

AN ANALYSIS OF SYMBOLISM AND MEANING FOUND IN *THE OLD*

***MAN AND THE SEA* BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY**

A FINAL PROJECT



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STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

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Halimul Mufti Zain



MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“There are no sad endings for those who trust Allah.”

[Anonymous]

“Sollu alannabi Muhammad.”

[Mufti el Chalim]

DEDICATION

I dedicated this final project to parents and every single person in my life who always gives me encouragement, care, love and trust. Especially, to those who never give up and supporting me. Thank you again from the bottom of my heart.



ABSTRACT

Zain, Halimul Mufti. 30801600259. "AN ANALYSIS OF SYMBOLISM AND MEANING FOUND IN *THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY". English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Sciences. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Mrs. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

The researcher accomplishes that the novel entitled *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway has many types of symbolism. The analysis is aiming at two purposes; the first is to identify the symbolism that occurs in the novel, and the then the next is to explain the meaning of symbolism that occur in the novel. There are three types of symbolism: color, element, and animal, which has been found in the novel entitled *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

In this study the qualitative method is employed to analyze the symbolism and its meaning which occurred in the novel of *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway. There are several steps required from this method to perform data collection. The main step is reading the novel using close reading technique, then mark and underline the sentences and dialogues needed in the research object. Then proceed with classifying the data needed in the study.

From the analysis, it can be concluded that symbolism has important parts in this novel. That is why there is so many types of symbols found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway to give aesthetic effect and deeper meaning in the novel. It makes the novel more exciting to read, and also helps the readers to capture and enjoy more about the symbols and meaning in the story. Symbolism also used to imagine the character and different situation based on the illustration that the Hemingway has already given throughout the story.

Keywords: Symbolism, *The Old Man and the Sea*, Ernest Hemingway, Symbolism of color, symbolism of animal, symbolism of element.

INTISARI

Zain, Halimul Mufti. 30801600259. “AN ANALYSIS OF SYMBOLISM AND MEANING FOUND IN *THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY”. English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Sciences. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Mrs. Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa novel *The Old Man and the Sea* karya Ernest Hemingway memiliki banyak jenis simbolisme. Analisis ini bertujuan untuk dua tujuan; yang pertama adalah mengidentifikasi simbolisme yang terjadi dalam novel, dan kemudian menjelaskan makna simbolisme yang terjadi dalam novel tersebut. Ada tiga jenis simbolisme: warna, unsur, dan binatang, yang ditemukan dalam novel berjudul *The Old Man and the Sea* karya Ernest Hemingway.

Dalam penelitian ini metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis simbolisme dan maknanya yang terdapat dalam novel *The Old Man and the Sea* karya Ernest Hemingway. Ada beberapa langkah yang diperlukan dari metode ini untuk melakukan pengumpulan data. Langkah utama adalah membaca novel dengan teknik *close reading*, kemudian menandai dan menggarisbawahi kalimat dan dialog yang diperlukan dalam objek penelitian. Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan mengklasifikasikan data-data yang dibutuhkan dalam penelitian.

Hemingway menggunakan simbolisme dalam novel tersebut untuk menambah makna dan tujuan bagi pembaca. Dengan menggunakan simbolisme warna dalam novel, berarti Hemingway ingin mengatakan sesuatu melalui warna yang berbeda tergantung pada situasi yang berbeda. Dengan menggunakan simbolisme unsur, Hemingway ingin lebih banyak memberikan sentuhan alam untuk memberi makna kepada pembaca. Dengan menggunakan simbolisme hewan dalam novel, Hemingway ingin memberikan pesan tersembunyi yang lebih mendalam kepada pembaca tentang setiap makna hewan. Simbolisme juga digunakan untuk membayangkan karakter dan situasi yang berbeda berdasarkan ilustrasi yang telah diberikan Hemingway sepanjang cerita.

Kata kunci: Simbolisme, *The Old Man and the Sea*, Ernest Hemingway, simbolisme warna, simbolisme hewan, simbolisme elemen.

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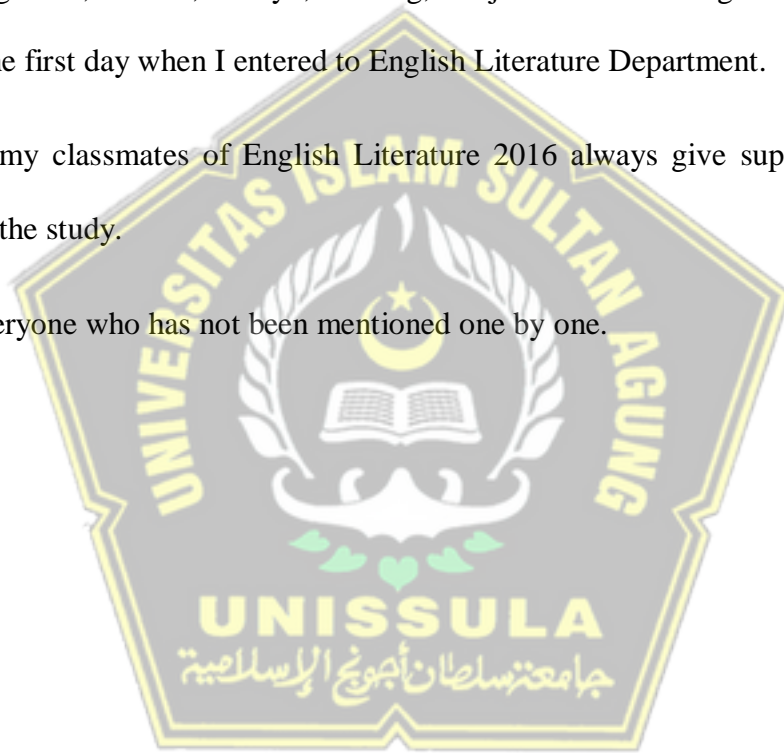
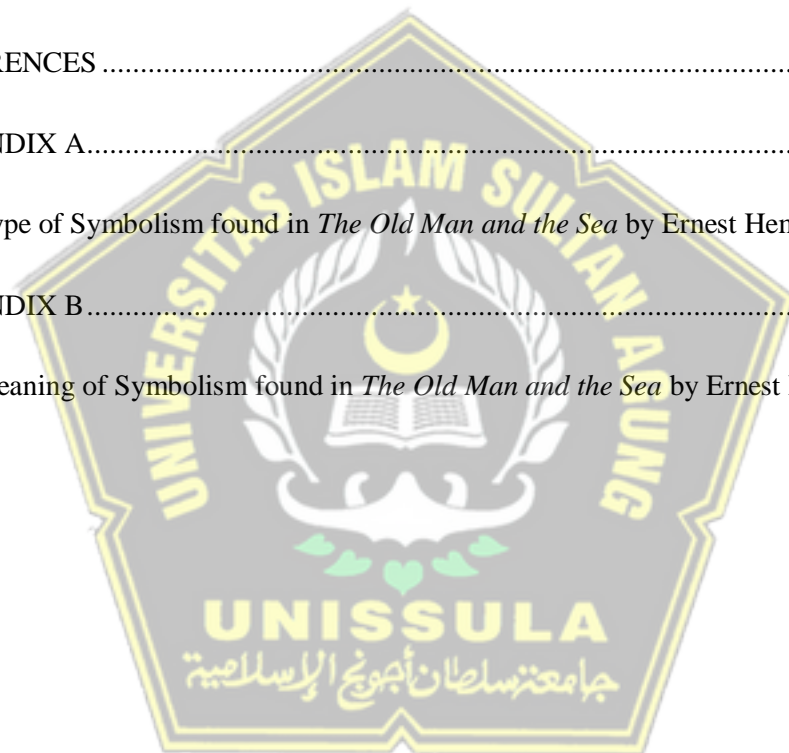


TABLE OF CONTENTS

.....	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY	Error! Bookmark not defined.
MOTTO.....	iv
DEDICATION.....	iv
ABSTRACT	v
INTISARI.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Limitation of the Study	5
C. Problem Formulation	5
D. Objective of the Study	5
E. Significance of the Study	6
F. Organization of the Study	6
CHAPTER II	8
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	8
A. Synopsis	8

B. Related Literature	Error! Bookmark not defined.
B.1 Definition of Symbolism	10
B.2 Use of symbolism in Literature	11
B.3 Definition of Symbols	13
B.4 Symbols in Literature	14
CHAPTER III	20
RESEARCH METHOD	20
A. Types of the Research	20
B. Data Organizing	21
B.1 Data Collecting Method	21
B.2 Types of the Data	22
C. Analyzing the Data	23
CHAPTER IV	24
FINDING AND ANALYSIS	24
A. Types of symbols found in <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> by Ernest Hemingway	24
A.1 Symbols of Colors	24
A.2 Symbols of Elements	27
A.3 Symbols of Animals	29
B. The Meaning of symbols found in <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> by Ernest Hemingway	31
B.1 Meaning of symbol of Colors	32

B.2 Meaning of symbols of Elements	36
B.3 Meaning of symbols of Animals	39
CHAPTER V	42
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	42
A. CONCLUSION	42
B. SUGGESTION.....	42
REFERENCES	46
APPENDIX A.....	53
Type of Symbolism found in <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> by Ernest Hemingway	53
APPENDIX B.....	69
Meaning of Symbolism found in <i>The Old Man and the Sea</i> by Ernest Hemingway.....	69



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature has always been the twin brother of life; it reflects unusual feelings and social events and brings pleasure to readers. The author uses a combination of insightful means, artistic installations, and programs that provide various methods for processing outstanding literary works to update complex frameworks from specific works.

According to Rosmaidar, Robert and Jacobs confirmed that literature is a form of writing that tells stories with dramatic situations and emotional expressions. Literature also implies a strategy for establishing emotional connections between readers and authors of literary works (Rosmaidar 17). If readers do not carefully consider understanding and interpreting literary works, they will not quickly feel the meaning of literary works.

