

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The Old Man and the Sea is a novella by Ernest Hemingway and was published by Charles Scribner's Sons in 1952. The book was first published in America. It was the last major work of fiction to be produced by Hemingway and published in his lifetime. It is the seventh novella wrote by Ernest Hemingway. The novel consist of 48 pages. In 1958 *The Old Man and the Sea* was adapted in a film with the same title *The Old Man and the Sea* presented by Peter Viertel and the film was starring Spencer Tracy, in a portrayal for which he was nominated for a best actor Oscar, the film directed by John Sturges.

Ernest Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. His mother, Grace Hall, was an opera singer. His father, Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, was a doctor. He was born into the hands of his physician father. He was the second of six children of Dr. Clarence Hemingway and Grace Hemingway (daughter of an English immigrant). His father's interests in history and literature, as well as his outdoorsy hobbies (fishing and hunting), became a lifestyle for Ernest. His mother was a domineering type who wanted a daughter, not a son, and dressed Ernest as a girl and called him Ernestine. She also had a habit of abusing his quiet father, who suffered from diabetes, and Dr. Hemingway eventually committed suicide. Ernest later described the community in his hometown as one having

"wide lawns and narrow minds". In 1916 Hemingway graduated from high school and began his writing career as a reporter for The Kansas City Star.

In 1921, he became a Toronto Star reporter in Paris. There he published his first books, called "Three Stories and Ten Poems" (1923), and "In Our Time" (1924). Ernest Hemingway committed suicide on July 2, 1961 in Ketchum, Idaho. He had been released from hospitalization at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota for severe depression; and he had also received shock therapy. Hemingway's alcoholism is often associated with his eventual death.

Santiago was an unlucky old fisherman. He had gone fishing eighty-four days without taking a fish. Another fisherman makes fun of him but he wasn't angry. Actually he has a single friend, a boy named Manolin. In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days they never got fish so parents Manolin ordered him to move to another boat. Manolin obeyed his parents though it was hard for him to leave Santiago. He treated Santiago, by buying him beer, giving baits, retrieving fishing gear from the boat, and talking to him about baseball. He wanted to do sardines with him but Santiago didn't allow him. He thought that he was in the right boat now. He decided to go far out to fishing in the sea. He would fish far from the gulfstream. He thought it was the good time for fishing and he would be lucky too. He went by himself.

After two days left he had no fish taking, finally he caught fish as well. He got a big marlin. The huge size of it had made so much trouble to him. He

had to through three days in a hard time condition. During struggling with the fish he always said “I wish I had the boy” it was purposed for Manolin he had thought that nobody in this world deserved to be lonely especially man in his age. He killed the marlin after it getting tired. Santiago took the fish up on the boat but the worse thing happened, the fish got bleeding because of scratch with the boat.

He went home. On the way home the blood attract many Shark that hit his fish. They came and came again. Santiago struggled, fought with the shark to protect his fish. He can't avoid lose of the flesh. He was too old to fight the shark. The shark eating all of the fish's flesh and only remain it's skeleton, a huge skeleton. By this Santiago felt guilt of killing the fish he seemed felt the feeling of the fish.

Finally he reached his village and went home, he didn't care of what he had caught the only thing that he wanted only sleeping in his bed. The next morning all of people were surprised by the huge skeletons fish in the Santiago's boat, they admired it. The boy found out what happened to Santiago. He decided to be in his both, he wanted to learn everything from him.

The Old Man and the Sea is one of the novellas which are interesting to read. Ernest Hemingway as the author of this novella shows off her ability toward the reader. This novel has always dramatic, has narrative description strong, and capable of carrying a perfect depiction of the situation.

The Old Man and the Sea is first published in an issue of Life magazine is edited by Maxwell Perkins, was featured in Life magazine on September 1, and five million copies of the magazine were sold in two days. First edition print run was 50,000 copies. The illustrated edition featured black and white illustrations by Charles Tunnicliffe and Raymond Sheppard. The American book edition sells 50,000 copies in advance, the British edition 20,000.

The Old Man and the Sea novel won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1953. A year later, Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. Nobel committee singled out the story's "natural admiration for every individual who fight in a world of reality over shadowed by violence and death," (noted Susan F. Beegel in "Conclusion: The Critical Reputation of Ernest Hemingway").

There are four reasons why the researcher is interested in studying this novel; first is because this novel has interesting character. Second is because the setting of place of this novel is interesting. Third is because interesting plot. The last is because interesting theme.

The first reason is because this novel has interesting character. The novel shows the Santiago's character which is dominant in this novel. Hemingway has created the character of a Cuban fisherman who personifies courage, endurance, and faith. Santiago wins the sympathy and admiration of the reader for his qualities of love, humility, and grace under pressure. Although he loses his giant fish, Santiago is still a winner.

The second is because the setting of place of this novel is interesting. This novel described of the atmosphere on the water or in the sea. Where the sea represents the total universe against which humanity (represented by Santiago) is pitted and in which, everybody has to take a chance.

The third is because interesting plot. The sequence of events or events in this story are very detailed. In the beginning of the story, the novel opens with an explanation of how Santiago, the an old fisherman, has not caught a single fish in eighty-four days. In the conflic of the story tell about problems to the main character (Santiago) encountered in the story when bad things happen when it catches the biggest fish bled a lot and inviting sharks and in the resolution tell about problem solving in the story, when santiago succeed to kill the sharks and bring home his catch.

