish, even a giant fish. In essence, having clear goals will not easily fail and then give up. The work that catapulted Hemingway's name, "The Old Man and the Sea," is one of the many works by Hemingway that have caught the world's attention. Many life values are scattered throughout the story; Hemingway makes symbols through the story of an older man's struggle to find fish in the high seas. This work later led Ernest Hemingway to win the Pulitzer Prize in 1953. In the same year, Hemingway also received the Award of Merit Medal for his novel at the American Academy of Letters. And the climax is the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.

Reading this book is like having a long, encouraging conversation with a wise friend who offers compassion, wisdom, and excellent advice. Indeed, sometimes a person's emotions change; therefore, the role of psychology is very important for a person's psychology, which may be very helpful in regulating everyone's mentality. Psychology and science cannot be

separated from each other. The two have a reciprocal relationship. Science as a discipline aims to provide human guidance from birth to death. In education, learning is very important in human life. Learning is always related to individual behavior that forms an individual, which includes a person's characteristics in the form of attitudes and behavior as well as intellectual growth so that a personality is different from others.

Personality is a psychological study based on experts' thoughts, studies, or findings (results of case-handling practices). According to Darlega and Winstead, Jone suggests that personality is "a relatively stable system of internal individual characteristics, which contribute to consistent thoughts, feelings, and behaviors."²*Personality* is a basic trait possessed by someone who can distinguish it from other people. Personality includes all thoughts, behavior, feelings, consciousness and unconsciousness."³ Personality, according to Woodworth, states that every person's actions are colored by his personality. For him, "personality is not a substance but a symptom and a way of life. Personality does not show the type of activity, such as talking, remembering, thinking, or making love, but an individual can reveal his personality in how he does these activities".⁴Eysenck stated that personality is "the total number of actual or potential organisms determined by heredity and environment. It begins and develops through functional interactions

²Syamsu Yusuf LN & A. JuntikaNurihsan, TeoriKepribadian, (Bandung : PT RemajaRosdakarya, 2008), hal. 122

³Alwisol, PsikologiKepribadian,(Malang:UMM Press, 2009), hlm. 39

⁴Patty dkk, PengantarPsikologiUmum, (Surabaya: Usaha Nasional, 1982).hlm. 152

consisting of the cognitive (intelligence), the conative sector (character), the affective sector (temperament), and the somatic sector (constitution).⁵

Based on the explanation above, personality is a characteristic of a person who can reflect his behavior, thoughts, and emotions, distinguishing him from others in facing the world. From the opinion of experts, the writer, through this research, examines a novel entitled "*The Old Man and the Sea*." The researcher analyze the personality of the character Santiago from the novel. The author gives the title "Reflections on Life Values in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*."

B. RESEARCH FOCUS

The focus of this research is reflection of Santiago's life values in *The Old Man and the Sea*.

C. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS

Based on the background above, the problem formulation is:

How is the reflection of Santiago's life values in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*?

D. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Understand the reflection of Santiago's life values in *The Old Man and the Sea*.

E. SIGNIFICANCES OF THE STUDY

a. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this research can be used as a reference to be further developed by other researchers, and it can support accounting information systems

⁵SumadiSuryabrata, *MetodologiPenelitian*, (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo, 2007), hlm 40.

knowledge so that it can be useful for interested parties and as advice sources for future company operations.

b. Practical Benefits

In this research, can learn from the novel *The Old Man And The Sea*, and its researchers, Ernest Hemingway, invites to be patient, steadfast, and have faith and hope. The single greatest source of energy for survival is belief. Be it belief in God or belief in yourself. So is our true life. Apart from death, trials are inevitable, too. Therefore, must stay strong.

F. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Based on the identification of the problem, the limitation of the problem in this study is that the research only focuses on the reflection and moral values of the character Santiago in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

G. REVIEW OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH RESULTS

Previous research aims to get comparisons and references. In addition, to avoid presuming similarity with this study. So, in this literature review, the researcher included the results of previous research as follows :

This thesis discusses two main problems. The first problem is how the author describes this character. The second problem is how supporting roles influence Santiago's personality development. In answering these main issues, this study discusses the character of Santiago in Paulo Coelho's *The Alchemist* and the influence of the supporting characters on the development of Santiago's personality.

To achieve the objectives of this thesis, the method used is a literature study. Sources are obtained from the novel, criticisms about it, and other

sources related to it. The thesis also uses several theories to guide the analysis. These theories are character and characterization theory, critical review theory, personality theory, and psychological theory.

Based on the analysis, the supporting characters influence Santiago's personality in the novel. In the early part of the story, Santiago is described as arrogant and feels he does not need anyone's help, and does not believe in omens and God. Meanwhile, at the end of the story, he turns into an optimistic person, able to believe in other people and the power of God. In addition, this novel is also useful for teachers to teach English, such as reading and speaking skills.⁶

This research is a library research or library research that is qualitative. The research library in question is to make library materials in the form of books, scientific magazines, documents, and other materials that can be used as a reference sources in research. This study also uses a literature gender literary approach using feminist literary criticism. The results of this research show that self-reliance character education for women in Asma Nadia's novel *CintaCinta in Korea* by Asma Nadia is found at Several female characters in the novel can have these characters political independence, educational independence, cultural independence, and religious independence.⁷

Women's education independent character in the female character *Love Sparks in Korea* Asma Nadia's novel has relevance to Islamic Religious

⁶ Anggraeni, Helena Diah (2004) *The influence of minor characters on Santiago's personality development in Paulo Coelho's The Alchemist*. Skripsi thesis, Sanata Dharma University.

⁷ heldalindari (2017), entitled *(Pendidikan Karakter Kemandirian bagi Perempuan dalam Novel Love Sparks in Korea Karya Asma Nadia (pendekatan analisis gender)*.

Education material in the 2013 SMA/SMK/MA curriculum in everyday life. Islamic values Education must be applied daily, Character Education for Women's Independence in the Novel Spark of Love in Korea 254 Muslim women today because Muslim women are required to be smart, a woman who is independent, creative, and always maintain their faith and piety to face modern life.⁸

This research aims to analyze the meaning of '*Black Beauty*' as seen in the novel. This study has two questions: (1) How is the main character of Anna Sewell's novel *Black Beauty* described? (2) What is the meaning of *Black Beauty* as seen in the novel? This study provides several suggestions for English teachers and future researchers. For teachers, this research can be used as one of the learning materials for reading. As for future researchers who use the same novel, they can analyze the characteristics of Ginger by using a feminist approach.⁹

H. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Approach

This research uses the library method. The library method used in this research analyzes the problem of novel case studies. Library research is research in which the object is sought with various library information such as books, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and documents.

⁸RaushanFikr Vol 6 No 2 (2017) Publisher :LembagaKajiandanPemberdayaanMahasiswa UIN Prof. KH. SaifuddinZuhriPurwokerto

⁹Pertiwi WeningPutri (2017), entitled (*Black Beauty*), this researcher analyzes a novel written by Anna Sewell. This novel tells about the life of a horse named '*Black Beauty*'

2. Data Source

The data source in research is the subject from which the data can be obtained. The data source is the place where the desired data is obtained. Data sources are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary Data Sources

Primary data is data obtained by researchers directly (firsthand). The main data source in this study is the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

b. Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data is data obtained by researchers from existing sources. In this study, the secondary data are books supporting the book's contents from primary sources. In this case, secondary data sources are books discussing courage, compassion, and connectedness relevant to this research.

3. Data Collection Procedures

In this section, the researcher explains the techniques used to collect research data: observation and documentation:

a. Observation

Observation is the systematic observation and recording of the symptoms studied. Observations can be made either directly or indirectly. The advantage of this observation method is that there is a more in-depth experience where the researcher deals directly with the research subject.

b. Documentation

Documentation is done by collecting and selecting documents according to research objectives and needs, explaining recording, interpreting, and relating them to other phenomena. Literature studies can

also complement documentation studies to obtain theory concepts as comparison material, strengthening or rejecting research findings to conclude. Researchers conduct research through objects or records of events passed in the form of writing, pictures, or someone's monumental work. It can be taken from diaries, life histories, biographies, regulations, etc.

4. Data Analysis Techniques

The realm of moral education will always continue to be studied and researched. In this case, this study aims to dig deeper into information about the Reflection Description of Personality Growth and the role of Santiago's personality growth in building the professional development of Santiago's character. The author uses content analysis to analyze sentences from the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* to get an idea of Santiago's life values. The steps that researchers in the research library must carry out are collecting research materials. The material collected is in the form of empirical data information sourced from books, journals, results of official and scientific research reports, and other literature supporting this research's theme.

I. SYSTEMATIC DISCUSSION

The systematic discussion in this thesis consists of four chapters; each chapter has several subchapters. In this systematic discussion, a general description of the contents of each chapter contained in this thesis will be described. The following are several chapters contained in this thesis.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains several sub-chapters, including research background, research focus, problem formulation, research

objectives, meaning of research, Research Results, Methods, and Systematic Discussion.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This chapter consists of various subchapters which cover the theoretical framework that discussed in this research. This chapter generally covers the theories used as the basis for research.

CHAPTER III FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter provides important information when research analyzes its results. Therefore, this chapter presents general data such as Understanding the reflection of Santiago's life, which is very useful for the learning of readers and writers. To find out the values of life in Santiago's personality from the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the conclusion of the study and suggestions for further research is explored in more detail in the last chapter.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. LITERATURE

The definition of literature in the Collins English Dictionary is "Literature is written material such as poetry, novels, essays, etc, especially works of imagination characterized by excellence of style and expression and by themes of general or enduring interest." Literature is a form of written work in the form of poetry, novels, essays, and so on, especially literature is an imaginative work that is characterized by excellence in terms of style and expression as well as a common theme or maintaining interest..¹⁰ Studying literary studies requires theories related to literature. This theory is known as literary theory. A simple explanation of the meaning of literature. "Literature as work of imaginative or creative thinking." Literature as imaginative work or creative writing.¹¹

This opinion concludes that literature is an expression of thoughts and feelings, it is also related to life experiences, the words used in literature are very strong, effective and even captivating, and literature also provides entertainment and inspires hidden facts. Ade and Okunoye again stated, "*Literature is thus summed up as permanent expressions in words (written or spoken), specially arranged in pleasingly accepted patterns or forms. Literature expresses thoughts, feelings, ideas or other special aspects of*

¹⁰ Education Department, *Collins English Dictionary* (California, 2023)

¹¹ E PERTIWI · 2015 · *Bressler*, Charles E. 1994. *Literary Criticism*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc. Briere, John; Scott, Catherine. 2006.

human experiences."¹² Literature can be concluded as a permanent expression in the form of words (written or spoken), especially arranged in a neat form. Literature expresses thoughts, feelings, opinions or special aspects about experiences.

2. LITERATURE WORK

Wellek & Warren (2016: 3) argue that literature is a creative activity, a work of art. This creative activity produces a series of words or writing that has elements of art. As a work of art, literature is a human creation that contains the expressions, ideas and feelings of its creator.¹³ Susanto explained "*another common view is that literature is imaginative and fictitious work*". As imaginative and fictional works, literary works are not real. The characters and every incident depicted in the work are the creativity or imagination of the author.¹⁴ From various experts' views on the definition of literature, Minderop summarizes it as: "*literature is a written work that provides entertainment and is conveyed in unique, beautiful and artistic language and contains life values and moral teachings so that it is able to arouse: experience, moral awareness, spirituality, and the reader's emotions*".¹⁵

Literary works can be differentiated based on their genre, namely imaginative literary works and non-imaginative literary works. Imaginative literary works are literary works that highlight imaginary characteristics, use

¹² Ade, O. I., & Okunoye, O. (2008). An Introduction to Literature and Literary Criticism. Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria.

¹³ Wellek, R & Warren, A. 2016 Teori Kesusatraan. Jakarta: Gramedia.

¹⁴ Ahmad Susanto, 2016. Teori Belajar Pembelajaran Di Sekolah Dasar. Cet 4. Jakarta: Kencana

¹⁵ Minderop, Albertine. 2016. Psikologi Sastra: Karya Sastra, Metode, Teori, dan Contoh Kasus. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia

connotative language, and meet the aesthetic requirements of art. The following are examples of imaginative literary works, namely: novels, poetry, prose and drama. Meanwhile, non-imaginative literary works are literary works that contain more factual elements and tend to use denotative language but still meet the aesthetic requirements of art. The following are examples of non-imaginative literary works, namely: essays, criticism, biographies, autobiographies, histories, diaries and letters.

3. NOVEL

There are several types of literary forms, including novels, poetry, prose and drama. Nurgiyantoro (2010: 11-12) believes that novels are literary works which are also called fiction.¹⁶ Then he continued that the terms novella and novelle contain the same meaning as the Indonesian term novelet (English: novellet), which means a work of prose fiction of sufficient length, not too long, but also not too short. When compared with short stories as other works of fiction, the story size of novels is longer. The stories depicted in novels are freer than short stories.