Since the development of innovation in writing, writers have always wanted to express their intuition, thoughts, and life around the writer. Literature is considered to be a reflection of the real life of the author like Nurhamida and others. It is noted that the novelist can express himself in his masterpiece. He is the representative of the protagonist in the novel of which he is most proud (Nurhamidah et al., 195). The journey of literature closely follows the development of civilization. Through literature, people can constantly discover new information

about history. Anwuka believes that many scholars believe that there is a symbiotic relationship between literature and society. In *The Republic*, Plato observes that literature can influence society (Onwuka 59). Through writing, information is easily passed from one generation to another.

One of the literary methods that have been used for centuries is symbolism. Although it first appeared as a literary trend, because it was adapted and used as a literary method, it had a significant impact on the literary movement. Mohan symbols have been guessed to represent objects, emotions and thoughts through symbols (Mohan 19).

According to Akter in his article, symbols appear in the form of words, sounds, gestures, or visual images. In addition, all of these are used to convey thoughts and beliefs (Akter 3). Symbolism is a method used in literature when something should not be understood literally. Symbolic meaning can be a person, situation, event, or action that has a deeper meaning in the frame. Writers often use symbolism to improve their writing and make readers understand.

Symbolism can give literary works a sense of beauty and deepen their meaning. Symbols can take many forms. Usually it is an object, representing another object, giving it a different, more meaningful and deeper meaning. Sometimes, an event, an action, or a sentence someone said can contain a symbolic value. For example, a smile is a symbol of friendship. When someone smiles at you, it may mean a symbol of that person's affection for you.

Symbolism allows authors to freely add double interpretations to literary works. Bai mentioned in his diary that the symbolism has two different meanings; an obvious literal meaning and a symbolic meaning that is deeper than the literal meaning (White 1). Thus, symbolism makes the themes of literary works universal. Symbolism in literature shows the interest of readers because they find the opportunity to understand the author's worldview and how he sees familiar objects and behaviors, which has a broader impact.

This technique is of great importance in contemporary literature by many 19th century writers. Ernest Hemingway was an important writer of that time, so the researchers chose to analyze *The Old Man and the Sea*. It was published in 1951 because the novel met the requirements of this research.

However, while literature brings pleasure to readers, it also reflects human life and society with its own characteristics. In order to challenge different themes and themes, writers tend to use two different literary methods and language aspects. American literature originated in important eras such as realism, naturalism, rationalism, and romanticism (Sandamali 125).

Some writers tend to use symbols to give their literary works a sense of beauty and artistic complexity, and for other purposes, such as using symbols to avoid social criticism. From this perspective, among the writers belonging to the romantic period, Ernest Hemingway (Ernest Hemingway) stands out for his mastery of the use of symbols.

Ernest Hemingway's heroic short story *The Old Man and the Sea* was published in 1952 and won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1953. It was his last great novel. The story begins with an elderly fisherman who fought an epic battle to catch a giant marlin. In addition to Hemingway's illustrative narrative, the compelling title of this novel also contains elements of nature and humanity, symbolizing the aesthetic aspects of meaning transmission.

Ernest Hemingway's novel *The Old Man and the Sea* was chosen because it is a famous international bestseller. The protagonist is an old fisherman named Santiago, who has not caught a fish in 84 days. Santiago, convinced that his luck must end, sailed his ship in the deep waters of the Gulf Stream. He quickly caught a huge marlin. With his countless experience and strength, he fought the fish for three days and recognized his dignity, strength and loyalty to his identity, his destiny is as real as Santiago, just like a real fisherman. Finally, he rolled up the marlin and tied it to his boat. He prides himself on being a real old man and fisherman.

In short, there are many symbolic meanings in the novel. Hemingway uses a variety of symbolism to make the story more beautiful. Symbolism can express meaning as words, animals and natural elements. The role of symbolism in the novel is to make readers more excited about reading the entire chapter of *The Old Man and the Sea*.

Based on the explanation, this study is interested in analyzing the symbolism, both literal and symbolic, used or found in the novel entitled *The Old Man and the*

Sea by Ernest Hemingway. Hence, the writer is interested in conducting and analyzing the research entitled **AN ANALYSIS OF SYMBOLISM AND MEANING FOUND IN *THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA* BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY.**

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the study limitation focuses on analyzing the symbolism and meaning found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

C. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study and the limitation of the study, the problem formulations to be discussed are about:

1. What type of symbols found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway?
2. What are the meaning of the symbols found in in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To analyze the types of symbols found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

2. To analyze the meaning of the symbols found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

E. Significance of the Study

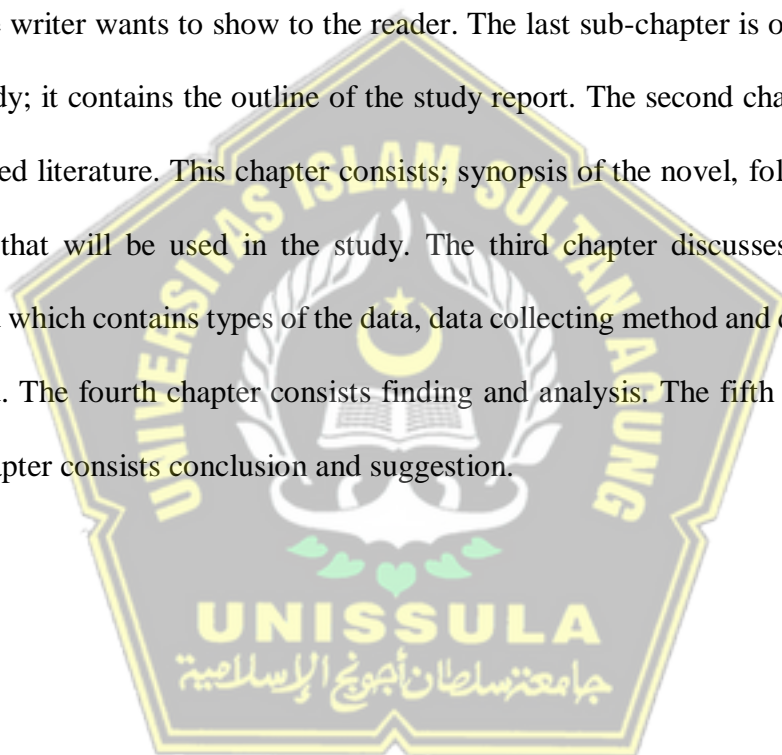
There are some expectations from the author about this study:

1. The study will help the reader understand types of symbolism, both literal and symbolic, along with the definition and the meaning of each symbolism found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.
2. The study will help the students of College of Language and Communication Science of Sultan Agung Islamic University and other people interested in the topic to do further analysis.
3. The study will help the author to have a better understanding of using symbolism in future times. Mainly, it will be useful for the reader with literature interest to know how a technique can be used to write a better literary work such as a novel, poetry, plays, and symbolism in the writing process to make the work more esthetic and fun to the readers.

F. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters in order to make it easier to construct and understand. The first chapter consists six sub-chapters, the first sub-chapter is background of the study, it tells about the background of the analysis that will be

discussed and it tells several reasons why the researcher choose this topic. The second sub-chapter is limitation of the study, this part tells about what is the main focus of the discussion. The third sub-chapter is talking about problem formulation, in this part shows about problem the researcher will discuss. Then the fourth sub-chapter is objective of the study, in this part tells about the goal of the study. The fifth sub-chapter is about significant of the study, it tells about what is the purpose that the writer wants to show to the reader. The last sub-chapter is organization of the study; it contains the outline of the study report. The second chapter is review of related literature. This chapter consists; synopsis of the novel, following by the theory that will be used in the study. The third chapter discusses the research method which contains types of the data, data collecting method and data analyzing method. The fourth chapter consists finding and analysis. The fifth chapter or the last chapter consists conclusion and suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Synopsis

The Old Man and the Sea was published in 1952. It is a short story written by American writer Ernest Hemingway in Blanco, Cuba in 1951. This is the last important novel written by Hemingway. It tells the story of an old man named Santiago, a Cuban fisherman who fought with a giant marlin in the deep gulf stream off the coast of Cuba. *The Old Man and the Sea* won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1953, and the Nobel Committee listed it as a contribution to Hemingway's 1954 Nobel Prize for Literature.

An old man named Santiago sailed alone in the Gulf Stream. Take its little pot and the little things inside. His fishing day lasted for 84 days without catching a fish. Now they call it “salao”, which is the worst misfortune. For the first 40 days, he sailed with a boy named Manolin. However, after 40 days of fishing did not catch a fish, Manolin’s parents could not trust the old man and stopped letting Manolin accompany Santiago. Manolin’s parents and most people think that the old man has become the hapless fisherman.

Unfortunately, the boy’s parents forced their son to move to another boat, and he could not refuse his parents' wishes. The new ship brought in three fatty fish in the first week. The old man returned, but there was no fish. This made the child very distressed. The boy visit it often and help the old man to organize harpoons,

rakes, sails and other fishing gear. The boy told the old man that he wanted to sail with the old man, but the old man refused.

The boy bought beer for the old man. Other fishermen scolded the old man for not fishing in 84 days, and the old man was not angry. Santiago told the youth about their various boating and fishing experiences. They both also like baseball. They often talk about baseball and everyone likes the same player. Santiago told the boy that he would try to venture deep into the bay to catch a fish the next day. He is so optimistic that his losing streak is about to end and he will return with a fish.

On the eighty-fifth day, Santiago prepared his boat and fishing gear alone without Manolin. He left home with the belief that he would catch a big fish. Unfortunately, he did not catch a fish in two days. Three days later, the old man found a big fish. The fish was so big that it almost dragged the old man's boat. The old man fought a long and exhausting fight with the fish on the first day, and on the second day, he finally got the fish.

