## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### CHAPTER V

#### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### 5.1. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, there are three kinds of human values which deal with the human life. In this novel, the writer concludes that life is struggle. He also has a point that the struggle of human is reflected in *the fisherman*, Santiago. Basically, he is human, "the Old Man", but he does not agree that human is weak and restless. He can prove that he is a very strong and sympathetic man. He has various problems when he is on a boat to prove or to keep his life alive or to fulfill his dream of catching Marlin, the huge fish. Although troubles come in turns, he still keeps struggling for concurring Marlin since he does not easily give up. In this novel the writer finds the psychological values in the struggle of the main character "Santiago" eventhough at the old man and skeleton. However, he achieved the moral triumph for defeating of Marlin's strength. He lost physically but won morally. The psychological value is also shown by the relationship between Santiago and Manolin, the boy.

Although Manolin is not allowed by his parents to go fishing with Santiago. Santiago who lives with nobodyelse loves the boy very much like his own son. He taught the boy not only how to fish but also how to face a life.

The second value in this novel is Social Value which is shown by the relationship between the old Santiago should not go fishing because he will got

40

nothing. However, Santiago keeps going fishing and sailing as he wants to show his society that he can still struggle for his life with his intelligence and spirit. He wants to show that he was a real fisherman in his work.

In addition to the two values, there is another value shown in this novel, namely metaphysical value. Throughout the story Santiago shows that he succeeded in following his philosophy of life, that is man is not made for defeat. Though he got nothing at the end of the battle with Marlin, he kept fighting her. His courage and endurance were strong that he was able to face any difficulties in his life.

In short that santiago was a simple, old and symphatetic fisherman who was able to behave properly in his success and failure in his relationship with the fish, the boy and the society reveals the three kinds of Human Values contain in *The Old Man and the Sea*.

#### 5.2. SUGGESTIONS

Since there are many kinds of literary works which is not the same in its titles and authors, the writer of this thesis would like to suggest that Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* be a suggested material for teaching literature. Besides, for further researches, this novel can still be analyze in terms of its conflicts because the conflict is interestingly developed.

Secondly, reading a novel, especially a short novel is useful for the students because they can learn many new words, the theme which reflects their live so that their vocabulary and their thought increases. Therefore, the teacher should give a kind of novel material while they are teaching vocabulary in the form of short novel.

Finally, the writer hopes his study will give contributions to literature class when Ernest Hemingway's work is presented. The writer realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. It should also be noted that his thesis is not meant to criticize Ernest Hemingway's work. It is an appraisal for his works.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M.H. 1971. <u>A Glossary of Literary Terms</u>, New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Bain, Carl E; Jeremy Beaty; J. Paul Hunter. 1973. <u>The Norton Introduction to</u> <u>Literature</u>, New York : W.W. Norton Company, Inc.
- Barnet, Sylvan; Morton Breman; William Burto. 1963. <u>An Introduction to Literature</u>, Boston-Toronto : Little, Brown and Company, Inc.
- Brooks, Clenth; John Thibaut Purser; Robert Penn Warren. 1975. <u>An Approach to</u> <u>Literature</u>, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey : Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Dietrich, r.F; William E. Carpenter; Kevin Kerrane. 1969. <u>The Art of Modern Drama</u>, New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.
- Forsters, E.M. 1955. Aspect of the Novel, New York : Harcourt Brace and World.
- Hawthorn, Jeremy. 1970. <u>Studying the Novel</u>, an Introduction, Great Britain : C. Nicholas and Company, Ltd.
- Hemingway, Ernest. 1985. The Old Man and the Sea, Great Britain : Edward Arnold, Ltd.
- Hurlock, Elizabeth Bergner. 1974. <u>Personality Development</u>, New York : Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, Inc.
- Kenney, William. 1966. How to analyze Fiction, New York : Monarch Press.
- Kennedy, X.J. 1983. <u>Literature, An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama</u>. 3 rd ed. Boston, Little Brown and co.
- Knickerbocker, K.I; Willard Reniger. 1960. Interpreting Literature, New York : Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

Little, Graham. 1966. Approach to Literature, Marrick-ville, N.S.W: Scince Press.

Morgan, Clifford T. 1961. Introduction to Psychology, New York : Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

Munn, Norman L. 1966. Psychology, Boston : Houghton Mifflin Company.

- Perrine, Laurence. 1966. <u>Story and structure</u>, New York : Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc.
- Peden, William. 1971. <u>Short Fiction : Shape Fiction : Shape and Substance</u>, Boston : Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Scheld, Elizabeth. 1970. The Craft of Fiction, Canada : The Mc Millan Company.
- Weeks, Robert p. 1962. <u>Hemingway : A Collection of Critical Essays</u>, Englewood Cliff, New York : Prentice-Hall, Inc.