Sayuti (2000: 10-11) argues that novels focus on the emergence of complexity. In contrast to short stories, novels are more expansive while short stories are compressed in their narrative. A novel cannot be finished in one sitting. Reading it takes more time than reading a short story. The position of humans in society is often a subject that is always interesting

¹⁶ Nurgiyantoro, B. (2010). *Penilaian Pembelajaran Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: BPFE.

for authors to discuss. Therefore, novels allow for a broad presentation of the story.¹⁷

The elements contained in the novel include:¹⁸

- a. Theme, which is an idea that weaves the structure of the story's content.
- b. Plot or plot, which is a pattern of story development formed by cause and effect relationships.
- c. Background or setting, which is the place and time when the events in the story take place.
- d. Characterization, the way the author describes the characters of the characters in the story.
- e. Point of View or Point of View, which is the author's position in presenting the story.
- f. Mandate, the form of message conveyed by the author in each story can be conveyed neatly and stored throughout the story.
- g. Language style can be used as a language for the characters depicted by the author. The language can indicate whether a character is evil or good by the words they use.

¹⁷ A. Suminto Sayuti. (2000). Berkenalan dengan Prosa Fiksi. Yogyakarta: Gama.

¹⁸ Esten, Mursal. 2013. Kesusastraan Pengantar Teori Dan Sejarah. Bandung: Angkasa.

4. ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

a. Biography of Ernest Hemingway's

(born July 21, 1899, Cicero [now in Oak Park], Illinois, U.S.—died July 2, 1961, Ketchum, Idaho), American novelist and short story writer, awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. He was best known for his highly masculine writing and his adventurous and widely publicized life. His concise and clear prose style exerted a strong influence on American and British fiction of the 20th century. The first son of Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, a doctor, and Grace Hall Hemingway, Ernest Miller Hemingway was born in suburban Chicago. He was educated in the public schools and began writing in high school, where he was active and accomplished, but the highlights of his childhood were summers spent with his family at Walloon Lake in upper Michigan.

After graduating from high school in 1917, impatient with less sheltered surroundings, he did not attend college but went to Kansas City, where he worked as a reporter for the Star. He was repeatedly rejected for military service because of his eye defect, but he managed to enter World War I as an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross. On 8 July 1918, not yet 19 years old, he was wounded on the Austro-Italian front at Fossalta di Piave. Decorated for heroism and hospitalized in Milan, he fell in love with a Red Cross nurse, Agnes von Kurowsky, who refused to marry him. This was an experience he would never forget.

After recuperating at home, Hemingway renewed his efforts at writing, temporarily working odd jobs in Chicago, and sailing to France as a

foreign correspondent for the Toronto Star. Advised and encouraged by other American writers in Paris—F. Scott Fitzgerald, Gertrude Stein, Ezra Pound—he began to see his nonjournalistic work appear in print there, and in 1925 his first important book, a collection of stories entitled *In Our Time*, was published in New York City; it was originally released in Paris in 1924. In 1926 he published *The Sun Also Rises*, a novel with which he scored his first success. A pessimistic yet brilliant book, it concerns a group of aimless expatriates in France and Spain—members of the postwar Lost Generation, a phrase that Hemingway mocked while making it famous. This work also introduced him to the limelight, which he both craved and hated for the rest of his life. Hemingway's *The Torrents of Spring*, a parody of American writer Sherwood Anderson's *Dark Laughter* books, also appeared in 1926.

Book writing occupied Hemingway for most of the postwar years. He remained in Paris, but he traveled extensively for skiing, bullfighting, fishing, and hunting which had by then become part of his life and formed the background of much of his writing. His position as a master of short fiction had been expanded by *Men Without Women* in 1927 and thoroughly strengthened by the stories in *Winner Take Nothing* in 1933. Among his best stories were “The Killers”, “The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber ,” and “The Snows of Kilimanjaro.” At least in public view, the novel *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) overshadowed such works. Recalling his experiences as a young soldier in Italy, Hemingway developed a grim yet lyrical novel of great power, blending a love story with a war story. While serving with the Italian ambulance service during World War I, American

lieutenant Frederic Henry fell in love with British nurse Catherine Barkley, who cared for him while convalescing after being wounded. She was pregnant by him, but he had to return to his post. Henry left Italy during the Italian retreat after the Battle of Caporetto, and the reunited couple fled Italy by crossing the border into Switzerland. However, there, Catherine and her baby died in childbirth, and Henry was devastated by the loss of the great love of his life.

Hemingway's love of Spain and passion for bullfighting resulted in *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), a study of a spectacle he saw more as a tragic ceremony than a sport. Likewise with his 1933–1934 safari in the big game region of Tanganyika, *Green Hills of Africa* (1935), the story of big game hunting. Largely for fishing, he bought a house in Key West, Florida, and purchased his own fishing boat. A 1937 novella entitled *To Have and Have Not* tells the story of a Caribbean desperado and is set against the backdrop of lower-class violence and upper-class decadence in Key West during the Great Depression. Now Spain is in the middle of a civil war. Still deeply attached to the country, Hemingway made four trips there, again serving as a correspondent. He raised money for the Republicans in their fight against the Nationalists under General Francisco Franco, and he wrote a play called *The Fifth Column* (1938), which was set in besieged Madrid. As in many of his books, the play's protagonist is based on the author. After his last visit to the Spanish war, he bought Finca Vigía (“Lookout Farm”), a modest estate outside Havana, Cuba, and left to cover another war—the Japanese invasion of China.

The result of Hemingway's experiences in Spain in war and peace was the novel *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), a substantial and impressive work that some critics consider his best novel, compared to *A Farewell to Arms*. It was also his most successful book when measured by sales. Set during the Spanish Civil War, the film tells the story of Robert Jordan, an American volunteer sent to join a guerrilla group behind Nationalist lines in the Guadarrama Mountains. Much of the novel concerns Jordan's relationships with various personalities in the band, including the girl Maria, with whom he falls in love. Through dialogue, flashbacks, and stories, Hemingway offers vivid and vivid profiles of Spanish characters and relentlessly depicts the cruelty and inhumanity sparked by the civil war. Jordan's mission was to blow up a strategic bridge near Segovia to aid an impending Republican attack, which he realized was doomed to failure. In an atmosphere of impending disaster, he blew up the bridge but was wounded and made his retreating comrades abandon him, where he prepared a last-minute resistance to his Nationalist pursuers.

Throughout his life Hemingway was fascinated by war—in *A Farewell to Arms* he focuses on the futility of war, in *For Whom the Bell Tolls* on the friendships it creates—and, when World War II broke out, he went to London as a journalist. He flew several missions with the Royal Air Force and crossed the English Channel with American troops on D-Day (6 June 1944). Attached to the 4th Infantry Division's 22nd Regiment, it saw much action in Normandy and in the Battle of the Bulge. He also took part in the liberation of Paris, and despite his appearance as a journalist, he

impressed professional soldiers not only as a man of courage in battle, but also as an expert in military affairs, guerrilla activities, and intelligence gathering. After the war in Europe, Hemingway returned to his home in Cuba and began working seriously again. He also traveled extensively, and, on a trip to Africa, he was injured in a plane crash. Soon afterward (in 1953), he received the Pulitzer Prize in fiction for *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), a short heroic novel about an old Cuban fisherman who, after a long struggle, hooks and boards a giant marlin only to have it eaten by a ravenous shark during the long journey home. This book, which was instrumental in earning Hemingway the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954, received as enthusiastic praise as his previous novel, *Across the River and into the Trees* (1950), the story of a professional military officer who dies while on leave in Venice, so cursed.

By 1960 Hemingway had left Cuba and settled in Ketchum, Idaho. (He expressed belief in what he called the “historical necessity” of the Cuban Revolution; his attitudes toward its leader, Fidel Castro, who took power in 1959, varied.) He tried to live his life and do his work as before. For a while he succeeded, but overcome by anxiety and depression, he was twice hospitalized at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, where he received electroshock treatments. Two days after returning home to Ketchum, he committed suicide with a shotgun. Hemingway was married four times: to Hadley Richardson in 1921 (divorced 1927), Pauline Pfeiffer in 1927 (divorced 1940), Martha Gellhorn in 1940 (divorced 1945), and Mary Welsh in 1946. He became a father of three sons: John Hadley Nicanor (“Bumby”),

with Hadley, born 1923; Patrick, with Pauline, in 1928; and Gregory, also with Pauline, in 1931. Hemingway left behind a large number of manuscripts, some of which have been published. *A Moveable Feast*, an entertaining memoir of his years in Paris (1921–26) before he became famous, was published in 1964. *Islands in the Stream*, three closely related novels that grew directly from his peacetime memories of the Caribbean island of Bimini, Havana during World War II, and the search for U-boats off the coast of Cuba, appeared in 1970.

Hemingway's characters clearly reflect his own values and outlook on life. The main characters in *The Sun Also Rises*, *A Farewell to Arms*, and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* are young men whose strength and confidence coexist with a sensitivity that leaves them deeply scarred by their wartime experiences. For Hemingway, war was a powerful symbol of the world, which he saw as complex, full of moral ambiguity, and offering almost inevitable pain, injury, and destruction. To survive in a world like this, and perhaps achieve victory, one must behave with honor, courage, endurance, and dignity, which is a set of principles known as "Hemingway's code." To behave well in solitude, to lose the battle with life is to show "grace under pressure" and is a kind of victory, a theme clearly established in *The Old Man and the Sea*. Hemingway's prose style was perhaps the most imitated of the 20th century. He wanted to eliminate any unnecessary use of his own language, eliminate all traces of verbosity, embellishment, and sentimentality. In his attempt to be as objective and honest as possible, Hemingway found a way to describe a series of actions by using short, simple sentences that

eliminated all emotional commentary or rhetoric. These sentences consist mostly of nouns and verbs, have few adjectives and adverbs, and rely on repetition and rhythm for much of their impact. The resulting concise, concentrated prose is concrete and unemotional but often resonant and capable of conveying great irony through understatement. Hemingway's use of dialogue is also fresh, simple, and natural-sounding. The influence of this style was felt throughout the world wherever novels were written, especially from the 1930s to the 50s.

A deeply contradictory man, Hemingway achieved a fame that few, if any, American writers of the 20th century could surpass. The manly nature of his writing, which attempted to recreate the exact physical sensations he experienced in times of war, big game hunting, and bullfighting, in fact masked a highly refined aesthetic sensibility. He was a celebrity long before he reached middle age, but his popularity continues to be validated by serious critical opinion.¹⁹

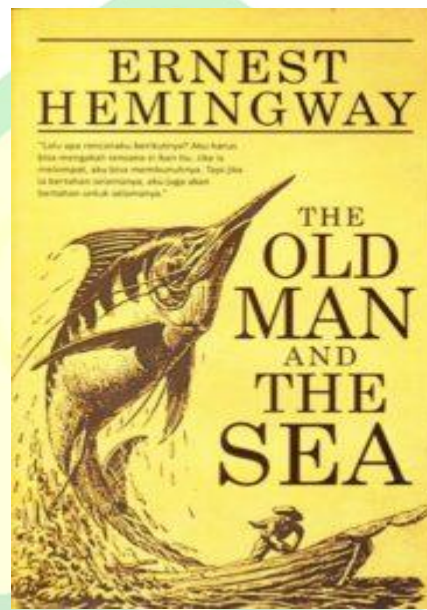
b. The Cover and Publisher.

The Old Man and the Sea adalah sebuah buku yang ditulis oleh penulis asal Amerika, Ernest Hemingway, pada tahun 1951 di Cayo Blanco (Kuba). Buku ini pertama kali diterbitkan pada tahun 1952. Buku The Old Man and the Sea merupakan karya fiksi besar terakhir yang ditulis oleh Ernest Hemingway, yang diterbitkan selama masa hidupnya. Buku yang menjadi salah satu karya Ernest yang paling terkenal ini mengisahkan tentang

¹⁹ Biografi Ernest Hemingway's <https://www-britannica-com.translate.goog/biography/Ernest-Hemingway> diakses pada 11/11/2023 Pkl 11.39 WIB

Santiago, seorang nelayan Kuba yang berjuang untuk mendapatkan ikan marlin raksasa jauh di Gulf Stream di lepas pantai Kuba.

Picture.2.1 cover novel the old man and the sea.



The story of *The Old Man and the Sea* is very short, because it really only tells Santiago's journey while carrying out his work. There are no other characters, and there are lots of monologues. This book only has a total of 162 pages. The book *The Old Man and the Sea* has been translated into Indonesian by several publishers, one of which is the Narasi publisher.

The Old Man and the Sea is an important work in the history of Ernest Hemingway's writing, because this book is Ernest Hemingway's main work which has attracted a lot of world attention. This work won the Pulitzer Prize (1953), the Award of Merit Medal for Novel from the American Academy of Letters (1953), and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature (1954) for

Ernest's extraordinary skill in the art of narrative, demonstrated in *The Old Man and the Sea*, as well as influences on contemporary literary styles.