He took his marlin home, but on the way home, the shark attacked his boat and his big fish. He quickly killed the first shark that attacked him, but lost his weapon, so he made a new weapon with a knife. You can't give up the billfish for the sharks. Although there are more and more sharks around your boat, you have been trying to save the fish. He eventually killed five sharks, but more sharks came to his boat. After all, despite his hard work, after the cruel shark attack, he is left

with only the tail, bones and head. However, Santiago is very pleased with himself, even though he lost much of the fish.

Finally, it reached the port. After getting home, he fell asleep immediately. He was exhausted from sailing and wrestled with sharks. When he fell asleep next to his bed, the other fishermen were surprised to see the Santiago boat because the fish bones were too big. They thought it must have been a shark attack and had eaten every part of the giant marlin's body.

At the same time, Manolin was so worried about the old man that after the old man fell asleep, he began to cry silently. The boy brought him newspapers and coffee. The old man finally woke up and chatted with the boy. He promised to go fishing with him. After speaking, the old man fell asleep again, and the young man was by his side and looked at him for a while. The old man dreams of a lion in his dream, which represents pride.

B. Related Literature

B.1 Definition of Symbolism

Symbolism uses symbols to express ideas and qualities by giving them a symbolic meaning that is different from the literal meaning (Fadaee 20). Generally, an object represents something else, giving it different meanings, more significant and deeper. Symbolism is when the author uses an object, situation, person, color or even an element to give a given text a deeper and more internal meaning than the

factual text (Monet 24). In this case, the object, the situation, the person, the color and even an element portrays other ideas than they usually represent.

According to Elmahdi and Hezam, Edward Quinn pointed out that it refers to the process of people, places, objects or events that represent abstract concepts or conditions. As commonly used in literary studies, symbols show the relationship between the common concepts of reality and moral or spiritual order (Elmahdi and Hezam 34). In other words, symbols are small elements, and their interconnection transcends literary meaning and has symbolic and spiritual meaning.

Symbolism plays an important role in literature. The word symbol has a long and complicated history since ancient times. For example, color is used to represent various characteristics or emotions (Tavaragi and Sushma 117). White is a symbol of kindness, innocence and peace. Black is a symbol of evil. The villains in old movies often wear black. Red is a symbol of love or courage. Green is a symbol of hope, new life and growth (Vik and Vikova 17). In spring, the land turns green, bringing hope for a new season. Gold also symbolizes wealth.

B.2 Use of symbolism in Literature

Since mankind first began to share stories, literary installations have played an important role in the history of literature. These literary techniques are tools used by writers to convey meaning or give depth and richness to their work and to professionally emphasize, modify, or enhance their work (Christie and Spiropoulou 5). These tools are mainly used by writers to persuade and encourage their audience

to take action. Well-designed speeches focus on logical and emotional thinking. Writers often use strong figurative language to attract emotions ranging from guilt to anger to happiness, and let readers see the world in a new and magical way (Rashid 2).

One of the most prominent features of general literature, especially medieval literature, is the diversity and richness of the symbols used in literary works. For example, a ladder can not only represent the relationship between heaven and earth, but also can represent ascent. Symbols allow authors to convey ideas beyond the literal level of the text (Padillah et al., 73). A symbol that represents or substitutes for other things. Writers use many literary methods to add layers to their works and convey this meaning through symbolism (Scott and Shurville 17). Symbolism is a literary element that is used in literary works to help readers understand literary works. It is a literary method that contains multiple levels of meaning, which is often hidden at first glance. It also represents aspects, concepts, or other attributes that are different from those seen only in literal translation (Ostashchuk 88).

The use of symbols means the use of objects or actions that are more meaningful than the literal meaning. When the author uses objects, elements, places or colors to represent other things ((Ostashchuk 88). In other words, symbols have two levels of meaning, literal meaning and non-literal meaning. For example, “eagle” in the literal sense is an animal, somehow in the non-literal sense, it means a more hidden meaning, which is freedom (Tavaragi and Sushma 117).

Another simple example of “rain”, rain is the natural phenomenon of water falling from clouds in the sky, but in literature, rain generally symbolizes sadness or pain. The “snow” in literature can be a symbol of death. The best example is the short story *The Dead* by James Joyce. Snow dominates the story. It is described as a paralysis between the living and the dead. The bond between them dominates all the characters in the story (Tavaragi and Sushma 117).

Symbolism, as a similitude, is fundamentally utilized when the creator needs to make a specific climate or feeling in a scholarly work. This method improves the composing style and gives the peruser a specific degree of understanding. Authors regularly use imagery to compare certain things that from the beginning appear to be immaterial with a broader subject. These images address this sort of thought or quality. For instance, a creator might utilize an exceptional shading, which doesn't mean more than one tone, however a more profound significance (Regmi 74).

B.3 Definition of Symbols

The idea of symbols appeared in ancient times. The definition of symbol has been the center of attention for many researchers, particularly when they tackle the issue of literature as a subject. So, one cannot help but wonder about the meaning of the word symbol. The Oxford Dictionary provides a precise definition of the word, “a thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract” (Oxford University). It can be understood

that the term symbol represents a word or phrase that indicates a level of reference beyond itself. According to Collins Dictionary, a symbol is “an object, person, idea used in a literary work, film to stand for or suggest something else” (Collins Dictionary).

According to Ostashchuk, symbol is one of the basic notions of philosophy, religious studies, aesthetics, linguistics, art criticism, literary criticism, and other art fields (Ostashchuk 88). Therefore, a symbol is any object, idea, or sign representing an idea, object, or other relationship that is very different from what it is. It can be concluded from the above definition that a symbol allows a person to go beyond what is known or seen by creating a connection between the specific ordinary senses of reality, which is metaphorical.

Many scholars have been developing the concept of symbol, such as Sergey Averintsev, Roland Barthes, Mikhail Bakhtin, Edward Sapir, Karl Jung, and others. However, Count Goblet d'Alviella states that symbols are defined as representations that are not intended for reproduction. In other words, symbolism is different from intertextuality; the first is the use of terms and expressions for the sole purpose of extending the meaning to a broader perspective, while the second is a mere reproduction of previously written texts to revive a situation (Scott and Shurville 17).

B.4 Symbols in Literature

A symbol maybe used contrarily in a literary work to signify a number of different things. Commonly, a symbol will present itself in the form of a character, a word, a figure of speech, an event, or an action. Some conventional symbols that commonly used in literature are as follows:

B.4.1 Colors

Colors have been commonly used to play a central role in literature because they are important to people around the world. Writers and poets primarily use color to create real-world images of characters, scenes, and events. The symbolism of the literary color conveys a deep meaning to the words and it helps to turn the written text into a larger instrument this time around. Color is used to describe nature, or to help the reader develop certain emotions and emotions for a particular object or scene (Alam 3).

Readers must obviously have previous experience with the importance of color to correctly interpret symbolism. Therefore, the city and other literary works can have different meanings depending on the reader. This is true, but writers and poets use different colors so that they can generate different meanings in literary texts (Ostashchuk 91).

Black is a color often used in the literature to show evil and depressed and horrifying. It is also the color used to symbolize death, power, mystery and horror in black Gothic literature. Edgar Allen Poe's work, titled Crow, uses a black bird to

symbolize death. Black is also a very dominant color, symbolizing class, elegance, and wealth (Alam 5).

Red is often used in gothic literature to connote aggression and strength. For its dangerous meaning, red has been used in novels by Jane Eyre and others for dramatic effect. When Jane is trapped in the red room, she faints because she fears the ghosts. It also enhances the sense of strong passion, love energy, blood, and war (Aram 5).

The green symbolizes nature, health and relaxation. It shows growth, nature, money, fertility and safety. In literature, it symbolizes guilt. In the King of Paris, green is used to represent immaturity and purity. Surrounded by nature, the child lives on the island and is very pure (Alam 6).

In literature, white often includes fresh and pure lines. The colors generally exemplify a peaceful, pure winter scene. White, like the use of almost all other colors, symbolizes purity and purity (Alam 6).

In the literature, blue is used to elicit a positive reaction and represents tranquility and peace. A color that symbolizes loyalty, power, wisdom, and trust. The importance of blue color is known to have a calming effect on the mind. It is the color of the blue sky and sea, often used to characterize these images. However, as with other features of color applications, blue sometimes represents depression and sadness (Alam 6).

Literary yellow represents youth, joy, joy, sunshine, and other happiness. It is a cheerful and lively color. It also shows loyalty. Holden, the catcher in the rye, expresses himself in yellow when it means he is a coward (Alam 6).

B.4.2 Elements

Water is one of the most stereotyped tools in literature. It can symbolize religious water purification, like baptism, and sometimes a symbol of life and purification. In literature, it is known that characters with a 'water' personality are more 'riding the flow', but they sometimes have very confused reactions (Alam 27).

Air is a symbol of change. When the air takes the form of wind and sweeps away, it dispels the old and provides the new (Alam 27). Characters that have been shown to have an "air" quality usually have a yellow or white theme. Yellow represents the sun. White, the color of the air itself clouds, an angelic or prophetic reference, and by the concept of innocence.

Night Darkness Another common basic element of literature that is often associated with it. It can also be used to indicate "the end of a road". It can represent not only death and darkness, but also peace or serenity. Just as death is the end of life, so the night is the end of the day (Alam 27).

Days is the opposite of night in both nature and literature. With the day begins the sun rise, which marks a new day and light. It's a new beginning for the character, and it's also a chance to start over. In the dark the situation is likely to be dangerous, but the light situation is usually safe. Often used to define things in the

shadow and hiding is difficult unless there is an object under the shade of a building or other form (Alam 29).

B.4.3 Animals

Animals have always played significant role in written literature since ancient times, these animals have various significance in literature.

