

**EXISTENCE OF HUMAN BEING AS REFLECTED IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S  
*THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* NOVEL (1952):  
AN EXISTENTIALIST APPROACH**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements For Getting Bachelor  
Degree of Education In English Department**

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# **EXISTENCE OF HUMAN BEING AS REFLECTED IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA NOVEL (1952): AN EXISTENTIALIST APPROACH**

## **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini tentang eksistensi manusia. Penelitian ini untuk mengungkapkan bagaimana eksistensi manusia dalam novel *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952) oleh Ernest Hemingway. Penelitian ini juga memberikan implikasi berdasarkan konteks pembelajaran karya sastra. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menemukan eksistensi Santiago, penyebab dan akibat eksistensi manusia.

Objek penelitian ini adalah novel *The Old Man and The Sea* karya Ernest Hemingway. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan eksistensialisme. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Dalam metodenya, ada dua jenis sumber data, yang dinamakan data primer dan sekunder. Data primer tentang novel itu sendiri. Kemudian data sekunder diambil dari sumber lain yang berhubungan dengan data primer seperti artikel, website, jurnal dan beberapa buku yang mengacu pada penelitian. Metode pengkoleksian data adalah deskriptif. Metode analisis data adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif.

Berdasarkan analisis eksistensialisme, eksistensi manusia bisa terlihat dari, yang pertama novel *The Old Man and the Sea* mau menjelaskan Santiago sebagai pemberani, gigih, berpendirian dan bersosialisasi. Penelitian ini untuk menemukan bahwa manusia mampu mencapai eksistensinya melalui tahapan jalan kehidupan yang dibagi kedalam tiga tipe, yaitu;estetika, etika, dan religious. Penyebab dari eksistensi manusia yang direfleksikan dalam novel *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952) oleh Ernest Hemingway.

Kata kunci: penyebab dan akibat, eksistensi manusia, pendekatan eksistensialisme.

## **ABSTRACT**

This study is about human existence. This study is proposed to reveal how existence of human being is reflected in *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952) novel by Ernest Hemingway. This study is also expected to give the pedagogical implication based on the context of literary study. The aims of this research are find out the existence of Santiago, the cause and the effect of human's existence.

The object of this study is Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and The Sea* novel. It used to existentialism approach. This study employs qualitative research. In this method, there are two type of data source, namely primary and secondary data. The primary is about the novel itself. Then the secondary data are taken from other sources which are related to the primary data such as articles, website, journal, and some books which dealing with the research. The technique of data collection is library research. The technique of data analysis is descriptive qualitative research.

Based on the existentialist analysis, existence of human being can be shown from first, *The Old Man and The Sea* novel wants to describe Santiago as brave, persistent, opinionated, and socializing. *The Old Man and The Sea* novel wants to reflect the human existence happened to Santiago. The researcher is find human attains its existence through the stages of life's way which is divided into three stages; they are aesthetic, ethical, and religious. The effect of human existence reflects in *The Old Man and The Sea* novel (1952) by Ernest Hemingway.

Keyword: cause and effect, human existence, existentialism approach.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Grolier Webster International Dictionary definition, literature is the classification of writings in which contains imagination, expression, meaningful and ideas. It can be produced from human mind in oral and written. Technical book, catalogue, textbook, brochure, pamphlet, and so on cannot be included as literature because Literature is the collection of ideas. Wellek (1962: 110) found "Literature is an idea which can be a philosophy and it is analyzed to yield a leading idea". It delivers the ideas of author in form of writing and the ideas contain a meaningful message for readers. In case of leading ideas, it will survive for centuries as global universal value. Literature can be classified two categories; fiction and non-fiction. Literary nonfiction is a type of prose that employs the literary techniques usually associated with fiction or poetry to report on persons, places, and events in the real world. Literary fiction is the form of fictional oriented to the political criticism, social commentary and aspects of the human condition. It can be further distinguished according to major forms such as poetry and prose. Fiction prose is a literary work that is partly imagined or theoretical. It likes novel, drama, short story. Wellek and Warren (1970: 215) state that the novel is a thought of the author; it can be the characteristic features because of something happened in time is from author's mind.