Ernest Hemingway's works are known to always be dramatic, have strong descriptive narratives, and are able to convey a perfect picture of a situation. The book *The Old Man and the Sea* is written in a calm and flowing writing style, the storyline is orderly, the characteristics of the main characters are clearly depicted with an unhurried narrative. The main focus of Ernest Hemingway's work is humans who succeed in overcoming suffering in their solitude. Many life values can be found in Ernest Hemingway's work.²⁰

c. **The Synopsis of *The Old Man and The Sea***

The central character is an old Cuban fisherman named Santiago, who has not caught a fish for 84 days. The family of his apprentice, Manolin, has forced the boy to leave the old fisherman, though Manolin continues to support him with food and bait. Santiago is a mentor to the boy, who cherishes the old man and the life lessons he imparts. Convinced that his luck must change, Santiago takes his skiff far out into the deep waters of the Gulf Stream, where he soon hooks a giant marlin. With all his great experience and strength, he struggles with the fish for three days, admiring its strength, dignity, and faithfulness to its identity; its destiny is as true as Santiago's as a fisherman. He finally reels the marlin in and lashes it to his boat.

However, Santiago's exhausting effort goes for naught. Sharks are drawn to the tethered marlin, and, although Santiago manages to kill a few,

²⁰ Nandy, *Biography of Ernest Hemingway*. MUD History. 1952. <https://www.gamedia.com/best-seller/review-buku-the-old-man-and-the-sea-karya-ernest-hemingway/>, diakses, 11 November 2023

the sharks eat the fish, leaving behind only its skeleton. After returning to the harbour, the discouraged Santiago goes to his home to sleep. In the meantime, others see the skeleton tied to his boat and are amazed. A concerned Manolin is relieved to find Santiago alive, and the two agree to go fishing together.²¹

d. Lifestyle

A person's lifestyle expresses activities that follow the conditions of the times. Lifestyle is a person's characteristic that can be observed and marks a value system and attitude towards oneself and one's social environment. These characteristics are closely related to patterns of utilization of time, space, and objects related to all of them. For example, how to talk, how to dress, how to eat, habits at home, habits at work, choosing friends, and so on. Therefore, lifestyle is a combination of ways, procedures, habits of choice, and the objects that support it, which in practice is based on a certain system of values or belief systems and culture.²²

Geographically, fishing communities are people who live, grow, and develop in coastal areas, namely a transition area between land and sea areas. As a system, fishing communities comprise social categories that form social unity. They also have a value system and cultural symbols to reference their daily behavior.²³ Residents in coastal areas work as fishermen and have different characteristics from other residents. According to research conducted, people in coastal areas have low education, productivity which is very dependent on the season, limited business capital, lack of supporting

²¹ Synopsys the old man and the sea <https://www.britannica.com/topic/The-Old-Man-and-the-Sea-novel-by-Hemingway> diakses pada 11/11/2023 Pkl 11.42 WIB

²² Purwanti Dewi Bela, Gaya Hidup Masyarakat Nelayan, Artikel Ilmiah Hasil Penelitian Mahasiswa 2013.

²³ Kusnadi, Agus. dkk. 2008. Mollusca Padang Lamun. LIPI Press: Jakarta

facilities, poor market mechanisms, and difficulties in transferring technology and communication, which results in erratic income for coastal communities.²⁴

Meanwhile, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number: Per.17/Men/2006, Fishermen are people whose livelihood is fishing. Fish cultivators are people whose livelihood is fish farming in fresh, brackish, and coastal waters. Traditional fishermen depend all their lives on fishing activities, carried out from generation to generation using simple fishing gear.²⁵ From this understanding, it is clear that fishermen are seen as nothing more than a working group whose place of work is in the water, i.e., river, lake, or sea. Because they are seen as workers, their activities are only a reflection of the work itself, and apart from the fishermen's philosophy of life, their source of livelihood lies in the sea.

The source of life in the sea means that humans who will take advantage of the sources of life available in the sea do not contradict themselves with the natural laws of the sea that have been formed and patterned as they see and feel. So, in conclusion, Santiago, who has a simple lifestyle, does not have anything at home. However, Santiago never gave up trying to make ends meet.

²⁴Faizal. 2002. Tingkat kesejahteraan masyarakat pesisir di Indonesia. Universitas pertanian bogor

²⁵Dinas Kelautandan Perikanan Provinsi. 2006. Laporan Tahunan 2005.

Dinas Kelautandan Perikanan Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung. Pangkalpinang.

2. Definition of Life

Physical objects have biological processes that function to live. The term life is still there, moving and working as it should (humans, animals, and plants) life, circumstances, or in a certain way.²⁶ According to Susanto, life combines the need for self-expression and group expectations for someone to act based on the prevailing norms.²⁷ The understanding of the meaning of life shows that it also contains the purpose of life, namely things that need to be achieved and fulfilled. The meaning of life is truly found in life itself, even though, in reality, it is not easy to find because it is often implied and hidden in it.²⁸ If the meaning of life is found and fulfilled, it will cause life to feel meaningful and valuable, leading to feelings of happiness.

Thus, happiness is a reward or side effect of one's success in fulfilling the meaning of life. Frankl adds that the tension experienced by humans is not merely the tension generated by instincts but the tension between existence and nature or between existence and meaning.²⁹ Because that is the main orientation or desire that never goes out in humans, means that the meaning of life is important, true, and desirable, provides special value, and can be used as one's life goals. If it is found and fulfilled, life becomes meaningful and creates a feeling of happiness.³⁰

²⁶Departemen Pendidikan Indonesia (2008). Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka

²⁷Nugraheni, P. N. A. 2003. Perbedaan Kecenderungan Gaya Hidup Hedonis Pada Remaja Ditinjau dari Lokasi Tempat Tinggal. Skripsi. Tidak Diterbitkan. Surakarta: Fakultas Psikologi UMS.

²⁸Lubis N.L Priyanti, Makna Hidup pada Penderita Kanker Leher Rahim, (Tidak dipublikasikan : Sumatra Utara), hlm.8

²⁹Bastaman, H.D. (2007). Logoterapi: Psikologi untuk Menemukan Makna Hidup dan Meraih Hidup Bermakna. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.

³⁰ Ibid

From the statement above, it can be concluded that Santiago's life as an old fisherman on the coast was very hard and difficult to find fish. Santiago wants to prove that he can be a productive fisherman.

5. SCOPE OF LIFE

The scope of life is from simple to complex. It comprises cells, tissues, organs, organ systems, organisms, populations, communities, ecosystems, biomes, and biosphere. According to Victor E Frankl in the book *Naisaban*, life is the meaning of life for a human being. The intended meaning of life is not to be questioned but to be responded to because we are all responsible for life. The response given is not in the form of words but in the form of action.³¹

Frankl is famous for his logotherapy; in theory, logotherapy is a theory oriented to finding meaning in and for human existence. The most important thing in this case is how to find and be responsible for the meaning or value behind life.³² Frankl also said that the meaning of life is the quality of individual appreciation of how much he can develop and actualize the potentials and capacities he has and how far he has succeeded in achieving his life goals in terms of giving meaning to his life..³³ According to Schultz, the meaning of life is to give a purpose to one's existence and to give someone a purpose to become fully human. According to him, a person's existence (human) is how to accept fate and courage in enduring suffering.

³¹Naisaban, Ladislaus, (2004). "Para Psikolog Terkemuka Dunia". PT. Grasindo, Jakarta, Hal : 135

³² Ibid, hal : 136

³³Rochim, Ifaa. (2009). Skripsi. Hubungan Antara Religiusitas Dengan Kebermaknaan Hidup Pada Santriwati Muallimin Pondok Pesantren Al-Mukmin Sukoharjo. Fakultas Agama Islam Surakarta, hal : 7

Schultz also stated that humans can define their lives by working because individuals can realize themselves and transcend themselves. The conclusion from the theory above is that the meaning of life is things considered important and valuable and provide special value for someone so that they deserve to be a goal in life.³⁴

6. COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Residents who live in coastal areas, their livelihood as fishermen and their lives are very different from other residents. This difference is due to the close relationship with regional economic characteristics, cultural background, and supporting facilities and infrastructure availability. In general, coastal communities have a culture oriented towards being in harmony with nature so that technology utilizing natural resources is adaptive to coastal conditions. Most of Indonesia's territory consists of seas and has quite a large marine potential; with this potential, it should be able to prosper the lives of fishing communities who depend on this marine (maritime) potential. However, in reality, the life of fishing communities is always poverty-stricken; even the life of fishermen is often identified with poverty.³⁵

The level of welfare of fishery actors (fishermen) is still below that of other sectors, including agrarian agriculture. Fishermen (especially labor fishermen and traditional fishermen) can be classified as the poorest social

³⁴Bastaman, H.D. 2007. Logoterapi, "Psikologi Untuk Menemukan Makna Hidup dan Meraih Hidup Bermakna". Jakarta : raja Grafindo Persada. Hal : 43

³⁵Nasution A, Badaruddin. 2005. Isu-Isu Kelautan Dari Kemiskinan Hingga Bajak Laut. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar. hlm. 130

layer among other community groups in the agricultural sector.³⁶ Coastal communities live and carry out socio-economic activities related to coastal and marine area resources. Thus, coastal communities have a fairly high dependency on the potential and condition of coastal and marine resources. The characteristics of coastal areas, when viewed from the biophysical aspects of the area, coastal and marine space, and the resources contained therein are unique so that human intervention in the area can result in significant changes, such as landscapes that are difficult to change, the process of meeting fresh water and seawater that creates a unique ecosystem.

Viewed from the aspect of ownership, coastal and marine areas and the resources contained therein often have an open nature.³⁷ Coastal communities include people who are still underdeveloped and are in a marginal position. In addition, many dimensions of life are unknown to outsiders about the characteristics of coastal communities. They have different ways in terms of knowledge, beliefs, social roles, and social structure. Meanwhile, despite their marginality, coastal communities have few ways to deal with the problems that arise. So, the conclusion from Santiago's character, being a simple fisherman and living in poverty, Santiago believes that if he can get the fish he wants in his way, he should always try and pray.

³⁶Dahuri et al 2001 diacu Nasution Z, Sastrawidjaja, Hartono, Mursidin, Priyatna. 2007. *Sosial Budaya Masyarakat Nelayan Konsep dan Indikator Pemberdayaan*. Jakarta: Balai Besar Riset Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan dan Perikanan. hlm. 147

³⁷Rama. *Karakteristik Masyarakat Pesisir*. Sumber <http://bangrama.blogspot.com/2013/11/Di> akses pada 10/06/2023 Pkl 18.38 WIB

7. VALUE OF LIFE

Behavior that greatly affects human life. According to Steeman, value is something that gives meaning to life, which provides a reference, point of departure, and purpose of life. Value is something that is upheld, which can color and animate one's actions. Values are more than just beliefs; values always involve mindsets and actions, so values and ethics have a very close relationship.³⁸ Meanwhile, according to Linda and Richard Eyre, What is meant by values are standards of conduct and attitudes that determine who we are, how we live, and how we treat others.

Of course, good values can make people better, live better, and treat others better.³⁹ Another definition of value is expressed by. Namely, value is an object, activity, or idea expressed by individuals who control education in directing interests, attitudes, and satisfaction. It is further explained that since humans have learned to value an object, activity, and idea, this object becomes an important regulator of interest, attitude, and satisfaction. Therefore, schools must help students find and strengthen meaningful values for obtaining personal happiness and positively contributing to society.⁴⁰ Based on the definitions above, the conclusion from the Santiago figure is that Santiago always tries his best to get the fish he dreams of being able to bring home intact and safe.

The values of life that can be found in short stories or folklore are as follows:

³⁸Adisusilo, Sutarjo. 2013. Pembelajaran Nilai Karakter, Konstruktivismedan VCT Sebagai Inovasi Pendekatan Pembelajaran Afektif. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada

³⁹*Ibid*

⁴⁰Mardapi, D., 2008, Teknik Penyusunan Instrumen Tes dan Non Tes. Yogyakarta : Mitra Cendikia Offset.

a. Social Value

Values that are interrelated between characters and other figures in literary works. Social values are more associated with directions in order to achieve social goals for society. There are several general functions of social values; namely, first, social values contribute a set of tools that are ready to be used to set personal, group or group social standards. Both social values can determine life with the surrounding community to build a good life. These three social values serve as a benchmark for humans in fulfilling their social roles to develop good attitudes or behavior towards the surrounding community. The four social values also function as oversight of the community environment related to social values to encourage, guide, and even pressure humans to do good to their surroundings and others.