Fish simply show spiritual aspects and spiritual achievements. Fishing means the spiritual purpose of life and the pursuit of a human being with greater consciousness. It also shows the principles that give productivity and mother's life. Catch fish in literature means the progress of the sacred ego (Hussain 4).

The eagle means confidently pursuing intellectual freedom, unconventional concepts and problems. The eagle can symbolize the center of the body for love. It also represents freedom with responsibility. The eagle also represents baptism. It is a symbol of the success of the light over the darker powers (Aram 5).

Lion, it demonstrates ingenuity and dominance without struggling with the strength of a literary character and a military soldier huge energy. It can symbolize the victory of human intelligence in the nature of animals. It can also show the negative side and the selfish side, the growl lion can show anger and anger, and the golden color of the lion can show the elegant side of the individual. Being eaten by a lion means eating alive to your own bad qualities (Hussain 2).

Birds are often symbolized as something free. The birds that fly in the sky and there is nothing obstructing described as a lifestyle that is free of the normal regulation or prohibition. Freedom has its limits because too much freedom is self-

defeating. Birds are often associated with a kind of news because at that time, birds were used as messengers because their feet were tied with letters and the bird would fly to the recipient (Ismail 120).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types of the Research

This research uses a qualitative method. Qualitative research deals with gathering and interpreting non-numerical data to understand human and social environment (Adedoyin 1). Qualitative research focus on narrative data, such as: book, diary, and literary works. Snyder states that a qualitative approach has been established to measure the quality and intensity of findings or conclusions in all types of studies and compare the results. Generally, this is explained in a way that compares the results of qualitative studies and is called a qualitative system review. That is, evaluate articles using a qualitative approach and collect articles using a careful and systematic review process (Snyder 335).

The qualitative method observes and interprets people's perceptions of various incidents and takes snapshots of people's perceptions of the natural environment. It examines the local knowledge and understanding of a given program, its relationships with people's experiences, meanings, social processes and contextual factors that alienate a group of people. This kind of study, which focuses on words instead of numbers, observes the world in nature, interprets situations, and understands the meanings people make in their daily lives (Mohajan 24).

In this study, qualitative research technique is employed to analyze the symbolism and its meaning which occurred in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

B. Data Organizing

B.1 Data Collecting Method

This study used some steps in collecting the data, such as:

B.1.1 Reading the Novel

The object of this study is novel entitled *The Old Man and the Sea* written by Ernest Hemingway. To start accumulating data for the research, the author begins with reading the novel as the primary source.

The appropriate method to read the novel is by a close reading. Close reading is the most important skill a literature student has continued to improve throughout their studies. Cross-reading exercises can improve this by starting with the natural pleasure of reading, focusing on individual words before moving on to sentences, and then focusing on paragraphs, verses, or chapters, and the text as a whole. Finally, the world's concerns, including politics and history, move further (Greenham 6).

B.1.2 Identifying Data

Data identification is to underline and classify so-called data on the object of study and secondary sources to separate data and non-data. This step can help

identify data based on what the author analyze. All kinds of data can come in a form of dialogue, narrative, or the many other possibilities that can be found in primary and secondary sources (Mohajan 25).

B.1.3 Classifying Data

Data classifying means grouping data based on the formulation of the problem to be discussed in the research. This study has two problem formulations to be discussed. When the result from primary and secondary data of the two problem formulations have been written, it can be seen in the appendix table.

B.1.4 Reducing Data

Data reduction is the final step in the data collection process. This data reduction is performed by a small amount of data from a larger database (Palmer and Bolderston 16). After highlighting the data, the writer reduces the unnecessary information.

B.2 Types of the Data

This study used two kinds of data:

B.2.1 Primary data

Primary data is the main data which had been collected from the novel as the primary source. The data of this study are words, sentence and dialogues taken from *The Old Man and the Sea* novel by Ernest Hemingway, which shows the symbolism throughout the novel.

B.2.2 Secondary data

The secondary data taken from some books and e-books, journals and e-journals, dictionary, and also articles related to this study as supporting the primary data.

C. Analyzing the Data

After the data has been collected, the final process is to analyze the data. Ibrahim states that analysis refers to closely related operations performed with the purpose of summarizing collected data and having answers to questions and organizing them in the same way (Ibrahim 99). In other words, analytics is studying data to ascertain certain facts.

Data analysis is the process of performing certain calculations and evaluations to extract relevant information from data (Ibrahim 99). This analysis process is presented in chapter IV as a result of the research. Other supporting data can be seen in full in the appendix table.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND ANALYSIS

A. Types of symbols found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway

The use of symbolism allows a writer the freedom to add different points of interpretation to a literary work. Symbolism, therefore, gives universality to the themes of literary work. Symbolism in the literature suggests an interest in readers as they find an opportunity to get an insight of the writer's mind on how he views the world and how he thinks of familiar objects and actions, also reader can have broader implications. In *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway, there are many symbolism found. However the researcher focuses on three types of symbolism, symbolism of color, symbolism of elements and symbolism of animal. These are the three types of symbolism found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway:

A.1 Symbols of Colors

The following example are belong to the symbols of color:

Black is a color often used in the literature to show evil and depressed and horrifying. It is also the color used to symbolize death, power, mystery and horror in black Gothic literature. Edgar Allen Poe's work, titled Crow, uses a black bird to symbolize death. Black is also a very dominant color, symbolizing class, elegance,

and wealth (Alam 5). The following quote from the novel when the old man is fishing he saw a black bird. The black bird belong to the symbolism of color. This can be seen in the following monologue:

“Just then he saw a man-of-war bird with his **long black wings** circling in the sky ahead of him. He made a quick drop, slanting down on his back-swept wings, and then circled again” (Hemingaway 23).

Red is often used in gothic literature to connote aggression and strength. For its dangerous meaning, red has been used in novels by Jane Eyre and others for dramatic effect. When Jane is trapped in the red room, she faints because she fears the ghosts. It also enhances the sense of strong passion, love energy, blood, and war (Alam 5). In the novel, the old man was battling with the fish. The color “red of the blood” is mentioned to show the fish being injured. It can be seen in the following quote:

“The shaft of the harpoon was projecting at an angle from the fish’s shoulder and the sea was discolouring with the **red of the blood** from his heart. First it was dark as a shoal in the blue water that was more than a mile deep. Then it spread like a cloud. The fish was silvery and still and floated with the waves” (Hemingway 70).

The green symbolizes nature, health and relaxation. It shows growth, nature, money, fertility and safety. In literature, it symbolizes guilt. In the King of Paris, green is used to represent immaturity and purity. Surrounded by nature, the child

lives on the island and is very pure (Alam 6). The following quote, when the old man and the boy have a conversation. They talk about the flashback when the boy nearly got killed by the fish. The fish is pictured as “too green” which belongs to the symbolism of color. It can be seen in the following paragraph:

“How old was I when you first took me in a boat?”

“Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in **too green** and he nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?”

(Hemingway 6).

In literature, white often includes fresh and pure lines. The colors generally exemplify a peaceful, pure winter scene. White, like the use of almost all other colors, symbolizes purity and purity (Alam 6). In the novel, the old man dream about his childhood. The old man dream about being in a beach, it explain by the phrase “white beaches”. This following quote belongs to the symbolism of color.

“He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and the long golden beaches and the **white beaches**, so white they hurt your eyes, and the high capes and the great brown mountains” (Hemingway 17).

In the literature, blue is used to elicit a positive reaction and represents tranquility and peace. A color that symbolizes loyalty, power, wisdom, and trust. The importance of blue color is known to have a calming effect on the mind. It is the color of the blue sky and sea, often used to characterize these images. However, as with other features of color applications, blue sometimes represents depression

and sadness (Alam 6). In the novel, the old man could see the fish in the “blue water”. This following quote belongs to the symbolism of color:

“But he was that big and at the end of this circle he came to the surface only thirty yards away and the man saw his tail out of water. It was higher than a big scythe blade and a very pale lavender above the **blue water**” (Hemingway 67).

Literary yellow represents youth, joy, joy, sunshine, and other happiness. It is a cheerful and lively color. It also shows loyalty. Holden, the catcher in the rye, expresses himself in yellow when it means he is a coward (Alam 6). When the old man came across the gulf at the end of the night. He could see some “yellow weed” and “yellow Gulf”. This following quote belong to the symbolism of color:

“There was **yellow weed** on the line but the old man knew that only made an added drag and he was pleased. It was the **yellow Gulf weed** that had made so much phosphorescence in the night” (Hemingway 39).

A.2 Symbols of Elements

Water is one of the most stereotyped tools in literature. It can symbolize religious water purification, like baptism, and sometimes a symbol of life and purification. In literature, it is known that characters with a 'water' personality are more 'riding the flow', but they sometimes have very confused reactions (Alam 27).

“He had a bottle of water in the bow of the skiff and that was all he needed for the day” (Hemingway 19).

“Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated” (Hemingway 4).

The Old Man and the Sea is the title. Sea also represent water.

Air is a symbol of change. When the air takes the form of wind and sweeps away, it dispels the old and provides the new (Alam 27). Characters that have been shown to have an "air" quality usually have a yellow or white theme. Yellow represents the sun. White, the color of the air itself clouds, an angelic or prophetic reference, and by the concept of innocence.

“The bird went higher in the air and circled again, his wings motionless. Then he dove suddenly and the old man saw flying fish spurt out of the water and sail desperately over the surface” (Hemingway 24).

Night Darkness Another common basic element of literature that is often associated with it. It can also be used to indicate "the end of a road". It can represent not only death and darkness, but also peace or serenity. Just as death is the end of life, so the night is the end of the day (Alam 27).

“The fish never changed his course nor his direction all that night as far as the man could tell from watching the stars. It was cold after

the sun went down and the old man's sweat dried cold on his back and his arms and his old legs" (Hemingway 34).