One of the great authors is Ernest Hemingway. According to Pickering and Hooper (1981: 649) that the creation of literature can born from uniquely human activity; it showed on man's timeless desire to understand, express, and finally share experiences. A style of writer should be using words simple and direct, personal, and imagery rich. The greatest writers have the gift of brilliant ideas, are competent stylists. High (2000: 147) found "Hemingway's style is usually short and simple, and rarely using adjective but sometimes using repeat short story. Levin (1957: 21) critics "Hemingway puts his emphasis on nouns because, among other parts of speech, they come closest to things. Stringing them along by means of conjunctions, he approximates the actual flow of experience". Hemingway likes creating novels that follow a chronological order and a 'typical' of great American author. Of all the literary works that have been created by her, *The Old Man and The Sea* was the last novel that Hemingway created. The way of

Hemingway describes the struggle of the main character in *The Old Man and The Sea*, gives him some credit.

According to Baker (1962: 5) “*The Old Man and The Sea* shows Hemingway’s epilogue to all of his writing during his lifetime”. *The Old Man and the Sea* is the story of an epic struggle between an old fisherman and his greatest catch of his life. The climax of this novel appears when sharks swarm and try to eat the marlin. Santiago fights to save his big catch without giving up. Although the sharks consume the marlin, Santiago proves that he is still a great fisherman. Some readers said that *The Old Man and The Sea* is one of the most successful of existentialism novel. Paradigms of existentialism appear in this novel especially when Santiago, the old fisherman, is determined to fell the great marlin he pursues, wants to prove to Manolin, the boy who he is, and contends against the brutal sharks when there is little chance of him succeeding. The story about the old man by Ernest Hemingway teaches us that we needs to struggle and endure as much as we can in our life, because we do not know how far we try until the god grants our wishes. And sometimes, after we gave our best but the result cannot be like our hope. In this time, we need more patient and sincere because the god always gives the best for man.

*The Old Man and The Sea* novel represents ideas about an understanding of the existence of human being in much kind of aspects of life. Santiago is the representation of human being who is faced to the fact of the life which is the fact of human pursuit of existence. Human existence contains meaning of freedom and awareness that presents the possibility to achieve the authenticity. According to Sartre (Heter, 2006: 49), “authenticity is form of a story about self-shaping. It contains fact and consciousness of the condition, assuming the impact, and responsibilities the condition involves”. Based on the idea above confirms that an individual as authentic human is someone who realizes that he made in the ‘situation’. However, he did not try to avoid this condition, but constantly appearing their presence by choosing their own choice and be responsible for all the risks behind their choice. Santiago can be able attain his existence because of his characters that reflected as human existence. On the other hand, this novel gives positive impact from the epic story about the old man. That is why, the researcher concludes that it is important to make analyze about human existence. This research aims

to (1) find out the existence of Santiago, the cause and the effect of human's existence, (2) make clear the human's existence, and (3) describe the pedagogical implication of the study of human's existence. Starting from this point, it becomes the main reason of choosing this thesis as entitled: **EXISTENCE OF HUMAN BEING AS REFLECTED IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S *THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* NOVEL (1952): AN EXISTENTIALIST APPROACH.**

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

In this study the researcher uses *The Old Man and The Sea* as the object of the research. The researcher uses qualitative research to collect data until the researcher reaches a point of data saturation. The data sources are divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data source. The source of primary data is *The Old Man and The Sea* by Ernest Hemingway in 1952. The secondary data are taken from other sources which are related to the primary data such as articles, website, journal, and some books which dealing with the research. The technique of data collection of the researcher used in this paper is library research by collecting and selecting both of primary and secondary data sources compatible with the issue of this paper.

The researcher uses the technique in collecting data as follows: a) Reading *The Old Man and The Sea* novel repeatedly and carefully., b) Identifying the topic of the novel, c) Determining the major character that will be analyzed, d) Browsing to the internet to get some information from article and journals related to object of the study, e) Reading some related books to find out the theory, data, and information required, f) Taking notes of important parts in both primary and secondary data sources, g) Identifying the problem and finding the data, h) Arranging the data into several parts according to its classification. The result of qualitative research is credible or believable from the perspective triangulation as the one of credibility data. The researcher uses an existentialism approach and applies it using descriptive analysis which concerns to make some interpretation of dealing with the novel.

## **3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

After analyzing the novel, the researcher discovers some findings ad follows:



### 3.1 The Stages of Life's Way

*The Old Man and The Sea* Novel express the process of existence of human being which reflected in Santiago as the major character. The existence of Santiago can be seen from all of stages of existence. The form of Santiago's existence is a true fisherman. The old fisherman can be able to prove itself successfully through the stages of a real human being. He experienced stages of existence when sailing for eighty-four days alone and managed to get a great fish. Marlin which he is got hard by himself represents that he is a true fisherman.