Fifth, social values function as an attitude of solidarity among the community. This can be found in his novel, namely the friendly relationship between Santiago and the boy. Even though the boy's parents forbade him to go sailing with Santiago, the boy still often helps Santiago and sometimes helps Santiago carry his fishing equipment.⁴¹

b. Culture Value

Cultural values are related to certain people's habits, customs, and mindsets. Organizational culture is the result of a process merging the cultural and behavioral styles each individual brought previously to in a new norm and philosophy, which has energy as well group pride in facing certain things

⁴¹Deera Army Pramana, ed., *Analisis Nilai – Nilai Yang Terdapat di Dalam Novel The Old Man and the Sea Karya Ernest Hemingway*, (Diposkan pada [November 23, 2016](#)), 2.

and goals.⁴² Cultural values are abstract concepts regarding major and general issues that are very important and of value to people's lives. These cultural values become a reference for the behavior of most community members concerned, are in their minds, and are difficult to explain rationally. Cultural values are lasting and not easily changed or replaced with other cultural values. In this novel, the author discusses the culture of the people who live around the sea. The author tells how the life of the people who live around the sea and their views on the sea.

c. Religious Value

Religious values are values related to religious norms. The understanding of Islamic religious values in the discussion of this dissertation is an effort to develop existing knowledge and potential regarding basic issues, namely in the form of teachings that originate from God's revelation, which includes beliefs, thoughts, morals, and deeds with reward and sin orientation, so that these Islamic teachings can penetrate human beings as a guide in his life.⁴³ We can find this in the novel when Santiago prays to his God for help because the fish he catches does not go anywhere. Moreover, Santiago promised his God if he managed to catch the fish. Thus, the character Santiago in this novel is a person who believes that God exists.⁴⁴

d. Psychological Value

Psychological values are related to the characters' mental or inner condition in literary works. Education etymologically comes from the Greek

⁴² Fahmi, Irham. 2017. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Bandung : Alfabeta

⁴³DepartemenPendidikandanKebudayaan, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: BalaiPustaka, 1990), h.414

⁴⁴Deera Army Pramana,ed., *AnalisisNilai – Nilai Yang Terdapat di Dalam Novel The Old Man and the Sea Karya Ernest Hemingway*, (Diposkanpada [November 23, 2016](#)),3.

"paedagogicke," which consists of the word "pais," which means child, and the word "ago," which means I guide. Paedagogike means I guide the child. The nature of education aims to mature students, so an educator must be an adult because it is impossible to mature students if the education itself is immature.⁴⁵ We can see this in the character Santiago when he manages to kill a fish. The character Santiago in this novel has a feeling of indecision between feeling guilty or not for killing fish., However, he often counteracts these feelings by instilling the thought that he was born a fisherman and, as a fish, born a fish. This can be proven in the quotation.⁴⁶

e. Educational Value

The value of a good education is to become an educated person through a process of behavior and self-maturity. Education practically cannot be separated from values, especially those that include the quality of intelligence and scientific, moral, and religious values, all of which are tied together in the purpose of education, namely fostering an ideal personality. So, the implication of the existence of values in education is that education tests and integrates all these values in human life and fosters them in the child's personality (students).⁴⁷ There are many educational values in this novel. First, when Santiago drinks shark liver oil, the author also explains the benefits of shark liver oil.

Second, the luminescence from Havana is a determinant of the way home. We can see this in the quotation. Third, determine the weather using

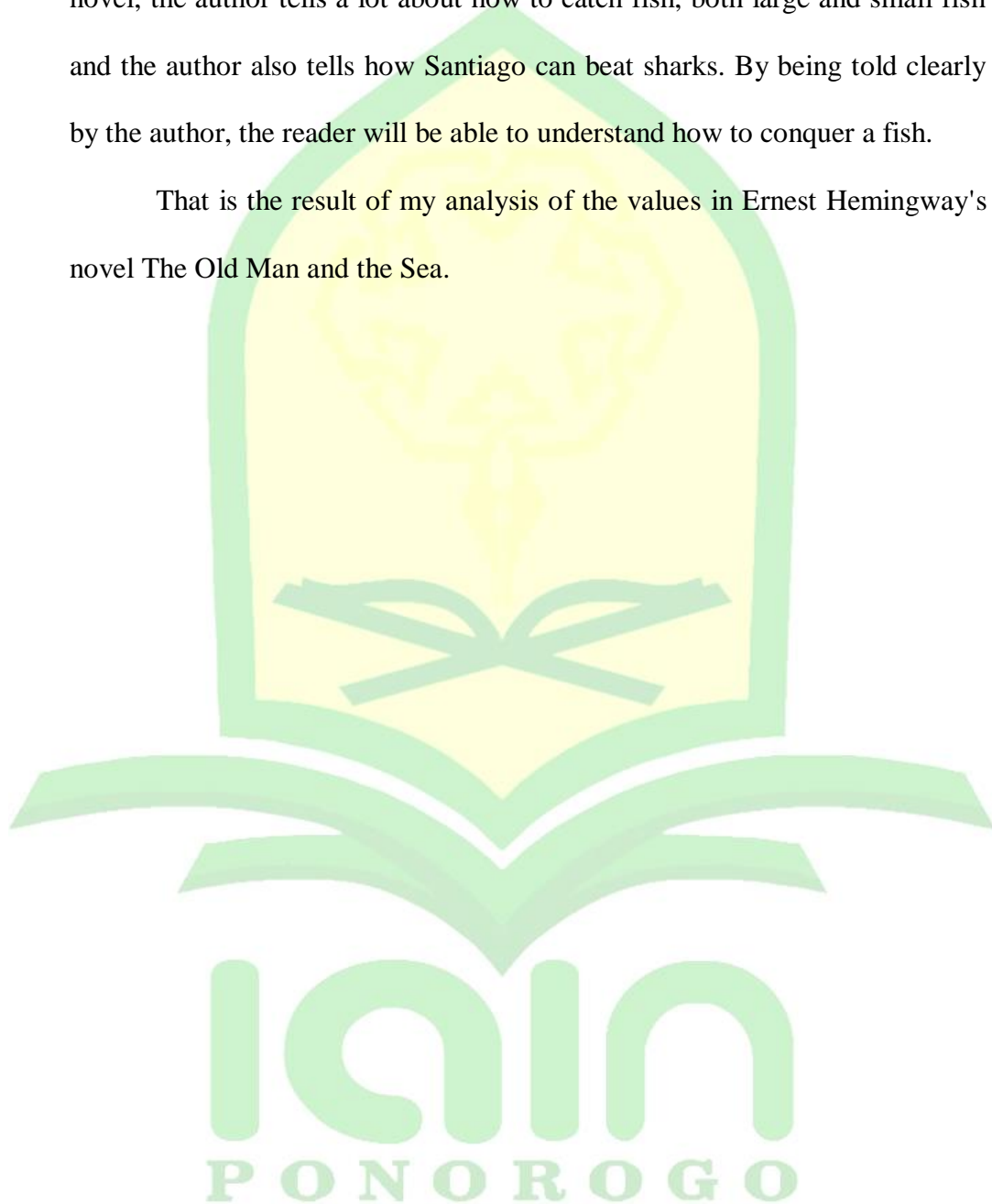
⁴⁵ <https://www.quareta.com/post/nilai-pondidikan>. Di akses pada tanggal 6 April 2023 pukul 21.21 WIB

⁴⁶ Deera Army Pramana, ed., *Analisis Nilai – Nilai Yang Terdapat di Dalam Novel The Old Man and the Sea Karya Ernest Hemingway*, (Diposkan pada [November 23, 2016](#)), 4.

⁴⁷ Jalaluddin Abdullah Idi, *Filsafat Pendidikan*, hlm. 129

the direction of the clouds and stars. That is, the character Santiago can determine when bad weather is coming just by looking at the direction of the clouds and stars so that we can add to our knowledge about it. Fourth, in this novel, the author tells a lot about how to catch fish, both large and small fish and the author also tells how Santiago can beat sharks. By being told clearly by the author, the reader will be able to understand how to conquer a fish.

That is the result of my analysis of the values in Ernest Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. FINDINGS

Reflection of Santiago's Live Values in The Old Man and the Sea

There are various depictions of Santiago's values in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. Physical objects have biological processes that function to live. Hemingway gave the message that life is a journey that must be traveled and accepted as it is, and every good or bad experience has the same value and can be used to create beautiful works.⁴⁸ The book *The Old Man and the Sea* teaches us always to be patient and have hope that something good will come, even if the chance is very small. This story also teaches us the meaning of struggle, having strong determination, and being someone brave. Santiago's life in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*:

The research explains the Novel *The Old Man and the Sea* at this time. The main character is a simple fisherman named Santiago; he has a Social Concern soul who cares about his environment and benefits everyone. He has a sense of humility when his neighbors give him food, and Santiago gives a fair reward to his neighbors as a sign of gratitude. He has a kind soul, one of which is teaching Manolin to fish and setting an example for Manolin not to steal. There is a soul of hard work, Santiago, who never gives up on finding big fish even though the waves toss the situation in the middle of the sea, but he is still reckless. Moreover, Santiago has a spirit of integrity and remains

⁴⁸Ernest, Hemingway "The Old Man and The Sea" MUD history. 1952.
<https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=pengertian+kehidupan+menurut+hemingway+adalah>, diakses 18 Juni 2023.

grateful even though he is a simple person; he also has a friend named Manolin, who becomes a friend and cares for him.

This research obtained data that reflects Santiago's life values in the *Old Man and the Sea*, consisting of 17 sentences of Social Value, 30 sentences of Culture Value, 15 sentences of Religion Value, 24 sentences of Psychological Value, 27 sentences of Educational Value.

Table 3.1 Life Values

Life Value	Quotations (Derived from the following pages)	Total
Social Value	9,13,17,21,22,28,41,45,80,101,105,115,117,121,123,131,133.	17
Culture Value	9,15,16,19,20,22,25,26,32,36,37,47,53,55,60,64,65,73,75,79,86,91,98,105,114,116,118,123,128,131.	30
Religion Value	16,32,52,58,59,66,70,71,72,75,89,92,96,119,127.	15
Psychological Value	10,16,18,19,20,21,43,47,60,61,63,65,70,82,84,86,89,94,96,114,115,123,129,136.	24
Educational Value	9,10,12,15,24,25,31,36,42,45,49,53,57,63,70,80,86,88,90,96,101,103,111,117,118,126,131.	27

The data findings are elaborated in the following section.

1. Social Value

Social value assessment is therefore concerned with measuring these wider outcomes that can be directly attributed to an organization's actions after considering what would have happened and the contribution of others.⁴⁹In this novel, Santiago is a simple fisherman but friendly towards everyone.

⁴⁹Mulgan, Geoff: *Measuring Social Value* (2010)

It made the boy sad to see the old man come in each day with his skiff empty and he always went down to help him carry either the coiled lines or the gaff and harpoon and the sail that was furled around the mast. The sail was patched with flour sacks and, furled, it looked like the flag of permanent defeat (page 9)

There is a boy named Manolin who knows Santiago. Every time he sails, he is unlucky to get a fish; Manolin feels sorry and approaches Santiago to help him bring sailing equipment.

*May I get the sardines? I know where I can four baits too."
Get" I have mine left from today. I put thy in salt in the box
(page 13)*

When Santiago needs sardines, Manolin is ready to help; even Manolin is willing to give him more. However, Santiago needs enough.

"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. (page

17)

Manolin offers to eat for Santiago, but Santiago refuses and wants to eat at home despite the cold food.

"Enough," said the old man got up and took a newspaper and folded it. Then he started folding the blanket.

"Keep the blanket around you," said the boy. "You won't be fishing without eating as long as I'm alive." "Then live long and take care of yourself," said the old man. "What do we eat?" "Black beans and rice, fried plantains and stews.(page 21)

At night, Manolin woke Santiago up to give them dinner; they made their bed and went to the terrace to eat together.

"I am ready now," said the old man. "I just need time to wash up." Where do you wash? thought the boy. The village's water supply is two streets down the road. I must have some water here for her, thought the boy, and some good soap and towels. Why am I so careless? I have to get him some more clothes and jackets for the winter and some kind of shoes and some more blankets.(page 22)

After dinner, Manolin wanted to wash the cutlery they used to eat. However, Manolin is confused about finding clean water; Manolin dreams of giving Manolin a supply of clean water, soap, proper towels, clothes, another jacket for winter, and some shoes and blankets.

“Quéva,” said the boy. “That’s what a man should do. They walked down the road to the old man’s house. huts and along the road, in the darkness, barefoot people moved, carrying the masts of their boats.

When they reached the old man’s hut the boy took the spool of rope in the basket and the spear and pole and the old man carried the mast with the sail rolled over his shoulder.(page 28-29)

They walked down the road to Santiago’s house barefoot, took the equipment, and transferred to the ship for sailing.

He also drinks a cup of shark liver oil every day from a big drum in the hut where many fishermen keep their gear. It’s there for all fishermen who want it. Most fishermen hate the taste. But it’s not worse than getting up in the hours they wake up and it’s so good against all the colds and clutches and it’s good for the eyes. (pagoe 41)

There is a house filled with fishermen’s tools. There is also a shark liver oil drink specially consumed by fishermen to relieve colds and is good for the eyes.

He let the rope slip through his fingers while he reached his left hand down and made the free ends of the two spare coils into the loops of the two spare coils of the next row. Now he’s ready. He had three forty fathom skeins of thread in reserve now, as well as the spool he was using.