"It's steady," the old man told him. "It's too steady. You shouldn't be that tired after a windless night. What are birds coming to?" (Hemingway 40).

Days is the opposite of night in both nature and literature. With the day begins the sun rise, which marks a new day and light. It's a new beginning for the character, and it's also a chance to start over. In the dark the situation is likely to be dangerous, but the light situation is usually safe. Often used to define things in the shadow and hiding is difficult unless there is an object under the shade of a building or other form (Alam 29).

"Tomorrow is going to be a good day with this current," he said.

"Where are you going?" the boy asked

"Far out to come in when the wind shifts. I want to be out before it is light." (Hemingway 7).

A.3 Symbols of Animals

Fish simply show spiritual aspects and spiritual achievements. Fishing means the spiritual purpose of life and the pursuit of a human being with greater consciousness. It also shows the principles that give productivity and mother's life. Catch fish in literature means the progress of the sacred ego (Hussain 4).

“The breeze was fresh now and he sailed on well. He watched only the forward part of the fish and some of his hope returned” (Hemingway 78).

The eagle means confidently pursuing intellectual freedom, unconventional concepts and problems. The eagle can symbolize the center of the body for love. It also represents freedom with responsibility. The eagle also represents baptism. It is a symbol of the success of the light over the darker powers (Alam 5).

“The old man had seen many great fish. He had seen many that weighed more than a thousand pounds and he had caught two of that size in his life, but never alone. Now alone, and out of sight of land, he was fast to the biggest fish that he had ever seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle” (Hemingway 47).

Lion, it demonstrates ingenuity and dominance without struggling with the strength of a literary character and a military soldier huge energy. It can symbolize the victory of human intelligence in the nature of animals. It can also show the negative side and the selfish side, the growl lion can show anger and anger, and the golden color of the lion can show the elegant side of the individual. Being eaten by a lion means eating alive to your own bad qualities (Hussain 2).

“I wish he’d sleep and I could sleep and dream about the lions, he thought. Why are the lions the main thing that is left? Don’t think, old man, he said to himself, Rest gently now against the wood and

think of nothing. He is working. Work as little as you can”
(Hemingway 49).

Birds are often symbolized as something free. The birds that fly in the sky and there is nothing obstructing described as a lifestyle that is free of the normal regulation or prohibition. Freedom has its limits because too much freedom is self-defeating. Birds are often associated with a kind of news because at that time, birds were used as messengers because their feet were tied with letters and the bird would fly to the recipient (Ismail 120).

“Just then he saw a man-of-war bird with his long black wings circling in the sky ahead of him. He made a quick drop, slanting down on his back-swept wings, and then circled again” (Hemingway 23).

B. The Meaning of symbols found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway

In the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*, Hemingway uses many symbols with each different meaning alongside the story. Symbolism uses signs to mean ideas and traits by giving them a symbolic meaning that is different from their literal meaning (Fadaee 20). In general, in order to give things another meaning, they are more meaningful and profound to the objects that indicate other things. Symbolism is when the writer gives a deeper meaning to the text specified using the object, situation, person, color or element, as I am, than the factual one (Monnet 24). In

such situations, the future, the situation, the people, the colors and even the elements show different ideas than what is commonly shown.

B.1 Meaning of symbols of colors

In the fishing journey of the old man, he often saw black bird. This symbolize that his fishing journey is a mystery. Hemingway uses the appearance of black bird to symbolize his fear. He knows that he is called salao and he fears he might could not catch any fish again. It can be seen in the following monologue:

“He went back to rowing and to watching the long-winged black bird who was working, now, low over the water” (Hemingway 24).

Hemingway uses many black scene and also dark words to explain that the old man's life before he catch a big fish is portrayed as dark which symbolize he might fears failed as a fisherman. The dark words is being used in the beginning to the middle of the novel.

The boy went out. They had eaten with no light on the table and the old man took off his trousers and went to bed in the dark. He rolled his trousers up to make a pillow, putting the newspaper inside them. He rolled himself in the blanket and slept on the other old newspapers that covered the springs of the bed (Hemingway 17).

They walked down the road to the old man's shack and all along the road, in the dark, barefoot men were moving, carrying the masts of their boats (Hemingway 18).

"Good luck," the old man said. He fitted the rope lashings of the oars onto the thole pins and, leaning forward against the thrust of the blades in the water, he began to row out of the harbour in the dark (Hemingway 20).

This far out, he must be huge in this month, he thought. Eat them, fish. Eat them. Please eat them. How fresh they are and you down there six hundred feet in that cold water in the dark. Make another turn in the dark and come back and eat them (Hemingway 30).

In the novel Hemingway mention the color red of the blood when the old man is fighting with the fish. The old man has been struggle much to catch the fish. He explains this situation is dangerous for the old man. It can be seen in the following monologue:

"The old man felt faint and sick and he could not see well. But he cleared the harpoon line and let it run slowly through his raw hands and, when he could see, he saw the fish was on his back with his silver belly up. The shaft of the harpoon was projecting at an angle from the fish's shoulder and the sea was discolouring with the red of the blood from his heart. First it was dark as a shoal in the blue water

that was more than a mile deep. Then it spread like a cloud. The fish was silvery and still and floated with the waves” (Hemingway 70).

Green color is being mentioned in the novel when the old man flashbalck about the boy. The dialogue between the old man and the boy recalling the boy’s first time joining the old man’s boat. They were talking about the fish who almost tear the boat apart and kill the boy. Hemingway insert green here to symbolize the boy’s new experience of fishing. However also symbolize as the old man who safe the boy’s life too.

“How old was I when you first took me in a boat?”

“Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in too green and he nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?”
(Hemingway 6).

This following scenes is where the old man starts his fishing journey. Hemingway pictures the situation as the old man’s optimistic spirit to begin fishing again.

The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only a long green line with the gray blue hills behind it (Hemingway 25).

The color white also appear when the old man is sleeping. In the old man’s dream Hemingway uses the color white here to symbolize the old man’s peaceful childhood, it can be seen in the following monologue:

“He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and the long golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes, and the high capes and the great brown mountains” (Hemingway 17).

When the old man start to sail his boat, he looked at the white sky. Hemingway gives the color white to symbolize that this is a good sign from the sky for the old man to start fishing.

“He looked at the sky and saw the white cumulus built like friendly piles of ice cream and high above were the thin feathers of the cirrus against the high September sky” (Hemingway 45).

The main setting of the novel is the sea. Hemingway uses blue water to represent the old man’s strength as a fisherman. However, as a human being, he is also filled with sadness and depression. The blue sea itself symbolize both strength and sadness of the old man.

“But he was that big and at the end of this circle he came to the surface only thirty yards away and the man saw his tail out of water. It was higher than a big scythe blade and a very pale lavender above the blue water” (Hemingway 67).

Along the fishing journey, the old man saw a yellow Gulf. In the story, the old man came across the gulf that the color full of yellowness. Hemingway uses the color yellow to symbolize that the old man have a good feeling that he might catch

fish again this time. It is the representation of the optimistic thoughts from the old man. It can be seen in the following monologue:

“There was yellow weed on the line but the old man knew that only made an added drag and he was pleased. It was the yellow Gulf weed that had made so much phosphorescence in the night” (Hemingway 39).

Another example from the symbol of the yellowish color is on the following quote from the novel:

After that he began to dream of the long **yellow** beach and he saw the first of the lions come down onto it in the early dark and then the other lions came and he rested his chin on the wood of the bows where the ship lay anchored with the evening off-shore breeze and he waited to see if there would be more lions and he was **happy** (Hemingway 60).

In the story, the yellow beach is being mentioned when the old man was dreaming. In one line, Hemingway explains that the old man was happy in his dream. It symbolize that the yellow color that has been brought here could be a symbol of the old man's little happiness.

B.2 Meaning of symbols of Elements

Hemingway uses water here something to drink and also symbolize faith. The beginning of the fishing day full of faith and is as the only thing the old man needed for the day, it can be seen in the following monologue:

“He had a bottle of water in the bow of the skiff and that was all he needed for the day” (Hemingway 19).

The title of the novel is *The Old Man and the Sea* and the main setting is the sea which consist of water. It represents the old man's life that he is a person who likes to go with the flow. It also can be seen that he keeps on fishing and never stop to try even after 84 days without catching any fish. I can be seen in the following quote:

“Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated”
(Hemingway 4).

The element air is also often being mentioned in the story especially when the old man fishing. Hemingway uses the bird circling in the air and the flying fish to symbolize the new hope and to forget the old man being a salao. It could be seen in the following quote:

“The bird went higher in the air and circled again, his wings motionless. Then he dove suddenly and the old man saw flying fish spurt out of the water and sail desperately over the surface”
(Hemingway 24).

The night here symbolize the hard time for the old man and the battle between the old man and the fish. Hemingway uses the night to represent the old man's tiredness. Whenever the night comes, it supposed to be the sleeping or the resting time for the old man, yet day and night, he always keeping an eye for the fish. It can be seen in the following quotes:

"The fish never changed his course nor his direction all that night as far as the man could tell from watching the stars. It was cold after the sun went down and the old man's sweat dried cold on his back and his arms and his old legs" (Hemingway 34).

"It's steady," the old man told him. "It's too steady. You shouldn't be that tired after a windless night. What are birds coming to?" (Hemingway 40).

However, in the daylight, which is the opposite of the night, Hemingway pictures the old man's nature and spirit with full of hope. The old man says that he believes tomorrow is going to be a good day to fish with good weather. It can be seen in the following dialogue:

"Tomorrow is going to be a good day with this current," he said.

"Where are you going?" the boy asked.

"Far out to come in when the wind shifts. I want to be out before it is light." (Hemingway 7).