#### 3.1.1 Aesthetic

On the aesthetic region is a stage which human has the lowest status. Human follows its desire. They do not think about the morality. Ernest Hemingway represents aesthetic steps of Santiago in the story of Santiago's past time. Aesthetic of Santiago reflected in his sense of desire or passion is uncontrolled. It can be seen in the following quote:

For a long time after that everyone had called him the champion and there had been a return match in the spring. But not much money was bet and he had won it quite easily since he had broken the confidence of the Negro from Cienfuegos in the first match. After that he had a few matches and then no more. He decided that he could beat anyone if he wanted to badly enough and he decided that it was bad for his right hand for fishing. He had tried a few practice matches with his left hand. But his left hand had always been a traitor and would not do what he called on it to do and he did not trust it. (TOMATS, 1952: 24)

The bad habit of Santiago in the past time is started from the old man; Santiago El Campeon is called as the champion of hand match. He played hand match with the Negro whom is the strongest man on the docks. They had played the match for one day non-stop until the blood came out from under their fingernails. It can be known that humans have desire or passion which people can do what they want. Then Santiago won this match. Since his first champion, the old man often won hand matches. He could beat his rivals easily. There is satisfaction in human selves. Human will try to fulfill the desire; other desires will come when the previous one has been fulfilled. The

obduracy of Santiago made him to always using his right hand in every match because he thought that his left hand is not as good as the right hand. It gave bad impact for the right hand. It reflects that Human's motivation is to enjoy what he did without thinking good and bad things. Therefore, he cannot catch fish well because he just uses his left hand, and he sometime has cramp on the right hand in the old age.

### **3.1.2 Ethical**

Human will be saturated after its desire cannot be satisfied then feel despair. The consciousness of human creates human to step to the next stage, ethical. Human will think to endure the morality of its self and others, and choose good or bad things before human does something. Human obeys the morality as the responsibility of human existence. In the *Old Man and The Sea*, Santiago jumped out to ethical stage which delivers in the story of Santiago's present time. Most of evidence proves that Santiago tries to control his desire and his selfish in doing something. Santiago realizes that he needs help from other but he does not want Manolin get problem because he disobey his parent as portrayed in the novel "I could go with you again. We have made some. We have made some money." The boy said. "No," The Old man said. "You are with a lucky boat. Stay with them." (TOMATS, 1952: 1). Although, many fisherman insults to him. Santiago restrains his emotion and just be silent. He proves that he is a wise fisherman. He does not take revenge even though he is sad as told in the novel "They sat on the Terrace and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man and he was not angry. "Can I go out to get sardines for you for tomorrow?" "No. Go and play baseball/ I can still row and Rogelio will throw the net." (TOMATS, 1952: 2). Santiago is too fond of his marlin fish. He is already considers the big fish was like his brother. Because of loving against fellow living creature made him feel anxious as state in the novel "I wish I could feed the fish, he thought. He is my brother." (TOMATS, 1952: 20). "You did not kill the fish only to keep alive and to sell for food, he thought. You killed him for pride and because

you are a fisherman. You loved him when he was alive and you loved him after.” (TOMATS, 1952: 38).

### **3.1.3 Religious**

Human who cannot be able to obey the prevailing morals is the worst as human being. It encourages human turns out to the religious stage. Human depend his self to the god. Because of suffering experiences, it changes human to aware that he has limit condition. Human believes that god can overcome the affliction. Some parts of the story show that the event in The Old Man and The Sea, Santiago is a religious man. Santiago has religious attitudes. It can be seen the first time when he hopes marlin swims reverse direction, because he cannot bring the fish to turn around to make marlin swims beside his boat. He believes God can do it for him. God will not let the fish be separated from the bait:

“He will take it,” the old man said aloud. “God help him to take it.” He did not take it though. He was gone and the old man felt nothing. “He can’t have gone,” he said. “Christ knows he can’t have gone. He’s making a turn. Maybe he has been hooked before and he remembers something of it. (TOMATS, 1952: 14)

Santiago is a Christian, as an obedient Christian, he prayed in every action which he did mainly that having big risk as cited in the novel:

“Hail Mary full of Grace the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen.” Then he added, “Blessed Virgin, pray for the death of this fish. Wonderful though he is.” With his prayers said, and feeling much better, but suffering exactly as much, and perhaps a little more. (TOMATS, 1952: 22)