Santiago Makes three rolls of spare line to catch big fish on the seabed. Just in case to be safe when big fish come to his boat.

"Yes," he said. "Yes," and paddled the oars without crashing into the boat. He grabbed the line and held it gently between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand. He felt no tension or weight and he held the rope lightly. Then come again. This time it was a tentative tug, neither solid nor heavy, and he knew exactly what it was. A hundred fathoms below a marlin was eating the sardines that covered the tip and shank of the hook where a hand-forged hook projected from the head of a small tuna. (page 45)

Santiago has always taken full responsibility for his ship to keep it safe from the brunt of the dismal sea conditions. At that time, there was a light tug from the Marlin fish, which was eating tuna on the seabed; Santiago pulled the rope slowly so that the Marlin fish would not feel the pull of the rope.

The old man unhooked his fish, reattached the line with another sardine and threw it up. Then he walked slowly back to the bow. He washed his left hand and wiped it on his trousers. Then he transferred the heavy rope from his right hand to his left and washed his right hand in the sea watching the sun go into the sea and the slope of the great rope. (page 80)

Santiago puts the bait back for the next fish target and sees the ship's situation so that it is safe and on target.

the fish came in its circle now calm and looking beautiful and only its big tail was moving. The old man tugged at him all he could to bring him closer. For a moment, the fish turned slightly to the side. Then he straightened up and started another circle. Then." "I moved it," said the old man. "I moved it (page 101)

Santiago tries his best to be alone in the middle of the sea, paralyzing the big fish that Santiago has dreamed of for a long time. Moreover, finally, he was able to transfer it to the ship.

Now I must prepare a snare and a rope to tie him up, he thought. Even if we were both and flooded him to load him and redeem him, this little boat would never hold him. I had to get everything ready, then bring him in and whip him good and sail home.(page 105)

Santiago has to prepare traps, whips, and boats to balance himself and the big fish because Santiago will trap the big fish and whip them to death so that they can be easily brought home.

"Think about something cheerful, old man," he said. "Every minute now you are closer to home. You are sailing lighter having lost forty pounds." (page 115)

Santiago consoled himself that the journey to the house was getting closer every minute. Santiago focused on the ship's safe position from walking in the light breeze.

He leaned to the side and removed the piece of fish flesh where the shark had cut it. He chewed it and noted its good quality and taste. It was tough and juicy, like meat, but not red. There was no stickiness in it and he knew that it would bring the highest price in the market. But there was no way to get the smell out of the water and the old man knew that a very bad time was coming.(page 117)

Santiago cuts the meat a little to feel if it is worth selling. Fish meat tastes good and has a high price, but it is hard to eliminate the smell; Santiago understands that something bad will happen.

"I shouldn't have gone so far, fish," he said. "Not for you or for me. I'm sorry, fish. Now, he said to himself. Look at the lash on the knife and see if it's cut. Then trim your hand because there's more to come. "I wish I had a stone for the knife," which long said the man after he checked the whip on the oar's butt.(page 121)

After struggling with the big fish, Santiago tidies up his weapons because there will be another big fish approaching Santiago. As he tidied up his equipment, Santiago regretted not taking stones for his knife and other items essential for sailing.

The old man steadied himself to drive. He didn't even see the huge shark slowly sinking in the water, showing its true size, then small, then small. It always fascinated the old man. But he's not even watching it now. (page 123)

When Santiago focused on driving, a shovelnose shark approached the ship. Moreover, Santiago was amazed that he immediately prepared two oars, a cultivator, and a short club. Santiago feels too old to beat a big shovel shark, but Santiago still tries to beat the shark to death.

He swung his rudder at the shark's head where his jaw was caught by the weight of the fish's head that would not tear it off. He swung it once and twice and again. He heard the tiller snap and he lunged at the shark with the butt cracked.

He felt it coming in and knowing it was sharp he drove it again. The shark let go and rolled over. the last shark of the package that arrived. There was nothing else for them to eat.(page 131)

Moreover, on the way home, Santiago met the last shark that almost ate him; Santiago took the ship's helm to hit the shark's head and finally survived, despite many wounds on his body.

The wind was blowing so hard that the drifting boats wouldn't get out and the boy slept late and then came to the old man's hut like he comes every morning. The boy saw the old man breathing and then he saw the old man's hands and he started to cry. She came out very quietly to go get some coffee and the whole way she was crying.(page 133)

At that time, the wind blew so hard that no fishermen sailed. Santiago slept late, and Manolin approached Santiago's house like he came every morning; Manolin was touched that Santiago had come home healthy.

2. Culture Value

The appropriate unit of analysis for assessing the validity of culture-level dimensions is the society or cultural group, not the person.⁵⁰In this novel, the main character, Santiago, is a simple fisherman who uses homemade equipment, and if it breaks, Santiago will justify it.

The boy was saddened to see the old man coming every day with his boat empty and he always went down to help him with the coiled rope or gaff and harpoon and sails that were wound around the mast. The sails were patched with flour sacks and, rolled up, looked like permanent defeat flags. (page 9)

Santiago is a simple fisherman; what he needs is always limited, and when his boat's sail is torn, Santiago uses nearby objects to patch up the sail;

⁵⁰ H. Schwartz Shalom, *A Theory of Cultural Values and Some Implications for Work* (1999)

although it is not new, it can still be used safely. Santiago is a creative person who uses used materials to be reused.

The old man carried a pole on his shoulders and the boy carried a wooden box with tightly woven brown stripes, a goad and a harpoon with a shaft. The bait box is under the stern of the boat along with the club used to subdue it. (page 15)

After finishing sailing, Santiago pulled over to the pier and was known by a boy named Manolin; Manolin helped tidy up the things from the boat that was brought to sail Santiago, makeshift equipment made from Santiago's own hands, which reaped the benefits of being used to sail in search of big fish.

Nothing would steal from the old man but rather take home heavy sails and ropes for the dew was bad for them and, though he was pretty sure no local would steal from him, the old man thought it was a mistake. and the pike is an unnecessary temptation to be left with the boat. (Page 16)

There must be people who think negatively about stealing, but Santiago does not think about anything negative, so all the important items for sailing are immediately brought into the house; if Santiago sails back, the goods take them to the boat, and nothing is missing or missing.

"One sheet. That's two and a half dollars. Who can we borrow it?" "That's easy. I can always borrow two dollars and a half." "I thought maybe I could too. But I try not to borrow. First you borrow. Then you beg." (page 19)

Everyone can borrow how much and at any time, but not Santiago; he chose not to borrow because, according to him, it was the same as begging, and it was not easy to return it.

His shirt had been patched so many times it had become like a sail and the patches had been faded to various colors by the sun. The old man's head was very old and with his eyes closed there was no life on his face. The newspaper lay on his knees and the weight of his arms held him there in the evening breeze. (page 20)

When Manolin leaves Santiago to look for sardines, Santiago falls asleep until Manolin comes home, and Manolin looks at Santiago, who is old but still strong enough to meet his needs. Santiago can also fix torn shirts by patching them with a makeshift cloth that has been exposed to the sun and faded in various colors.

Where do you wash? thought the boy. The village's water supply is two streets down the road. I must have some water here for her, thought the boy, and some good soap and towels.

Why am I so careless? I have to get him some more clothes and jackets for the winter and some kind of shoes and some more blankets. (page 22)

Manolin is not Santiago's child and nobody, but he is very concerned about Santiago. Until Manolin wanted to make a clean water supply for Santiago, giving him towels, clothes, blankets, and jackets to prepare for winter. Because Manolin already considers Santiago as his father.

"Thank you. You make me happy. I hope no fish comes along so great that he will prove us wrong "There are no such fish if you hold on tight you say." "I may not be as strong as I think I am," said the old man. "But I know a lot of tricks and I have a resolution." (page 25)

Manolin entertained Santiago until Santiago considered Manolin like his own child. Santiago is sure that he will beat the big fish and bring it home to sell. Even though the fish are big and strong, Santiago has tricks and solutions to catch those big fish and sell them to the market for a big profit.

"Age is my alarm clock," said the old man. "Why do parents get up so early? Is it to have one more day?" "I don't know," said the boy. "All I know is boys sleep late and it's hard." "I can remember," said the old man. "I will. wake you up on time." "I don't like him waking me up. It's as if I'm inferior." (page 26)

Santiago thinks that age is an alarm clock. If Santiago wakes up late, he feels inferior to them getting up on time. Santiago would wake up early to wake Manolin up in the morning because they would go fishing together.

He really likes flying fish because they are his main friends in the ocean. He felt sorry for the birds, especially the delicate little black pigeon which was always flying and searching and almost never finding, and he thought, "Birds have a harder life than us except for robber birds and birds that are strong and heavy. (page 32)

Santiago goes sailing again, and during Santiago's journey, he meets flying fish and sea creatures that Santiago considers his friends. Santiago thinks that the life of birds is more difficult than humans, except for birds who dare to take the challenge of finding food in extreme places.

The sea has many points of view depending on what people describe the sea like, and Santiago describes that the sea becomes feminine because the sea becomes calm for Santiago to be calm and can get fish, and the moon also affects Santiago like a woman. Today. Every day is a new day. Better luck. But I prefer precise. Then when luck comes you are ready. (page 36)

P O N O R O G O

Every day is new, and luck is not every day; Santiago is sure that if luck does not give him certainty, he prefers to be right because he is certain that Santiago will be lucky.

As he watched the bird dive again it tilted its wings to dive and then swung them wildly and ineffectively as it followed the flying fish. The old man could see a small protrusion in the water raised by the large dolphins as they followed the escaping fish.
(page 37)

Birds are very useful for fishermen because birds can be a sign that there are many fish in that area. Santiago also understands that there are dolphins in that area, and he is ready to prepare equipment to catch large dolphins that protrude from the water's surface.

Then he will turn around and swallow it, he thought. He doesn't say it because he knows that if you say something nice, it probably won't happen. He knew how big this fish was and he imagined it moving away in the dark with the tuna stuck across its mouth. At that moment he felt himself stop moving but... (page 47)

Think positive; everything will be good. As Santiago said, everything will turn out well if you say good things. Moreover, what happened with Santiago? Santiago knows that the fish that eats the bait is a big fish that

moves toward the deepest seabed. Santiago sails alone, and he thinks it is good if there is no danger to him.

No one should be alone in their old age, he thought. But it can't be helped. I have to remember to eat the tuna before it goes bad to stay strong. Remember, no matter how small your desire is, you must eat it in the morning. Remember, he told himself. (page 53)

No one agrees that he still works in old age, similar to Santiago, who has lived alone for a long time. His wife died, and he has no children, but he has to make ends meet by sailing to find big fish and selling them to the market if the meat is good.

When once, through my betrayal, he needed to make a choice, thought the old man. The choice is to stay in the deep dark waters, far beyond all snares, traps, and betrayals. My choice is to go there to find it beyond everyone else. Beyond everyone in the world. (page 55)

Life is a choice; like Santiago, he chose to go into deep waters and stay away from traps, snares and betrayals. Because he feels calm and can enjoy fishing, he has the opportunity to catch big fish that no one else has reached.

resting on the trail where he felt more comfortable. "How old are you?" the old man asked the bird. "Is this your first trip?" The bird stared at him as he spoke. He was too tired to even check the rope and he staggered over it as his delicate feet gripped him swiftly. (page 60)

Santiago thought that birds could understand what humans were talking about; when Santiago asked the bird to speak, the bird looked at Santiago as if it was responding. The bird looked tired and rested, gripping the rope.

Come on, he thought and looked down into the dark water in a slash. Eat now and it will strengthen the hand. It's no fault of the hands and you've spent hours with the fish. But you can live with him forever. Eat the bonito now. (page 64)

Santiago feels cramps in his hands that don't get better; even though it hurts, Santiago still forces himself to catch big fish for hours, forgetting the obligation to eat, and he has to eat so his hands are strong.

There's no point in being anything but practical, he thought. I wish I had salt. And I don't know if the sun will rot or dry out what's left, so I better eat it all even if I'm not hungry. (page 65)

P O N O R O G O

Far from home and alone in the sea, eating anything tastes bad, but Santiago still swallows the food to increase energy when looking for big fish in the open sea. Santiago eats all the food supplies even though he is not hungry because if not all is eaten, the meat will rot, unfit to eat.

said. "Now is the time for me to prove it." A thousand times he has proven the meaning of nothing. Now he proved it again. Each time was a new time and he never thought about the past when he did. (page 73)

Santiago wants to prove that he is not a strange older man; his efforts are difficult to convince many people. Santiago has tried to do it many times, but it is invaluable. And he starts over again, turning over a new leaf to prove that Santiago is not a freak.

This is the second day I don't know the results of the juegos, he thought. But I have to have confidence and I have to be worthy of the great DiMaggio who did everything perfectly even with the pain from the bone spur in his heel. (page 75)

Santiago believes that every day is a new day to do new things; he convinces himself to try his best from the previous day to be worthy of going to Maggio, a great place. According to Santiago, he does anything to be able to visit there.