B.3 Meaning of symbols of Animals

The most well-known creature that lives in the sea is a fish. The fish here represent the old man's achievement and success. At the end of the story, the old man finally catch the fish, it symbolize the hard work has been paid off. It can be seen in the following monologue, "The breeze was fresh now and he sailed on well. He watched only the forward part of the fish and some of his hope returned" (Hemingway 78).

The eagle symbolize the old man's self-confidence. He saw a big fish that he has never seen before passing through his boat. But even though he is old and his body probably is weakened by his age, he stills filled with confidence that he could get fish. It can be seen in the following monologue:

"The old man had seen many great fish. He had seen many that weighed more than a thousand pounds and he had caught two of that size in his life, but never alone. Now alone, and out of sight of land, he was fast to the biggest fish that he had ever seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle" (Hemingway 47).

The Lion, it demonstrates ingenuity and dominance without struggling with the strength of a literary character and a military soldier huge energy. It can symbolize the victory of human intelligence in the nature of animals. It can also show the negative side and the selfish side, the growl lion can show anger and anger,

and the golden color of the lion can show the elegant side of the individual. Being eaten by a lion means eating alive to your own bad qualities (Hussain 2).

The old man dreaming about a lion in his sleep symbolize that he is a strong and full of energy inside. The age is just a number, but his passion keeps getting stronger. He would never lose hope until the end. It can be seen in the following quote, “I wish he’d sleep and I could sleep and dream about the lions, he thought. Why are the lions the main thing that is left? Don’t think, old man, he said to himself, Rest gently now against the wood and think of nothing. He is working. Work as little as you can” (Hemingway 49).

Birds are often symbolized as something free. The birds that fly in the sky and there is nothing obstructing described as a lifestyle that is free of the normal regulation or prohibition. Freedom has its limits because too much freedom is self-defeating. Birds are often associated with a kind of news because at that time, birds were used as messengers because their feet were tied with letters and the bird would fly to the recipient (Ismail 120). In the fishing journey, the old man often followed by a birds that circling in the sky.

“Just then he saw a man-of-war bird with his long black wings circling in the sky ahead of him. He made a quick drop, slanting down on his back-swept wings, and then circled again” (Hemingway 23).

Hemingway uses the bird to symbolize two things, the first is to symbolize the free soul of the old man and the second symbolize as the company or a friend for the old man in his fishing journey.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. CONCLUSION

After the analysis of the finding and discussion has been completed, the researcher accomplishes that the novel entitled *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway has many types of symbolism. The analysis is aiming at two purposes; the first is to identify the symbolism that occurs in the novel, and then the next is to explain the meaning of symbolism that occurs in the novel. There are three types of symbolism: color, element, and animal, which has been found in the novel entitled *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway.

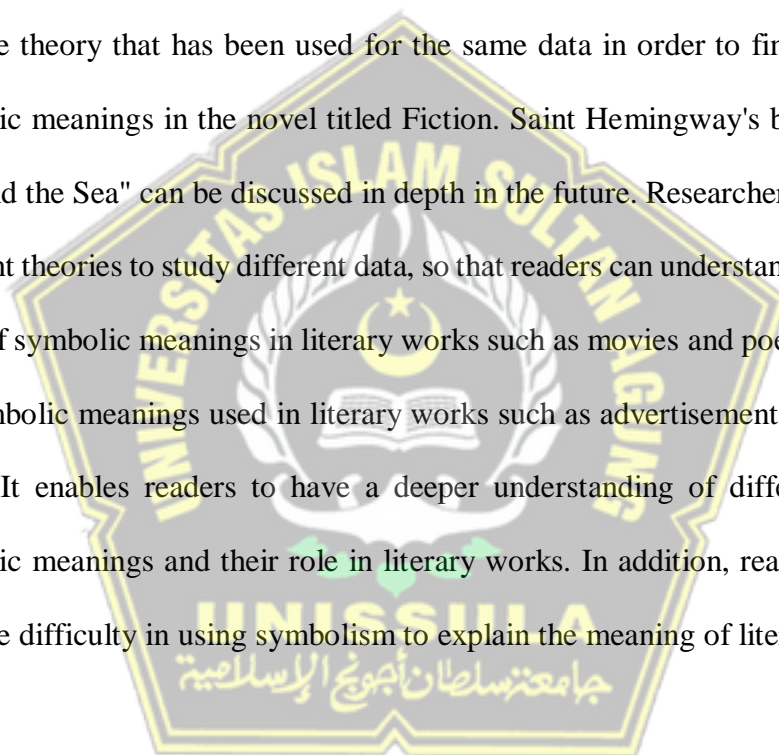
From the analysis, it can be concluded that symbolism has important parts in this novel. That is why there is so many types of symbols found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway to give aesthetic effect and deeper meaning in the novel. It makes the novel more exciting to read, and also helps the readers to capture and enjoy more about the symbols and meaning in the story. Symbolism also used to imagine the character and different situation based on the illustration that the Hemingway has already given throughout the story.

B. SUGGESTION

According to previous research, Hemingway used three different symbolic techniques in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. In this study, researchers are

limited by the theories they use to analyze novels, so only three types of symbolism can be discussed in this study. At the same time, other types of symbolic meanings found in novels, such as rhetoric and idioms, were not found in the theories used by researchers.

Based on the researcher's explanation above, the researcher may recommend further investigations so that the researcher can use a different theory than the theory that has been used for the same data in order to find all kinds of symbolic meanings in the novel titled Fiction. Saint Hemingway's book "The Old Man and the Sea" can be discussed in depth in the future. Researchers can also use different theories to study different data, so that readers can understand the different types of symbolic meanings in literary works such as movies and poems, as well as the symbolic meanings used in literary works such as advertisements, dramas, and songs. It enables readers to have a deeper understanding of different types of symbolic meanings and their role in literary works. In addition, readers will have no more difficulty in using symbolism to explain the meaning of literary works.



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APPENDIX A

Type of Symbolism found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway

1. Symbolism of Colors

No.	Quotes	Forms	Pages	References	Comments
1.	<p>Just then he saw a man-of-war bird with his long black wings circling in the sky ahead of him.</p> <p>He made a quick drop, slanting down on his back-swept wings, and then circled again.</p>	Monologue	23	<p>Symbolism of colors</p> <p>Black is a color that is often used in literature to represent something evil, depressing and scary. Black is also a color used in gothic literature to symbolize death, power, mystery and fear. Edgar Allen Poe's piece entitled <i>The Raven</i> makes use of a black bird to symbolize death.</p> <p>Black is also a very dominant color that symbolizes class, elegance and wealth (Alam 5).</p>	

2.	He went back to rowing and to watching the long-winged black bird who was working, now, low over the water.	Monologue	24		
3.	The boy went out. They had eaten with no light on the table and the old man took off his trousers and went to bed in the dark . He rolled his trousers up to make a pillow, putting the newspaper inside them. He rolled himself in the blanket and slept on the other old newspapers that covered the springs of the bed.	Monologue	17		Hemingway uses many dark words to explain that the old man's life before he catch a big fish is portrayed as dark which symbolize he might fears failed as a fisherman. The dark words is being used in the beginning to the middle of the novel.
4.	They walked down the road to the old man's shack and all along the	Dialogue	18		

	road, in the dark , barefoot men were moving, carrying the masts of their boats.				
5.	“Good luck,” the old man said. He fitted the rope lashings of the oars onto the thole pins and, leaning forward against the thrust of the blades in the water, he began to row out of the harbour in the dark .	Monologue	20		
6.	This far out, he must be huge in this month, he thought. Eat them, fish. Eat them. Please eat them. How fresh they are and you down there six hundred feet in that cold water in the dark . Make another	Monologue	30		

	turn in the dark and come back and eat them.				
7.	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.	Monologue	47		
8.	The old man felt faint and sick and he could not see well. But he cleared the harpoon line and let it run slowly through his raw hands and, when he could see, he saw the fish was on his back with his silver belly up. The shaft of the harpoon	Monologue	70	Red is often used in gothic literature to imply aggression and intensity. Because of its dangerous meaning, red has been used in novels such as Jane Eyre for dramatic effect. Jane faints out of fear of a ghost when she is locked in the red room. It is also a warm	Hemingway mention the color red of the blood when the old man is fighting with the fish. He explains this situation is dangerous for the old man.

	<p>was projecting at an angle from the fish's shoulder and the sea was discolouring with the red of the blood from his heart. First it was dark as a shoal in the blue water that was more than a mile deep. Then it spread like a cloud. The fish was silvery and still and floated with the waves.</p>			<p>color that increases a strong sense of passion, love energy, blood and war (Alam 5).</p>	
9.	<p>“How old was I when you first took me in a boat?”</p> <p>“Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in too green and he nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?”</p>	Dialogue	6	<p>Green symbolizes nature, health and relaxation. It represents growth, nature, money, fertility and safety. In literature, it can also symbolize guiltiness. In The Lord of the Flies, green is used to represent immaturity and innocence. The</p>	<p>The dialogue between the old man and the boy recalling the boy's first time joining the old man's boat. They were talking about the fish who almost tear the boat apart and kill the boy. Hemingway insert green here</p>

				children surrounded by nature, they live on the island and are very innocent (Alam 6).	to symbolize the boy's new experience of fishing. However also symbolize as the old man who save the boy's life too.
10.	The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only a long green line with the gray blue hills behind it.	Monologue	25		This scenes is where the old man starts his fishing journey. Hemingway pictures the situation as the old man's optimistic spirit to begin fishing again.
11.	He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was a boy and the long golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes , and the high	Monologue	17	In literature, the color white is often related with being good, fresh and pure. The color usually exemplifies a peaceful and pure winter scene. White symbolizes	In the old man's dream Hemingway uses the color white here to symbolize the old man's peaceful childhood.