His characteristics allow him to step up to every stage of being human existence. In the first stage, there is aesthetical which means Santiago is in the worst phase. In the novel, the author tells Santiago’s aesthetical phase in the form of flashback. Santiago experienced it when he was young which he was only filled worldly pleasures. The next stage, ethical phase begins when Santiago is already old. Santiago learns from experience, especially about the

health is very important, he cannot underestimate something that will definitely important for his health. He also learns to appreciate life, how to love his own life because he is cared by others even a marlin fish too. And the final step is religion phase, human can be said has gained its existence when he passed this stage. Santiago is a Christian man. It can be proved from some part of dialogue that telling by the author. Hemingway shows how Santiago believes the god because he needs god for help him like when Santiago want to conquer the marlin fish that is so big and when he actually already tired of waiting for when he would see his homeland again.

### **3.2 Characteristics of Human Existence**

Characteristics of human can help people in passing through the stages of existence. Although human can be passed the whole stages of life's way but these stages cannot be achieved without the characteristic. Therefore, the characteristics of Santiago are the cause of its existence. Santiago's characteristics which are brave, persistent, opinionated, and socializing are a reflection of its existence. It can be argued that characteristics of Santiago are the characteristic of human existence.

#### **3.2.1 Brave**

Brave is a character of Santiago that gives power to him in believing himself. When Santiago believes that he can do, he will have confident to face it. Confident gives positive thing in human mind. Santiago knows how much his capacity in the face of difficulties or obstacles in his life. It happened when he should be sailing alone, he is unafraid what will happen to him in the sea as told in the beginning of novel "He was an old man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days without catching a fish." (TOMATS, 1952: 1). During cruising for days in the sea, he realizes how alone he is. Someone who is already on the old age sailing alone without a friend or radio to entertain him indicates he is courageous:

He looked across the sea and knew how alone he was now. But he could see the prisms in the deep dark water and the line stretching ahead and the strange undulation of the calm. The clouds were building up now for the

trade wind and he looked ahead and saw a flight of wild ducks etching themselves against the sky over the water, then blurring, then etching again and he knew no man was ever alone on the sea. (TOMATS, 1952: 21)

The courage of Santiago is also visible from his strong mentality. His mental is very strong consequently he is not afraid to accept any challenges. He does it to prove others: “Although it is unjust, he thought. But I will show him what a man can do and what a man endures. “I told the boy I was a strange old man,” he said. “Now is when I must prove it.” (TOMATS, 1952: 23).

From the explanation above, the courage of human beings formulates a percentage of the confidence of human to himself. The confident of human brings positive aura to people which the possibility of good occurrences will happen higher.

### **3.2.2 Persistent**

Hemingway presents the character of persistent of Santiago in this novel. The persistent of Santiago is being in some conflict of Santiago’s struggle in catching marlin and killing sharks. . He loves his big fish; surely he does not want to release it when the big fish does a lot of movement that makes Santiago injured but he continues to operate to hold the hook in order to marlin fish cannot be left:

So he did it. It was difficult in the dark and once the fish made a surge that pulled him down on his face and made a cut below his eye. The blood ran down his cheek a little way. But it coagulated and dried before it reached his chin and he worked his way back to the bow and rested against the wood. He adjusted the sack and carefully worked the line so that it came across a new part of his shoulders and, holding it anchored with his shoulders, he carefully felt the pull of the fish and then felt with his hand the progress of the skiff through the water. (TOMATS, 1952: 16)

He also exhibits his persistent when he is against sharks and kills them one by one:

When he saw the shark he leaned over the side and punched at him. He hit only meat and the hide was set hard and he barely got the knife in. The

blow hurt not only his hands but his shoulder too. But the shark came up fast with his head out and the old man hit him squarely in the center of his flat-topped head as his nose came out of water and lay against the fish. The old man withdrew the blade and punched the shark exactly in the same spot again. (TOMATS, 1952: 39)

He felt something seize the club and it was gone. He jerked the tiller free from the rudder and beat and chopped with it, holding it in both hands and driving it down again and again. (TOMATS, 1952: 41)

Santiago is strong man although he is on the old age. He is able to conquer big marlin even though he is able to fight a lot of sharks and kill them all. He does not have big power as much as all the fish. But the persistence of him proves he is a successful fisherman.