He jumped again and again in his terrified acrobatics and he walked back to the stern and crouched and grabbed the large rope with his right hand and arm, he tugged at the dolphin with his left hand, each one stepping on the rope he got. (page 79)

In the middle of Santiago's sea, no one sailed with him. When Santiago fights with the big fish, he is creative with his body and how he acts and is tired; the important thing is that Santiago gets the big fish to make ends meet.

Then he put down the knife and gutted it with his right hand, scooping it clean and pulling the gills clean. He felt his stomach heavy and slippery in his hands and he opened it. There are two flying fish in it. They were crisp and firm and he placed them side by side and dropped the entrails and gills onto the stern. (page 86)

At that time, Santiago had not rested, but he was still strong enough to pull the dolphins caught in his trap; Santiago immediately pulled the dolphins, cut them and cleaned them.

ran out and the old man raised the tension to a breaking point and raised it to a breaking point again and again. He had been pulled down forcefully by the bow and his face was in the dolphin's cut and he couldn't move. This is what we were waiting for, he thought. So now let's take it. (page 91)

Santiago wakes up from his sleep, and a dolphin approaches the boat and gets caught in a trap. Santiago adds tension because the dolphins pull the ropes to the bottom of the sea so that the dolphins can rise to the surface.

It's really tempting to rest on the bow and let the fish make a loop on its own without recovering any line. But when the tension showed that the fish had turned towards the boat, the old man got up and started spinning and pulling the loom which produced all the lines it got. (page 98)

When right in the bow, Santiago had time to rest but only briefly because it was uncomfortable. Santiago allows the fish to make a circle, and in the end, the fish heads towards the boat, and Santiago prepares makeshift equipment to catch the fish.

"Keep my head clear," he said to the bowwood. "I am a tired old man. But I have killed this fish which is my brother and now I have to do slave work. (page 105)

This was the first time Santiago had killed a big fish, which made him weak, sick and helpless, but Santiago sailed alone, so he had to be able to control himself, and in the end, Santiago got the fish he had dreamed of for a long time.

"Don't think, old man," he said aloud. "Sail this course and take it as it comes." But I have to think, he thought. Because that's all that's left of me. That and baseball. I wonder how the great DiMaggio will like the way I smack his brains? That's not great, he thought. (page 114)

Santiago's equipment is running low, and he thinks that he will die if there is another big fish. So Santiago thought that there would no longer be big fish that would appear and get closer to Santiago's boat.

I don't understand and I'm not sure, that I believe it. Maybe killing fish is a sin. I guess it was even though I did it to keep me alive and feed a lot of people. (page 116)

The boat sails well in a gentle breeze, and while sitting, Santiago thinks that killing fish is a sin, but he kills for the good of other people too about sin Santiago does not understand the important thing. He has helped many people in buying and selling large fish meat.

He had sailed for two hours, resting in the stern and occasionally chomping on some marlin meat, trying to rest and get strong, when he spotted the first of two sharks. "Ay," he said aloud. (page 118)

Santiago has sailed for two hours and runs out of equipment. Santiago sees another shark approaching his boat, and Santiago prepares the remaining makeshift equipment.

"I have bile now," he said. "But it's no use. I have two oars, a cultivator and a short club." Now they have beaten me, he thought. I'm too old to beat a shark to death. But I'll give it a go as long as I have paddles and short sticks and tillers. (page 123)

On his way home, Santiago encounters a shovel-nosed shark like a pig's nose. He was old, and his strength was fading, but he still had his oars, short club, and tillers to protect him.

"Don't be ridiculous," he said aloud. "And stay awake and steer. You might have a lot of luck. I'd like to buy some if there's anywhere they sell them," he said. (page 128)

Everyone has good luck but not often or rarely, like Santiago, who sailed for fish but did not catch many fish but only a few.

The old man could barely breathe now and he felt a strange taste in his mouth. It was copper and sweet and he was afraid for a moment. But not much. (page 131)

On the way home, Santiago fought with a big fish until he was short of breath, and when he got into a fight, a sharp object hit his mouth; it tasted like copper and was sweet. In the end, the result of the shark's previous pull had been eaten by the big fish, so Saniago went home empty-handed, meaning that Santiago had not been lucky.

3. Religion Value

Another perception of religion is that religion means sacred texts or books. And religion does have washing books. Furthermore, it is said again that religion is guidance and contains teachings that become a guide to life for its adherents.⁵¹In this novel, Santiago is a simple fisherman but still includes his God in everything.

The hut is made of the hard shell of a coconut tree called guano and inside is a bed, a table, one chair and a place on the dirt floor for cooking with charcoal. On the brown wall of sturdy fibrous guano leaves that lie flat and overlap, are color images of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and other images of the Virgin of Cobre. (page 16)

⁵¹ Harun Nasution, Islam :DitinjaudariBebagaiAspeknyaBagian I, Jakarta, UIP, 1985, Hlm. 9.

Even though Santiago is a simple fisherman, he does not have luxury goods in his house. However, Santiago still remembers his God and involves Him in any circumstances and wherever Santiago goes.

He really likes flying fish because they are his main friends in the ocean. He felt sorry for the birds, especially the delicate little black pigeon which was always flying and searching and almost never finding, and he thought, "Birds have a harder life than us except for robber birds and strong and heavy birds. (page 32)

Having a strong affection for God's creation, Santiago likes flying birds because he sees them as friends in the sea and pity the weak birds because they rarely get their food.

If I miss the light of Havana, we'll be further east, he thought. Because if the direction of the fish is right, I have to look at it for hours. I wonder how big league baseball plays today, he thought. It would be awesome to do this with a radio. Then he thought, thought about it all the time. Think about what you're doing. You shouldn't do anything stupid. (page 52)

Santiago can control himself if Santiago focuses more on the main goal of sailing to catch big fish than the baseball game he thinks about.

As the sun rose, the old man realized that the fish were not tired. There is only one auspicious sign. The slope of the line indicates he was swimming at lower depths. It does not necessarily mean that he will jump. But he might. "God let him jump," said the old man. "I have enough lines to handle it." (pages 58)

If the fish is in shallow water, the fish reflex will jump to adjust to the suitable waters. God has given sensitivity to the life of his creatures. Santiago deals with the tension of the net so that the fish can be trapped.

He tried to increase the tension, but the line had been taut to the edge of breaking since he had hooked the fish and he felt the hardness as he leaned in to tug and knew he couldn't take it anymore. I can't jerk it, he thought.(page 59)

Santiago added tension, and in the end, the rope broke. Santiago had a feeling that he was using violence with what he did; Santiago felt guilty when he hooked the fish and added tension to the rope.

"God help me to get rid of cramps," he said. "Because I don't know what the fish will do." But he seemed calm, he thought, and followed through with his plan. But what's the plan, he thought. (page 66)

Santiago feels a cramp in his hand, and he says, "God." Santiago hopes that the cramp in his hand will go away so he can avoid fish that are so aggressive.

I must not let him learn his strengths or what he can do if he runs. If I were him, I'd put everything in now and leave until something broke. But, thankfully, they're not as smart as we kill them; whereas they are nobler and more capable. (page 70)

Santiago thinks if he is a big fish, he will tear up the boat and eat everything that can be eaten, but Santiago is grateful that humans are smarter than other creatures; they are even more noble and capable.

"I'm not religious," he said. "But I will say ten Our Fathers and ten Hail Marys that I must catch this fish, and I promise to make a pilgrimage to the Virgen de Cobre if I catch it. That is a promise. he could not remember the prayer and then he would say it quickly ... (page 71)

Santiago feels that he does not understand religion, but he says what he can when he is about to do something. And if Santiago managed to get the big fish, he promised to improve his religion.

With his prayers said, and feeling much better, but suffering more, and perhaps less, he leaned against the wood of his bow and began, mechanically, to move the fingers of his left hand. (page 72)

And when Santiago received a disaster, he prayed as much as possible, and Santiago felt better.

"Unless sharks come," he said aloud. "If sharks come, God have mercy on him and me."(page 75)

Santiago believes that God will protect him from shark attacks and that sharks will be tame if they approach Santiago's boat.

Even if I sleep twenty minutes or half an hour it's good. He lay forward, cramping himself against the ropes with his whole body, putting all his weight into his right hand, and he fell asleep.(page 89)

Rest is necessary for the body so it doesn't weaken during activities. Santiago forces himself to rest because that is proof of self-control so that it is balanced with activity.

"You better be fearless and confident, old man," he said. "You're holding him back but you can't stand in line. But soon he'll have to turn around." The old man was holding it with his left hand and shoulder now and bent down and scooped up...(page 92)

Santiago encouraged himself to be even stronger, unafraid and confident that he could catch big fish with his cramped hands.

"I can't let myself down and die on a fish like this," he said.

"Now he came so beautifully, God help me survive. I would say a hundred Our Fathers and a hundred Hail Marys. But I can't say it...(page 96)

Santiago always remembers God, who protects him, and Santiago will continue to try to believe that he will bring home big fish and will not disappoint himself.

That I believe it. Maybe killing fish is a sin. I guess it was even though I did it to keep me alive and feed a lot of people. But then everything is sin. Don't think about sin. (page 119)

Santiago feels it is a sin to kill fish even though the fish produce results for everyone. Fish is God's creation to meet human needs.

I can't get too far now, he thought. I hope no one is too worried. There were only the boys to worry about, of course. But I'm sure he will be confident. Many older fishermen will be concerned. Lots of others too, he thought. I live in a good city. (page 127)

Santiago believes that humans are social creatures who need each other. So, Santiago is not sailing far from his city. He will be home soon because he feels someone is waiting for him.

4. Psychological Value

Social psychology is very relevant to various events that cover the entire range of intra-individual assessments and decisions to problems in interpersonal relationships, group and inter-group dynamics, and the impacts of social behaviour.⁵²In this novel, Santiago is a simple fisherman who is kind and friendly to everyone.

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.

"No," said the old man. "You are with the lucky boat. Stay with them." "But remember how you went eighty-seven days without a fish and then we caught a big one every day for three weeks."

(page 10)

The boy's name is Manolin, Santiago teaches Manolin how to fish well and every day Manolin meets Santiago more and more comfortable and Manolin likes the way Santiago accepts her well.

The hut is made of the hard shell of a coconut tree called guano and inside is a bed, a table, one chair and a place on the dirt floor for cooking with charcoal. On the brown wall of sturdy fibrous guano leaves that lie flat and overlap, are a color image

⁵² Paul, Arie W, and E Tory, Theories of Social Psychology (2012)

of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and another image of the Virgin of Cobre. This is the legacy of his wife. (page 16)

Santiago is a simple fisherman who has a house of strong fibrous guano but he lives alone because his wife died long ago. Has makeshift furniture and he is to meet the daily needs of fishing in the sea and can be sold in the market.

"I'll be back when I get the sardines. I'll keep yours and mine together on the ice and we can split them in the morning. When I get back, you can tell me about baseball." (page 18)

Manolin is also kind to Santiago; he goes fishing for sardines for bait tomorrow sailing, and when he gets there, Manolin returns to Santiago's house to share sardines with Santiago..

can we borrow it?" "That's easy. I can always borrow two dollars and a half."

"I thought maybe I could too. But I try not to borrow. First you borrow. Then you beg. (page 19)

Even though Santiago, a simple fisherman, lives well enough, he doesn't want to borrow because if the loans pile up, it will become a burden in life. So Santiago is more self-accepting.

The boy left him there and when he came back the old man was still asleep. "Wake up old man" the boy said and placed his hand on one of the old man's knees. The old man opened his eyes and in a moment he came back from afar. Then he smiled.

(page 20)

Manolin had come home from fishing for sardines and went straight to Santiago's house, but he fell asleep; Manolin gave Santiago a blanket. Manolin left Santiago, and when he returned, Santiago was still asleep; Manolin woke him up to invite Santiago to eat together.

"Keep the blanket around you," said the boy. "You won't be fishing without eating as long as I'm alive." "Then live long and take care of yourself," said the old man. "What do we eat?" "Black beans and rice, fried plantains and some stew. (page 21)

Even though Manolin is from a capable family, he cares for Santiago because he makes him comfortable and learns a lot from him. Manolin often goes to Santiago's house to send food and go fishing.

They spoke at night or when they were stormed by bad weather. It was considered a virtue not to talk unnecessarily at sea and the old man had always considered it that way and respected it. But now he was speaking his thoughts out loud time and time again because there was no one they could mess with. (page 43)

Where the foot rests on the mouth, do not speak wrongly. However, the atmosphere of Santiago's sea still needs to be more talkative; if you talk loudly, the fish can be distracted, and no one comes close to Santiago's boat.

He loved feeling a gentle tug and then he felt something hard and very heavy. It was the weight of the fish and he let the line slide down, down, down, unrolling the first of two spare reels.
(page 47)

Santiago's happiness is very simple; feeling the soft and heavy pull is already very happy because the fish's weight eats Santiago's bait. The rope slides down the sign that a big fish is involved, and Santiago immediately pulls up and gets it.