	caples and the great brown mountains.			innocence and purity, as in almost all other uses of colors (Alam 6).	
12.	He looked at the sky and saw the white cumulus built like friendly piles of ice cream and high above were the thin feathers of the cirrus against the high September sky.	Monologue	45		When the old man start to sail his boat, he looked at the white sky. Hemingway gives the color white to symbolize that this is a good sign from the sky for the old man to start fishing.
13.	But he was that big and at the end of this circle he came to the surface only thirty yards away and the man saw his tail out of water. It was higher than a big scythe blade and a very pale lavender above the blue water.	Monologue	67	In literature, blue is used to attraction a positive response and represents serenity and peace. It is a color that symbolizes loyalty, strength, wisdom and trust. Blue color importance is also known to have a calming effect on the	The main setting of the novel is the sea. Hemingway uses blue water to represent the old man's strength as a fisherman. However, as a human being, he is also filled with sadness and depression. The blue sea

				<p>psyche. Blue is the color of the sky and the sea and is often used to characterize these images.</p> <p>However, like in other features of color application, occasionally blue also may stand for depression and sadness (Alam 6).</p>	<p>itself symbolize both strength and sadness of the old man.</p>
	<p>There was yellow weed on the line but the old man knew that only made an added drag and he was pleased. It was the yellow Gulf weed that had made so much phosphorescence in the night.</p>	Monologue	39	<p>Yellow in literature represents youth, fun, joy, sunshine and other happy feelings. It is a cheerful and energetic color. It also represents loyalty. In <i>Catcher in the Rye</i>, Holden describes himself as yellow when he means that he is a coward (Alam 6).</p>	<p>Along the fishing journey, the old man saw a yellow Gulf. Hemingway uses the color yellow to symbolize that the old man have a good feeling that he might catch fish again this time.</p>

14.	After that he began to dream of the long yellow beach and he saw the first of the lions come down onto it in the early dark and then the other lions came and he rested his chin on the wood of the bows where the ship lay anchored with the evening off-shore breeze and he waited to see if there would be more lions and he was happy.	Monologue	60		
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2. Symbolism of Elements

No.	Quotes	Forms	Pages	References	Comments
1.	He had a bottle of water in the bow of the skiff and that was all he needed for the day.	Monologue	19	Water is one of the most stereotyped tools in Literature. It can be religious, like baptism, it	Hemingway uses water here something to drink and also symbolize faith.

				<p>can symbolize purification, or sometimes, it is the symbol of life and cleaning. In literature characters that have a ‘watery’ quality to them are known to be more ‘go with the flow’ personality, but can also show very chaotic reactions as well (Alam 27).</p>	<p>The beginning of the fishing day full of faith and is as the only thing the old man needed for the day.</p>
2.	<p>Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated.</p> <p>“The Old Man and the Sea”</p>	Monologue	4		<p>The main setting is the sea which consist of water. It represents the old man’s life that he is a person who likes to go with the flow. It also can be seen that he keeps on</p>

					fishing even after 84 days without catching any fish.
3.	The bird went higher in the air and circled again, his wings motionless. Then he dove suddenly and the old man saw flying fish spurt out of the water and sail desperately over the surface.	Monologue	24	Air is the symbol of change. As air sweeps in taking the form of wind it cleans away the old and brings in the new (Alam 27). Characters that are shown to have an ‘air’ quality to typically have a yellow-colored or white-colored theme to them. Yellow represent the sun. White, due to the air itself, the color of the clouds, and Angelic or prophetic references, as well as the concept of purity.	Hemingway uses the bird circling in the air and the flying fish to symbolize the new hope and to forget the old man being a salao.
4.	The fish never changed his course nor his direction all that night as	Monologue	34	Night, another common and basic element in Literature that has	The night symbolize the hard time for the old man

	far as the man could tell from watching the stars. It was cold after the sun went down and the old man's sweat dried cold on his back and his arms and his old legs.			often a connection to darkness. It can be also used to signify an 'end of the road.' It can represent peace or serenity as well as death and darkness. Night is the end of the day the same way death is the end of life (Alam 27).	and the battle between the old man and the fish. Hemingway uses the night to represent the old man's tiredness.
5.	"It's steady," the old man told him. "It's too steady. You shouldn't be that tired after a windless night. What are birds coming to?"	Monologue	40		
6.	"Tomorrow is going to be a good day with this current," he said. "Where are you going?" the boy asked.	Dialogue	7	Day, is the opposite of night in both nature and literature. With day originates the rising of the sun, representing new day and	In the day, Hemingway pictures the old man's nature and spirit with full of hope. The old man

	<p>“Far out to come in when the wind shifts. I want to be out before it is light.”</p>			<p>light. It can be the new beginning for characters as well as an opportunity for starting over. Things in the dark can be in danger, though, things in the light are usually safe. Day is often used to define things out in the open; it is difficult to hide in the shadows unless a thing is in a building or below some other form of shade (Alam 29).</p>	<p>says that he believes tomorrow is going to be a good day to fish with good weather.</p>
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3. Symbolism of Animals

No.	Quotes	Forms	Pages	References	Comments
1.	The breeze was fresh now and he sailed on well. He watched only the	Monologue	78	The fish, it simply represents spiritual aspects and spiritual	The most well-known creature that lives in the

	forward part of the fish and some of his hope returned.			achievements. Fishing stands for the spiritual purposes of life and man's search for the greater consciousness. It also represents productiveness and the life giving principles of the maternal. In literature, to catch a fish suggests progress of the divine self (Hussain 4).	sea is a fish. The fish here represent the old man's achievement and success. At the end of the story, the old man finally catch the fish, it symbolize the hard work has been paid off.
2.	The old man had seen many great fish. He had seen many that weighed more than a thousand pounds and he had caught two of that size in his life, but never alone. Now alone, and out of sight of land, he was fast to the biggest fish	Monologue	47	Eagle, means self-confidence, intellectual freedom, pursuing unconventional concepts or issues. The eagle can symbolize the center of the body which is associated to love. It also stands for freedom with responsibility.	The eagle symbolize the old man's self-confidence. He saw a big fish that he has never seen before passing through his boat. But even though he is old and

	that he had ever seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle .			The eagle also represents baptism. It is the symbol of success of light over the darker forces (Alam 5).	his body probably is weakened by his age, he stills filled with confidence that he could get fish.
3.	I wish he'd sleep and I could sleep and dream about the lions , he thought. Why are the lions the main thing that is left? Don't think, old man, he said to himself, Rest gently now against the wood and think of nothing. He is working. Work as little as you can.	Monologue	49	The lion, it indicates a strength of character in literature, military soldier, huge energy, effortlessly masterful and also dominion. It can stand for the victory of human intelligence over its animal nature. It can also represent negative side and signify an egotist, a roaring lion can denote anger and temper, while, the golden color of the lion can	The old man dreaming about a lion in his sleep symbolize that he is a strong and full of energy inside. The age is just a number, but his passion keeps getting stronger. He would never lose hope until the end.

				<p>represent the decent side of the individual. Being eaten by a lion represents being eaten alive by a person's own bad temper (Hussain 2).</p>	
4.	<p>Just then he saw a man-of-war bird with his long black wings circling in the sky ahead of him. He made a quick drop, slanting down on his back-swept wings, and then circled again.</p>	Monologue	23	<p>Birds are often symbolized as something free. The birds that fly in the sky and there is nothing obstructing described as a lifestyle that is free of the normal regulation or prohibition.</p> <p>Freedom has its limits because too much freedom is self-defeating.</p> <p>Birds are often associated with a kind of news because at that time, birds were used as messengers</p>	<p>In the fishing journey, the old man often followed by a birds that circling in the sky. Hemingway uses the bird to symbolize two things, the first is to symbolize the free soul of the old man and the second symbolize as the company or a friend for</p>

				because their feet were tied with letters and the bird would fly to the recipient (Ismail 120).	the old man in his fishing journey.
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APPENDIX B

Meaning of Symbolism found in *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway

1. Meaning of symbolism of color

No.	Quotes	Forms	Pages	References	Comments
1.	<p>Just then he saw a man-of-war</p> <p>bird with his long black wings circling in the sky ahead of him.</p> <p>He made a quick drop, slanting down on his back-swept wings, and then circled again.</p>	Monologue	23	<p>Symbolism of colors</p> <p>Black is a color that is often used in literature to represent something evil, depressing and scary. Black is also a color used in gothic literature to symbolize death, power, mystery and fear. Edgar Allen Poe's piece</p>	<p>In the fishing journey of the old man, he often saw black bird. This symbolize that his fishing journey is a mystery.</p> <p>Hemingway uses the appearance of black bird to symbolize his fear. He knows</p>

				<p>entitled The Raven makes use of a black bird to symbolize death.</p> <p>Black is also a very dominant color that symbolizes class, elegance and wealth (Alam 5).</p>	<p>that he is called salao and he fears he might could not catch any fish again.</p>
2.	<p>He went back to rowing and to watching the long-winged black bird who was working, now, low over the water.</p>	Monologue	24		
3.	<p>The boy went out. They had eaten with no light on the table and the old man took off his trousers and went to bed in the dark. He rolled his trousers up to make a pillow, putting the newspaper inside them. He rolled himself in the blanket</p>	Monologue	17		<p>Hemingway uses many dark words to explain that the old man's life before he catch a big fish is portrayed as dark which symbolize he might fears failed as a fisherman.</p> <p>The dark words is being used</p>

	and slept on the other old newspapers that covered the springs of the bed.				in the beginning to the middle of the novel.
4.	They walked down the road to the old man's shack and all along the road, in the dark , barefoot men were moving, carrying the masts of their boats.	Dialogue	18		
5.	"Good luck," the old man said. He fitted the rope lashings of the oars onto the thole pins and, leaning forward against the thrust of the blades in the water, he began to row out of the harbour in the dark .	Monologue	20		
6.	This far out, he must be huge in this month, he thought. Eat them,	Monologue	30		