### 3.2.3 **Opinionated**

Opinionated is displayed as Santiago's character in *The Old Man and The Sea*. Human being must have priorities in life. If he could not concern with his priorities, he will not reach the target he had planned. This is similar to humans who would achieve existence then people who has opinionated the character of will be able to achieve existence as delivered in this novel "My choice was to go there to find him beyond all people. Beyond all people in the world. Now we are joined together and have been since noon. And no one to help either one of us." (TOMATS, 1952: 16).

During people work lonely for long time, they surely get bored. One of the ways that humans will do is thinking something they are interested in but it will make people do not focus on their work. But Santiago always tries to remind himself about his priority, what he is doing:

"I wonder how the baseball came out in the grand leagues today, he thought. It would be wonderful to do this with a radio. Then he thought, think of it always. Think of what you are doing. You must do nothing stupid." (TOMATS, 1952: 16)

"Now is no time to think of baseball, he thought. Now is the time to think of only one thing. That which I was born for. There might be a bygone around that school, he thought." (TOMATS, 1952: 13)

Santiago has motto of life. As an opinionated human, motto of life used as a guideline in order to Santiago remains firm on its stance: “But man is not made for defeat,” he said. “A man can be destroyed but not defeated.” (TOMATS, 1952: 37).

#### **3.2.4 Socializing**

Socializing means that every human depends to another. Nobody can live alone without other help. Human infants are born unable to transport or care for themselves. Humans are able to socialize indirectly help him understand the ethics, norms and morals as a human being. This relates to the stage of ethical. The Old Man and The Sea describe Santiago’s life in socializing with other such as Manolin, the boy. In his life, Santiago gives a lot of help to Manolin: “The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.” (TOMATS, 1952: 1). Besides, Santiago also requires help from others as told in the novel “Yes,” the boy said. “Can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then we will take the stuff home.” “Why not?” the old man said. “Between fishermen.” (TOMATS, 1952: 2). Whether Santiago get help, he certainly would like to thank people who helped him. It indicates that he has manners: “Who gave this for you?” “Martin. The owner.” Manolin said. The old man reply, “I must thank him.” (TOMATS, 1952: 5).

Characteristics of Santiago become the facilitation of Santiago to step in every stages of life’s way. Hemingway creates Santiago’s characters to be brave, persistent, opinionated, and socializing. His characteristics reflect characteristics of human existence. Brave is power to be confident to solve all problems, to fight with his fear. He is brave to cruise alone in the huge sea. Persistent is he will not give up on situation, regardless the obstacles are too difficult to face alone. Opinionated shows his strong determination; Santiago will does something appropriate his heart. If Santiago had decided something, he would not waver to the decision. And for socializing is he proves that human cannot be standing alone, every human need another in its life, no matter how strong the human is.

### **3.3 Values of Human Existence**

The Old Man and The Sea represents existence of Santiago as human being which is able to provide positive values as the impact of human who has reached its existence. The result of positive value happened on the major character after Santiago passed through several stages of life's ways. He has experienced many difficult events, problems, and miracle happened in his life. Positive value is the lessons which are obtained by readers of studying the life of Santiago to exist. They are in form of the value of struggle, the value of hope, and the value of positive thinking

#### **3.3.1 The Value of Struggle**

It was told that many events are portrayed Santiago's struggle while facing the phases of existence. After Santiago reached his existence, value of struggle can be taken in this novel. The cramp on Santiago's left hand is so painful when Santiago seeks to grasp the rope tightly and his right hand burned due to frequency grasping the rope. But he uses two both of his hands to facilitate the marlin fish jumps: "He woke with the jerk of his right fist coming up against his face and the line burning out through his right hand. He had no feeling of his left hand but he broke all he could with his right and the line rushed out. Finally his left hand found the line and he leaned back against the line and now it burned his back and his left hand, and his left hand was taking all the strain and cutting badly. (TOMATS, 1952: 29).

Santiago has great physical power even though he is already in old age. He took pains to hold marlin in various ways till make him very exhausted, injured in the forehead and pain in the hands and eyes: "For an hour the old man had been seeing black spots before his eyes and the sweat salted his eyes and salted the cut over his eye and on his forehead. He was not afraid of the black spots. They were normal at the tension that he was pulling on the line." (TOMATS, 1952: 31). But Santiago bears all his pain. He bears them without complaining: "I must hold his pain where it is, he thought. Mine does not matter. I can control mine. But his pain could drive him mad." (TOMATS, 1952: 31).