"Fish," he said, "I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you to death before this day is over." Let's hope so, he thought. (page 60)

Santiago feels he doesn't hesitate to kill fish, but that is to fulfil his life; if he doesn't, he can't fulfil his needs. And he hopes to come home with big fish and sell them to the fish market for good meat.

"Stay at my house if you like, bird," he said. "Sorry I can't raise the sails and bring you in with the gentle breeze that blows. But I'm with a friend." (page 61)

Santiago also offers birds to live in his house; he considers all the animals he meets in the sea as his brothers and sisters, and birds can also respond if spoken to.

"Now," he said, after his hands were dry, "I have to eat a small tuna. I can take it with a pole and eat it right here in comfort."
(page 63)

The friction of the rope hit Santiago's hand until it bled, and Santiago allowed his hand to dry on its own. And finally, his hand dried up quite a bit, and he grabbed the tuna using a pole to eat.

There's no point in being anything but practical, he thought. I wish I had salt. And I don't know if the sun will rot or dry out what's left, so I better eat it all even if I'm not hungry. (page 65)

Whatever he got while still edible, Santiago ate with gusto. He finished all the meat to stay good and dry if it was set aside.

Now alone, and out of sight of land, he swiftly caught the biggest fish he had ever seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was still as firm as the claws of a clutching eagle. (page 70)

Santiago saw that many big fish were hanging around under his boat, but he was alone; even though his left hand was cramped, Santiago still tried to get the biggest fish he might not have gotten.

"How do you feel, fish?" he asked out loud. "I feel good and my left hand is better and I have food for one night and one day. Pull the boat, fish." he believed. (page 82)

There was no one in the sea except Santiago; he told the fish that his hand was fine, but the original had not healed. Santiago must endure the pain and try to catch big fish.

He rested for what he believed to be two hours. The moon didn't rise now until late at night and he had no way of judging the time. He also didn't really rest except in a comparative way. (page 84)

That afternoon, the moon didn't appear until night, and Santiago rested in the stern, not knowing how long he rested. he slept for almost two hours. Santiago was uncomfortable sleeping, so he only rested for a while.

He felt his stomach heavy and slippery in his hands and he opened it. There are two flying fish in it. They were crisp and firm and he placed them side by side and dropped the entrails and gills onto the stern. (page 86)

Santiago found a large shark but didn't realize he was cutting it; it turned out there were two fresh flying fish. There was a lot of fortune at that time. And Santiago cleans all the fish.

Even if I sleep twenty minutes or half an hour it's good. He lay forward, cramping himself against the ropes with his whole body, putting all his weight into his right hand, and he fell asleep. (page 89)

Santiago wanted to rest, so he prepared himself so that he would later wake up in the right position, the position he was sleeping in on the boat. If it were not a draw, he would fall. He takes about twenty minutes he sleep; half an hour is better.

When he thought that he knew that he was not thinking straight and he thought he should chew on the dolphin again. But I can't, he told himself. Better to be dizzy than to lose strength from nausea. (page 94)

When Santiago is hungry and unknowingly wants to eat dolphin meat, in the end, he feels that he has no appetite for eating dolphin meat because he has eaten it so often; if Santiago eats the meat, he will feel nauseous and lose his energy.

"I can't let myself down and die on a fish like this," he said.

"Now he came so beautifully, Lord help me survive. I would say a hundred Our Fathers and a hundred Hail Marys. But I can't say it. (page 96)

Santiago continues to be enthusiastic and tries to defend himself in the ocean, fighting with big fish. Santiago still remembers God; he is sure that God will protect him.

"But humans are not made to lose," he said. "A man can be crushed but not defeated." I'm sorry I killed the fish, he thought. Now the bad times are coming and I don't even have a spear. (page 114)

Santiago convinced himself that humans were created to be invincible. Santiago feels sorry for killing the fish, but the condition is that he has to kill the fish to meet his needs. Another fish approached the boat, but Santiago didn't have a spear; he only had makeshift equipment to defend himself from the big fish.

So he did it with the rudder under his arm and the sails under his feet. "Now," he said. "I'm still an old man. But I'm unarmed."

The wind is fresh now and he is sailing well. He only watched the front of the fish and some of his hopes returned. (page 115)

Santiago sailed towards his home with the rest of the equipment to defend himself from the big fish. The sea shape at that time was very friendly, so adjusting the boat's sails took little effort.

The old man steadied himself to drive. He didn't even see the huge shark slowly sinking in the water, showing its true size, then small, then small. It always fascinated the old man. But he's not even watching it now. (page 123)

Santiago focused on driving and felt the boat's weight needed to be lighter. It turned out that the fish he had hunted earlier had decreased in size because he was drowning and being preyed upon by other fish, and Santiago let it go and still has gall.

"You might," he said. "You tried to buy it with eighty four days at sea. They almost sold it to you too" I can't be thinking nonsense, he thought. Luck is a thing that comes in many forms and who can recognize it? I'll take some though in whatever form and pay what they ask. (page 129)

Santiago doesn't have another chance to sail. It's time to go home, but he hopes luck can be bought. But it's impossible; luck can get anyone and can be obtained unexpectedly.

Finally the old man woke up. "Don't sit down," said the boy. "Drink this." He poured some of the coffee into the glass. The old man took it and drank it. (page 136)

After a long sailing, Santiago finally arrived home and immediately fell asleep. When Manolin found out about Santiago's return, Manolin immediately brought hot coffee.

5. Educational Value

The value of education is everything that is good or bad, useful for humans and can be obtained in learning. About human existence, educational values using Lickona's theory include 1) Religious Education Values, 2) Social Education Values, 3) Cultural Education Values, and 4) Character Education.⁵³

The values in character education are 1. Religious. Attitudes and behaviours that are obedient in carrying out the teachings of the religion they adhere to, tolerant towards the practice of worship of other religions, and living in harmony with followers of other religions. 2. Be honest. Behaviour that is based on efforts to make oneself a person who can always be trusted in words, actions and work. 3. Tolerance. Attitudes and actions that respect differences in religion, ethnicity, ethnicity, opinions, attitudes and actions of other people who are different from themselves. 4. Discipline. Actions that demonstrate orderly behaviour and compliance with various rules and regulations. 5. Work hard. Actions that show orderly behaviour and

⁵³Husnul, Siti, *KAJIAN STRUKTURAL DAN NILAI-NILAI PENDIDIKAN DALAM NOVEL HAYYA KARYA HELVY TIANA ROSA DAN BENNY ARNAS* (2020)

compliance with various rules and regulations. So, this orderly behaviour can build students' character in real life. 6. Creative. Thinking and doing something to produce a new way or result from something you already have. 7. Independent. 9 Attitudes and behaviours that do not easily depend on others to complete tasks. 8. Democratic. A way of thinking, behaving and acting that equally assesses the rights and obligations of oneself and others. 9. Curiosity. Attitudes and actions that always strive to find out more deeply and broadly from something they learn, see and hear. 10. National Spirit. A way of thinking, acting and insight that places the interests of the nation and state above the interests of oneself and one's group. 11. Love for the Motherland. A way of thinking, acting and insight that places the interests of the nation and state above the interests of oneself and one's group. 12. Reward Achievements. Attitudes and actions that encourage him to produce something useful for society and recognize and respect the success of others. 13. Friendly/Communicative. Attitudes and actions that encourage him to produce something useful for society and recognize and respect the success of others. 14. Love Peace. Attitudes and actions that encourage him to produce something useful for society and recognize and respect the success of others. 15. Likes reading. The habit of making time to read various literature that brings goodness to him. 16. Care for the Environment. Attitudes and actions that always strive to prevent damage to the surrounding natural environment and develop efforts to improve it. This is very important because students often interact with the surrounding community. 17. Social Care. Attitudes and actions that always want to assist other people and communities in need. 18.

Responsibility. A person's attitude and behaviour to carry out his duties and obligations, which he should do, towards himself, society, the Environment (natural, social and cultural), the country and God Almighty.⁵⁴

he was an old man fishing alone in a small boat in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days without catching a fish. In the first forty days a boy with him (page 9)

He is Santiago, a simple, brave fisherman desperate to get the big fish he wants to fulfil his needs. He was accompanied by a boy named Manolin; he was determined to sail with Santiago even though he was still good at using his equipment.

"I remember," said the old man. "I know you didn't leave me because you doubted." "Papa told me to go. I'm a man and I have to obey him." (page 10)

Santiago doesn't mind if Manolin leaves or leaves him because Manolin is nobody, but if Manolin goes, Santiago will be lonely. Manolin often comes home and cares for him, but Manolin's father refuses if Manolin is still with Santiago.

"You are already a man." "How old was I when you first took me on the boat?"

⁵⁴Samsuri.(2011). Pendidikan Karakter Warga Negara. Yogyakarta: Diandra. Pustaka

"Five and you almost got killed when I brought the fish too green and he almost tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?" (page 12)

So young, Santiago invites Manolin to sail and meet big fish. They also fight with big fish. But Manolin was not afraid in that fight; he almost cried because he saw Santiago covered in blood from the big fish, but Manolin remained calm.

In the "But are you strong enough now to really be a big fish?" age. "I think so. And there are lots of tricks." "Let's take those things home," said the boy. "So I can get nets and chase sardines." (page 15)

Manolin grew up and started to dare to fish big fish and sail alone; because of Santiago's knowledge daily, he fished for sardines and got a lot— Manolin fishing for sardines for big fish bait that would set sail tomorrow morning.

"When I was your age I was in front of the mast in a square ship set to Africa and I have seen lions on the beach at night." (page 24)

All skills come from experience that used to be ups and downs and full of sincerity. Like Santiago, starting from joining his father in sailing,

Santiago became aware of how to sail and get big fish with high selling prices.

"I may not be as strong as I think I am," said the old man. "But I know a lot of tricks and I have a resolution." (page 25)

Everyone has their strengths and weaknesses; like Santiago, he could be a stronger person and an expert in all fishing areas, but he has tricks and resolutions at work, so he is more experienced and courageous in making the right decisions.

In the darkness the old man could feel morning coming and as he rowed he heard a trembling sound. (page 31)

Santiago sailed alone; he dared for three days and two nights with no one at sea but himself. In the darkness, Santiago brings little light; for the hour, he only guesses.

He wasn't in a rush and he kept a straight line up and down. But he compacted the current a bit so he was still fishing properly even though it was faster. (page 36)

Santiago remains in a safe position; he thinks positively and is safe and relaxed. But he still focused on the rope so as not to miss the big fish approaching the boat.

Her big, unintelligent eyes stared as she thrashed her life into the boat's plank with a swift sweep of her neat, swift tail. The old man hit him on the head for good and kicked him, his body still shaking, in the shade of the stern. (page 42)

Unexpectedly, a big fish grabbed the bait and hit Santiago's boat. And Santiago took a club to beat the fish to save himself. His body was shaking, and finally, he got the fish and was used as bait by Santiago.

He felt no tension or weight and he held the rope lightly. Then come again. This time it was a tentative tug, neither solid nor heavy, and he knew exactly what it was. (page 45)

Santiago felt that a fish had taken the bait, but it was very deep, and the tension in the line was light and relaxed. Santiago exited and pulled the line slowly and quickly; in the end, the fish disappeared.

"I was pulled by a fish and I was the puller. I could make the line fast. But then he could break it. I had to hold him as best I could and give him the line when he had to have it. Thank God he traveled and didn't get off." (page 49)

With calm water, the fish grabbed the bait back, and Santiago pulled the rope tightly, but the big fish was able to cut the rope to escape from Santiago; it was a rope made by Santiago himself, and it was broken with the

big fish. But he still tries to give the bait back so that the fish catches him, and he pulls as hard as possible.

During the night two dolphins came circling the boat and he could hear them rolling and blowing. (page 53)

At night, someone came, and he made a strange sound; it turned out that two dolphins came like their brothers, soft and spouting water. Santiago readied his spear and immediately slaughtered him.

He adjusted the sack and carefully worked the rope over his new shoulder and, holding it against his shoulder, he carefully felt the pull of the fish and then felt with his hand the boat through the water. (page 57)

Santiago's equipment is broken after pulling the fish, and he repairs it; while repairing the equipment, Santiago feels someone is pulling the rope and is careful that Santiago will catch him.

Only a line of burn cut through his flesh. But that's in the working part of his hand. He knew he was going to need his hand before this was over and he didn't like being cut before it started. (page 63)

In every job, there must be a risk, and Santiago has been injured in his hand and is very sore to be made to pull the line but must remain professional to conquer the big fish.

Now alone, and out of sight of land, he swiftly caught the biggest fish he had ever seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was still as firm as the claws of a clutching eagle. (page 70)

Before he sailed alone, Santiago saw a bigger fish than he had ever seen, and at that time, he saw it again but was alone; even though Santiago's hands were cramped, he had to be brave to catch the biggest fish.