The last is because interesting theme. The main message that the researcher wants to deliver to the reader that this story truly redeems human soul by depicting that true longings of human soul are not materialistic things and success. Companionship, a simple purpose, struggle and persistence towards that purpose can beat the boredom, despair and loneliness of our everyday mundane existence.

The researcher uses the psychoanalytic criticism as an approach to analyze this novel, because the story of the novel about between despair and spirit of life which relates to the life of a fisherman. By so doing, the writer gives the title: **BETWEEN DESPAIR AND SPIRIT OF LIFE**

REFLECTED IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S *THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* (1952): A PSYCHOANALYTIC CRITICISM.

B. Previous Studies

Having checked and observed exhaustively, there are a bulk of research about this novel. The researcher present the previous research that deals especially write *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952) novella.

The first research was conducted by abhrapaul (StudyMode, 2006) entitled *Old Man and the Sea: Parable of Man's Struggle with Natural Force*. The result of research shows that a man may grow old and be wholly down on his luck, but he can still dare, persist when he is defeated or thwarted, and thus by manner of his losing can win a victory. And the rules' must not be lost sight of- the procedure, the technique, the craft, the skill. And this is applicable to life as a whole, to man's earthly existence, to the heavy odds which man has to face and which he must not shrink from even in the sure knowledge of losing the fight.

The second research was conducted by Venansius Pandiangan (USU, 2008) entitled *Human Existence As Reflected in Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea*. The result shows that human existence is presented through the character Santiago, an old sailor, in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. Santiago is a representation of an individual with characteristics that portray existence as a human being. These characteristics include subjectivity, conscious being in the world, contingency, anti-materialism, humanity and faith. These things are characteristic features of human existence and

Santiago as the main character in the novel have these characteristics. More away, the fulfillment of the individual character characteristics through Santiago is a representation of human existence as a whole.

The third research was conducted by Sophie Chen (National Dali Senior High School, 2007) entitled *A Man Can Be Destroyed But Not Defeated The Struggle of Life in "The Old Man and the Sea."* The result shows that on the eighty-fifth day Santiago goes very far out to sea and hooks a marlin. Santiago endures a great struggle with an uncommonly large and noble marlin only to lose the fish to rapacious sharks on his way back to land. Despite this loss, Santiago ends the novella with his spirit undefeated. He represents the courage, strength and endurance of the human race. He struggled between love and hate like all men do. However, the thing that truly defeated Santiago was his pride.

The researcher uses Psychoanalytic Criticism to analyze the data. The researcher analyzes **BETWEEN DESPAIR AND SPIRIT OF LIFE REFLECTED IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S *THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* (1952): A PSYCHOANALYTIC CRITICISM.**

C. Problem Statement

Based on the previous background of the study, the researcher proposed the problem "How is despair and spirit of life reflected in Ernest

Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952): A Psychoanalytic Criticism?"

D. Limitation of the Study

The researcher focuses this research in analyzing between despair and spirit of life reflected in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old and the Sea* (1952): A Psychoanalytic Criticism.

E. Objectives of the Study

In carrying in this research the researcher formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To describe structural elements of novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.
2. To analyze the dynamics of despair and spirit of life reflected in the novel based on the psychoanalytic criticism.

F. Benefits of the Study

The researcher really hopes that his research on *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952) has benefits. The benefits of this study will be distinguished into two benefits:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this study is expected to be able to give information and contribution the development of the knowledge, an academic reference by other researchers to conduct further research and particularly the literary studies on *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952).

2. Partical Benefit

The study is expected to enrich knowledge and experience of the writer and another student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta or another University who have interest with literary study on the novel from Psychoanalytic Criticism.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative research. It is library research while data sources are using literary data. It purposes to analyze novella using psychoanalytic criticism. The steps to conduct this research are (1) determining the type of the study, (2) determining the object of the study, (3) determining data and data source, (4) determining technique of data collection, and (5) determining technique of data analysis.

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is between despair and spirit of life reflected in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952). It is analyzed by using a psychoanalytic criticism.

3. Type of the Data and Data Source

There are two data sources needed to do this research, namely: primary data sources and secondary data sources.

a. Primary Data Sources

The primary data sources are *The Old Man and the Sea* novella (1952) directed by Ernest Hemingway.

b. Secondary Data Sources

The secondary data sources are other sources related to the study, such as: website, dictionary, some books that support the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The note-taking of collecting data is the library research, it can be obtained by some steps as follows:

1. Reading some related books and articles related to the object of study
2. Accessing internet to get several information
3. Taking note important parts in both the primary data and secondary data
4. Arranging the data into several categories

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher employs descriptive qualitative method: in which the data will be collected, described and analyzed. It concerns with structural elements of the story on between despair and spirit of life reflected in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952).

H. Research Paper Organization

The research paper organization of "Between Despair and Spirit of Life Reflected in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952): A

Psychoanalytic Criticism” is as follows: Chapter I is Introduction, which consists of background study, literary review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, theoretical approach, research method, and research paper organization. Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It presents notion of psychoanalytic criticism, structure of personality, and between despair and spirit of life. Chapter III concerns with structural analysis of the novel and discussion. Chapter IV consists of the analysis of the novel using structure of Santiago’s personality, between despair and spirit of life, and discussion. Chapter V is conclusion, suggestion, and pedagogical implication. The last part will be bibliography, virtual reference, and appendix.