### **3.3.2 The Value of Hope**

Value of hope in this novel can be taken when Santiago goes far out to the sea because he hopes he can bring back big fish. On that day, he has high expectation after eighty-four days of sailing without taking a fish. During the boat wandered blindly in the middle of the sea and fish hooked to the hook, he struggled to make the fish would rise to the surface so that he can know the reason why he need extra energy to pull it or so that he knows how big the fish: “I wish I could see him. I wish I could see him only once to know what I have against me.” (TOMATS, 1952: 15). After he realized that he goes too far from the mainland, he hopes the marlin fish will turn around and swimming closer to the mainland: “He’s headed north,” the old man said. The current will have set us far to the eastward, he thought. I wish he would turn with the current.” (TOMATS, 1952: 18).

Because of much hope that he wanted, Santiago firmly believes that make a wish is to bring good fortune:

Luck is a thing that comes in many forms and whi can recognize it? I would take some though in any form and pay what they asked. I wish I could see the glow from the lights, he thought. I wish too many things. But that is the thing I wish for now. He tried to settle more comfortably to steer and from his pain he knew he was not dead. He saw the reflected glare of the lights of the city at what must have been around ten o’clock at night. (TOMATS, 1952: 42)

### **3.3.3 The Value of Positive Thinking**

Positive thinking comes with hope of human which they struggled hard to reach what they wanted to. When people think about their hope, it means they are optimism people. Optimist created from positive thinking. Santiago certainly has it. It is evidenced when he does not know what he should do to the fish to make it to keep alive but he has clear mind to be positive that everything will going to be well: “What I will do if he decides to go down, I don’t know. What I’ll do if he sounds and dies I don’t know. But I’ll do something. There are plenty of things I can do. I have no cramps and I feel strong. It is he that has the hook in his mouth.” (TOMATS, 1952: 15).

As the researcher told before, his confident creates him to be positive thinking: “You better be fearless and confident yourself, old man,” he said. (TOMATS, 1952: 30). He always thinks that if he continues to be optimistic, he will overcome everything even though it is extremely hard:

Pull, hands, he thought. Hold up, legs. Last for me, head. Last for me. You never went. This time I’ll pull him over. You must keep your head clear. Keep your head clear and know how to suffer like a man. Or a fish, he thought. “Clear up, head,” he said in a voice he could hardly hear. “Clear up.” (TOMATS, 1952: 32)

Because of Santiago’s existence, the readers can be learned some value of the story about this old man’s adventure. The value refers to optimism life. The optimist values include the value of struggle, the value of hope and the value of positive thinking. The value of struggle can be seen from how hard he catches a marlin until he suffers in pain on some parts of the body, how he fights to stay alive by eating whatever he can eat and water that is limited, his struggle to maintain marlin fish that is attacked by several sharks till Santiago must kill the sharks and loses his weaponry which used to catch fish. The value of positive thinking is put by Hemingway on how Santiago responds how himself which always be in trouble. How he thinks about the bad luck that is always happened to him. He does not think that he could not lucky, but situation has defeated him. Hemingway told in detail explanation, it can make the reader easy to imagine the value of positive thinking reflected in Santiago.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The researcher concludes that based on Existentialism approach analysis, there are three existentialism conceptions in *The Old Man and The Sea* novel by Ernest Hemingway 1952’s as follows:

First, the stages of life’s way or the phases of existence consist of three parts. There are aesthetical, ethical, and religious. The aesthetical is the first stage from the concept or arguments which deals with desire or passion and people do not accept or may reject the morality. Ethical and religious will be formulated by aesthetical while the

morality plays a role of attitude's human. The aesthetical appears when Santiago tries to fulfill its desire without thinking good or bad for him. Religious is formulated the ethical, the researcher finds Santiago is a religious man; he has high morality and believes to the god. His religion refers to Christian.

Second, the characteristics of human are the cause which human can attain the existence of human. It happened when Santiago faces his stages of life's way. The researcher describes the characteristics of human existence is represented by Santiago. His characters are divided into four characteristics, there are brave, persistent, opinionated, and socializing. All of his characters has a role to Santiago is able to step all of the phases of existence.

Third, the value of human existence is the effect or the impact of Santiago's existence to the reader. The reader can be seen the optimist value from Santiago. He is optimism on what happened into his life. After Santiago has experience many event, difficulties and problem, he gives the value of struggle. Since the first narration of Hemingway is told about Santiago's hope and his story is full of Santiago's hope to evident to other he is a true fisherman. The value of positive thinking is based on Santiago's mind, his wisdom to accept difficulties which always come to him.

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