His jaw worked suddenly in a quick bite on the hook and he hit the bottom of the boat with his long, flat body, his tail and his head until he hit it on the head of shining gold until he shivered and fell silent. (page 80)

The trip felt like there were big waves and made Santiago's boat toss and turn, and it turned out that a dolphin was approaching Santiago's bait. He prepared the equipment that would be used to catch the dolphins, and Santiago tried to attract the dolphins as hard as he could. And when Santiago tugged, the dolphin bit Santiago's hand until it hurt. Santiago beat the fish until it limp and died.

The stars were shining now and he saw the dolphin clearly and he pushed the blade of his knife against its head and pulled it out from under the stern. (page 86)

When Santiago is half sleepy, he sees a dolphin clearly and is always on the lookout to get it. After that, Santiago cuts the dolphin meat and cleans it.

"There will be bad weather in three or four days." he says. "But not tonight and not tomorrow. Prepare now for sleep, old man, while the fish are calm and steady. (page 88)

With erratic weather problems, Santiago will continue to struggle to find the fish he dreams of. He understands the weather conditions. He seems wary of big waves hitting him, but Santiago is sure the weather will be fine in the next three days.

He looked back at the roll of lines and they were eating smoothly. Just then the fish jumped making a big bang in the ocean and then fell heavily. Then he jumps again and again and the boat goes fast even though the line is still... (page 90)

While Santiago is resting on the hunt, he sees the return line, and it turns out that a fish is eating the bait. Santiago pulls it slowly in the end, the fish jumps to the surface, and Santiago takes the equipment to pull the fish into his boat.

"I can't let myself down and die on a fish like this," he said.

"Now he came so beautifully, Lord help me survive. I will say a hundred Our Fathers and a hundred Hail Marys.(page 96)

When Santiago felt tired, he sailed alone, and only he could help from the brunt of the big fish approaching the boat. Santiago must be brave in making decisions to get big fish safely. God will never forget his servant, who always tries and will be given more.

"Fish," said the old man. "Fish, you must die no matter what.

Do you have to kill me too?" That way nothing is achieved, he thought. His mouth is too dry to speak but he can't... (page 101)

Santiago was feeling very tired, but another fish took the bait. Santiago and the fish were tugging at each other; in the end, Santiago was a little weak and almost fainted; the fish that Santiago had pulled could escape and run away.

I'll give it another try, the old man promised, though his hands were flabby now and he could only see properly for a moment.

He tried again and it was the same. So, he thought, and he felt himself leaving before he began; I'll give it one more try. (page 103)

And the opportunity only comes once. Santiago will keep trying and trying even though his hands are weak and lack rest; Santiago will still struggle to get lots of big fish.

When the old man saw it coming, he knew that this was a shark that was not afraid at all and would do what it wanted. He prepared his harpoon and tied the ropes watching the sharks come. (page 111)

Unexpectedly, a shark came suddenly, and Santiago knew it was a shark that wasn't afraid of anything. Santiago prepares the equipment to be made against the shark.

"I killed him in self-defense," said the old man aloud. "And I killed him well." (page 117)

Fish are God's creatures like humans, and Santiago thinks that killing fish is a sin, but Santiago does not know whether it is true or not because Santiago kills the fish in self-defence and for sale; he bravely fights with big fish that cannot be defeated for the sake of meeting their needs.

"Galanos," he said aloud. He had seen the second fin now coming up behind the first and had identified them as the shovel-nosed shark with the triangular-shaped brown fins and sweeping motion of their tail. (page 118)

Suddenly, Santiago saw a fish fin appear on the back of the boat. A hungry fish was aiming for prey. And Santiago prepared a number of equipment to paralyze the shovel-nosed shark. He fights with the shark, but it has detached and swims down.

The shark came rushing over and the old man smacked it as it clenched its jaws. He hit it as hard and from as high as he could to raise the club. (page 126)

Suddenly, the shark quickly grabbed Santiago's boat, and Santiago immediately took a bat to defend himself from the shark's ferocity. But the shark just left and swam down.

The old man could barely breathe now and he felt a strange taste in his mouth. It was copper and sweet and he was afraid for a moment. But not much. He spat into the sea and said, "Eat that, Galanos. And dream that you've killed a man.(page 131)

On the return journey, Santiago still encounters many big fish that approach his boat, and the last time he fights with the fish to the last blood, Santiago doesn't get the shark, but he has had a different experience than sailing before.

B. DISSCUSIONS

Analysis of Santiago's Life Values Reflection in Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea

Humans apply the five existing life values. People who can uphold the values of life tend to have good character. People who have life values will tend to do good and meaningful things in life. As humans, people will keep themselves busy with good things, such as cooperation, helping each other, making friends with other people and helping others. Moreover, it hinders one from thinking about others and creates positive vibes.

Humans as social creatures should provide each other with good and beneficial things for everyone. Humans should integrate into society to be more sensitive to each other, because humans need to live side by side or are social creatures who need each other. The values contained in society such as humanizing humans, helping others in developing individual and group behavior. Integrate with society to be more sensitive to other people. So that people understand more about caring, because humans are social creatures who need each other and are also involved in culture.⁵⁵

As social creatures, people commonly have close rconnections with their community related to the habits, customs and mindset of certain people, because if no one cares about the customs of each region, each culture will disappear and there will be no stories in the future. values related to habits, customs and thought patterns in certain areas of society. Each region has different customs which must

⁵⁵ Deera Army Pramana,ed., *Analisis Nilai – Nilai Yang Terdapat di Dalam Novel The Old Man and the Sea Karya Ernest Hemingway*, (Diposkan pada November 23, 2016),2.

be kept intact. There are those who don't understand or believe in this, but there are definitely those who must understand and understand customs like religion, which must continue to exist in the future.⁵⁶

The next value is religion values refers to religion or belief that is believed in, as a guide in life. because if humans do not receive guidance then their lives will be destroyed and they will lose direction. values related to religion or beliefs that they believe in, as a guide and religion as a guide to life, If humans don't rhyme, humans will lose direction and human behavior will not be good.⁵⁷

Moreover, people who have religion values tend to have good psychological values. Psychological values concern to expose individual behavior towards interpersonal and group relationships, if society is not familiar with pedagogical education then society will not understand the behavior of those closest to them. Values relate to individual behavior towards interpersonal and group relationships. That humans have different behaviors. And in pedagogy education as character education so that teachers can study various students' characters.⁵⁸

The last point of life values is educational values which closely related to discuss in connection with the good and bad of humans and what can be obtained from learning, if people do not have education then those people will become humans who are useful to others. relates to the good and bad of humans and can be obtained from learning. Education is very important for all groups because

⁵⁶ Fahmi, Irham. 2017. *Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia*. Bandung : Alfabeta.

⁵⁷ Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1990), h.414

⁵⁸ Deera Army Pramana, ed., *Analisis Nilai – Nilai Yang Terdapat di Dalam Novel The Old Man and the Sea Karya Ernest Hemingway*, (Diposkan pada November 23, 2016),4.

education is highly recommended so that everyone can have good quality behavior and have real goals.⁵⁹



⁵⁹ Jalaluddin dan Abdullah Idi, Filsafat Pendidikan, hlm. 129.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis and discussion of research data, conclusions can be drawn from the problem formulation:

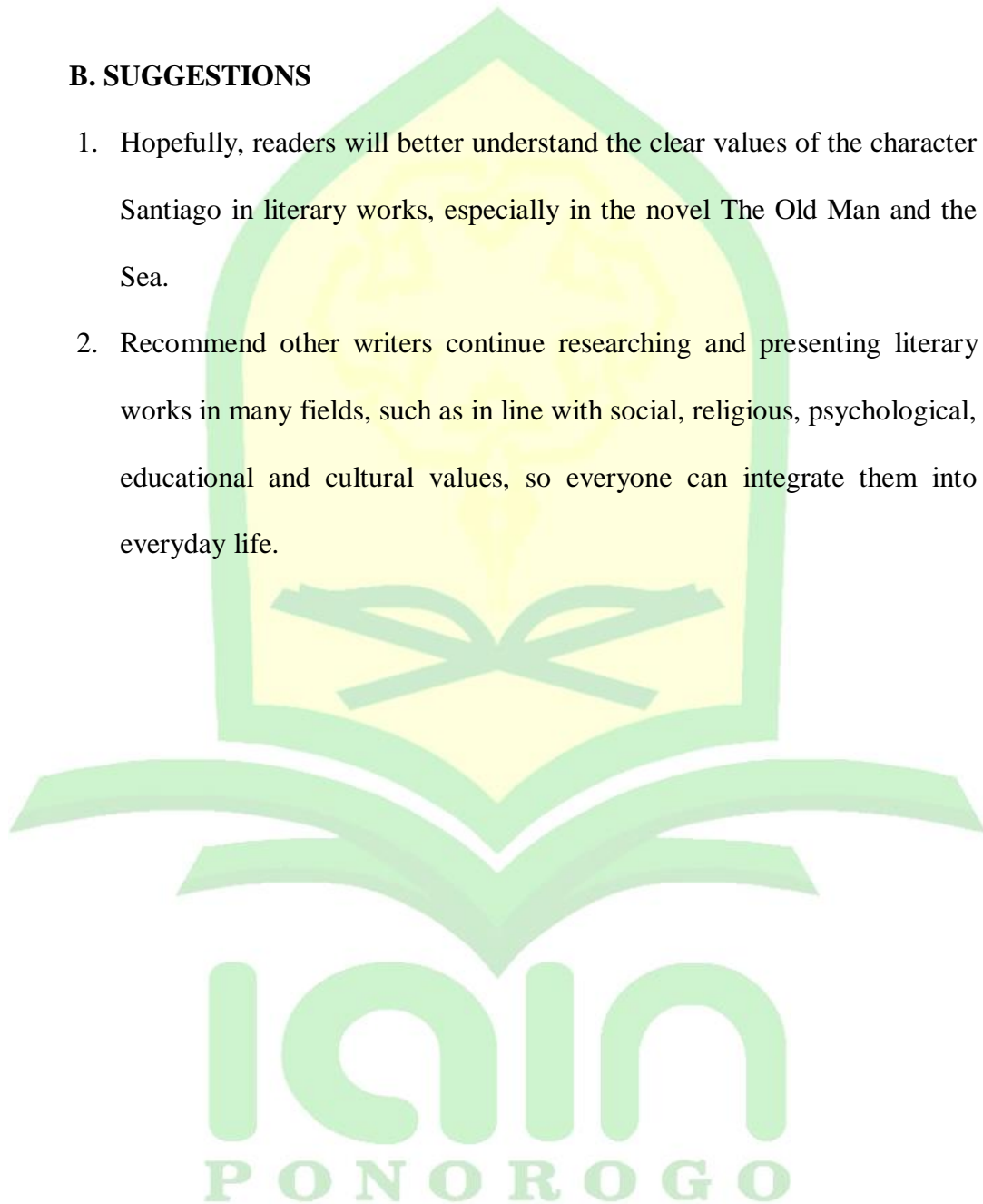
In accordance with the explanation given in the discussion section of this thesis. The study concluded that those who best follow and apply life values live more focused lives. Everyone has a different life, and of course, everyone has values. Some values in every human life include social, cultural, religious, psychological and educational values. Those who maintain these values will be able to give meaning to their lives. And inspire someone to focus on positive thinking. Even if the latency is minimal, efforts must still be made to achieve maximum goals.

Humans apply the five existing life values. So, people who can uphold the values of life become people with better character. Thanks to it, people will tend to do good and meaningful things in life. As humans, people will keep themselves busy with good things, such as cooperation, helping each other, making friends with other people and helping others. Moreover, it hinders one from thinking about others and creates positive vibes. The results of this research show that with life values, a person will have good and accurate guidance in facing all obstacles and challenges in life. A person who has life values will be more focused in living his life.

The results of this research show that with life values, a person will have good and accurate guidance in facing all obstacles and challenges in life. A person who has life values will be more focused in living his life

B. SUGGESTIONS

1. Hopefully, readers will better understand the clear values of the character Santiago in literary works, especially in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.
2. Recommend other writers continue researching and presenting literary works in many fields, such as in line with social, religious, psychological, educational and cultural values, so everyone can integrate them into everyday life.



CURRICULUM VITAE

Noviana is the name of the author of this thesis. Born on February 23 2000 in Magetan. The author is the first child of two siblings, from the couple Nurhayati and Sukimin.

The author first entered education at Tk Dharma Wanita Sobontoro in 2005 and graduated in 2007, SD Negeri Sobontoro 1 in 2007 and graduated in 2012. In the same year the author continued his education at MtsN Temboro Baluk, now MtsN 1 Magetan and graduated in 2016. After graduating from MtsN, the author continued to MAN Temboro Sukomoro now MAN 2 Magetan and graduated in 2019. And in the same year the author registered as a student at IAIN Ponorogo, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training (FTIK), English Language Education Department and graduated in in 2023.

With perseverance, high motivation to continue learning and trying. The author has successfully completed the final task of this thesis. Hopefully this thesis writing can make a positive contribution to the world of education.

Finally, the author would like to express his deepest gratitude for completing the thesis entitled " Reflection of Life Values in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*".



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