	<p>fish. Eat them. Please eat them.</p> <p>How fresh they are and you down there six hundred feet in that cold water in the dark. Make another turn in the dark and come back and eat them.</p>				
7.	<p>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.</p>	Monologue	47		
8.	<p>The old man felt faint and sick and he could not see well. But he cleared the harpoon line and let it run slowly through his raw hands</p>	Monologue	70	<p>Red is often used in gothic literature to imply aggression and intensity. Because of its dangerous meaning, red has been used in</p>	<p>Hemingway mention the color red of the blood when the old man is fighting with the fish.</p>

	<p>and, when he could see, he saw the fish was on his back with his silver belly up. The shaft of the harpoon was projecting at an angle from the fish's shoulder and the sea was discolouring with the red of the blood from his heart. First it was dark as a shoal in the blue water that was more than a mile deep. Then it spread like a cloud. The fish was silvery and still and floated with the waves.</p>			<p>novels such as Jane Eyre for dramatic effect. Jane faints out of fear of a ghost when she is locked in the red room. It is also a warm color that increases a strong sense of passion, love energy, blood and war (Alam 5).</p>	<p>He explains this situation is dangerous for the old man.</p>
9.	<p>“How old was I when you first took me in a boat?”</p> <p>“Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in too</p>	Dialogue	6	<p>Green symbolizes nature, health and relaxation. It represents growth, nature, money, fertility and safety. In literature, it can also symbolize</p>	<p>The dialogue between the old man and the boy recalling the boy's first time joining the old man's boat. They were talking</p>

	green and he nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?"			guiltiness. In <i>The Lord of the Flies</i> , green is used to represent immaturity and innocence. The children surrounded by nature, they live on the island and are very innocent (Alam 6).	about the fish who almost tear the boat apart and kill the boy. Hemingway insert green here to symbolize the boy's new experience of fishing. However also symbolize as the old man who save the boy's life too.
10.	The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only a long green line with the gray blue hills behind it.	Monologue	25		This scenes is where the old man starts his fishing journey. Hemingway pictures the situation as the old man's optimistic spirit to begin fishing again.
11.	He was asleep in a short time and he dreamed of Africa when he was	Monologue	17	In literature, the color white is often related with being good, fresh	In the old man's dream Hemingway uses the color

	a boy and the long golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes , and the high capes and the great brown mountains.			and pure. The color usually exemplifies a peaceful and pure winter scene. White symbolizes innocence and purity, as in almost all other uses of colors (Alam 6).	white here to symbolize the old man's peaceful childhood.
12.	He looked at the sky and saw the white cumulus built like friendly piles of ice cream and high above were the thin feathers of the cirrus against the high September sky.	Monologue	45		When the old man start to sail his boat, he looked at the white sky. Hemingway gives the color white to symbolize that this is a good sign from the sky for the old man to start fishing.
13.	But he was that big and at the end of this circle he came to the surface only thirty yards away and the man saw his tail out of water. It was	Monologue	67	In literature, blue is used to attraction a positive response and represents serenity and peace. It is a color that symbolizes loyalty,	The main setting of the novel is the sea. Hemingway uses blue water to represent the old man's strength as a fisherman.

	higher than a big scythe blade and a very pale lavender above the blue water.			<p>strength, wisdom and trust. Blue color importance is also known to have a calming effect on the psyche. Blue is the color of the sky and the sea and is often used to characterize these images.</p> <p>However, like in other features of color application, occasionally blue also may stand for depression and sadness (Alam 6).</p>	However, as a human being, he is also filled with sadness and depression. The blue sea itself symbolize both strength and sadness of the old man.
	There was yellow weed on the line but the old man knew that only made an added drag and he was pleased. It was the yellow Gulf weed that had made so much phosphorescence in the night.	Monologue	39	<p>Yellow in literature represents youth, fun, joy, sunshine and other happy feelings. It is a cheerful and energetic color. It also represents loyalty. In <i>Catcher in the Rye</i>, Holden describes himself as yellow</p>	Along the fishing journey, the old man saw a yellow Gulf. Hemingway uses the color yellow to symbolize that the old man have a good feeling

				when he means that he is a coward (Alam 6).	that he might catch fish again this time.
14.	After that he began to dream of the long yellow beach and he saw the first of the lions come down onto it in the early dark and then the other lions came and he rested his chin on the wood of the bows where the ship lay anchored with the evening off-shore breeze and he waited to see if there would be more lions and he was happy.	Monologue	60		

2. Meaning of symbolism of element

No.	Quotes	Forms	Pages	References	Comments
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1.	He had a bottle of water in the bow of the skiff and that was all he needed for the day.	Monologue	19	Water is one of the most stereotyped tools in Literature. It can be religious, like baptism, it can symbolize purification, or sometimes, it is the symbol of life and cleaning. In literature characters that have a 'watery' quality to them are known to be more 'go with the flow' personality, but can also show very chaotic reactions as well (Alam 27).	Hemingway uses water here something to drink and also symbolize faith. The beginning of the fishing day full of faith and is as the only thing the old man needed for the day.
2.	Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated.	Monologue	4		The main setting is the sea which consist of water. It represents the old man's life that he is a

	“The Old Man and the Sea ”				person who likes to go with the flow. It also can be seen that he keeps on fishing even after 84 days without catching any fish.
3.	The bird went higher in the air and circled again, his wings motionless. Then he dove suddenly and the old man saw flying fish spurt out of the water and sail desperately over the surface.	Monologue	24	<p>Air is the symbol of change. As air sweeps in taking the form of wind it cleans away the old and brings in the new (Alam 27).</p> <p>Characters that are shown to have an ‘air’ quality to typically have a yellow-colored or white-colored theme to them. Yellow represent the sun. White, due to the air itself, the color of the clouds, and</p>	Hemingway uses the bird circling in the air and the flying fish to symbolize the new hope and to forget the old man being a salao.

				Angelic or prophetic references, as well as the concept of purity.	
4.	The fish never changed his course nor his direction all that night as far as the man could tell from watching the stars. It was cold after the sun went down and the old man's sweat dried cold on his back and his arms and his old legs.	Monologue	34	Night, another common and basic element in Literature that has often a connection to darkness. It can be also used to signify an 'end of the road.' It can represent peace or serenity as well as death and darkness. Night is the end of the day the same way death is the end of life (Alam 27).	The night symbolize the hard time for the old man and the battle between the old man and the fish. Hemingway uses the night to represent the old man's tiredness.
5.	"It's steady," the old man told him. "It's too steady. You shouldn't be that tired after a windless night. What are birds coming to?"	Monologue	40		

6.	<p>“Tomorrow is going to be a good day with this current,” he said.</p> <p>“Where are you going?” the boy asked.</p> <p>“Far out to come in when the wind shifts. I want to be out before it is light.”</p>	Dialogue	7	<p>Day, is the opposite of night in both nature and literature. With day originates the rising of the sun, representing new day and light. It can be the new beginning for characters as well as an opportunity for starting over. Things in the dark can be in danger, though, things in the light are usually safe. Day is often used to define things out in the open; it is difficult to hide in the shadows unless a thing is in a building or below some other form of shade (Alam 29).</p>	<p>In the day, Hemingway pictures the old man’s nature and spirit with full of hope. The old man says that he believes tomorrow is going to be a good day to fish with good weather.</p>
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3. Meaning symbolism of animal

No.	Quotes	Forms	Pages	References	Comments
1.	The breeze was fresh now and he sailed on well. He watched only the forward part of the fish and some of his hope returned.	Monologue	78	The fish, it simply represents spiritual aspects and spiritual achievements. Fishing stands for the spiritual purposes of life and man's search for the greater consciousness. It also represents productiveness and the life giving principles of the maternal. In literature, to catch a fish suggests progress of the divine self (Hussain 4).	The most well-known creature that lives in the sea is a fish. The fish here represent the old man's achievement and success. At the end of the story, the old man finally catch the fish, it symbolize the hard work has been paid off.
2.	The old man had seen many great fish. He had seen many that weighed more than a thousand pounds and he had caught two of	Monologue	47	Eagle, means self-confidence, intellectual freedom, pursuing unconventional concepts or issues. The eagle can symbolize	The eagle symbolize the old man's self-confidence. He saw a big fish that he has never

	<p>that size in his life, but never alone.</p> <p>Now alone, and out of sight of land, he was fast to the biggest fish that he had ever seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle.</p>			<p>the center of the body which is associated to love. It also stands for freedom with responsibility.</p> <p>The eagle also represents baptism. It is the symbol of success of light over the darker forces (Alam 5).</p>	<p>seen before passing through his boat. But even though he is old and his body probably is weakened by his age, he stills filled with confidence that he could get fish.</p>
3.	<p>I wish he'd sleep and I could sleep and dream about the lions, he thought. Why are the lions the main thing that is left? Don't think, old man, he said to himself, Rest gently now against the wood and think of nothing. He is working.</p> <p>Work as little as you can.</p>	Monologue	49	<p>The lion, it indicates a strength of character in literature, military soldier, huge energy, effortlessly masterful and also dominion. It can stand for the victory of human intelligence over its animal nature. It can also represent negative side and signify an</p>	<p>The old man dreaming about a lion in his sleep symbolize that he is a strong and full of energy inside. The age is just a number, but his passion keeps getting stronger. He</p>

				<p>egotist, a roaring lion can denote anger and temper, while, the golden color of the lion can represent the decent side of the individual. Being eaten by a lion represents being eaten alive by a person's own bad temper (Hussain 2).</p>	<p>would never lose hope until the end.</p>
4.	<p>Just then he saw a man-of-war bird with his long black wings circling in the sky ahead of him. He made a quick drop, slanting down on his back-swept wings, and then circled again.</p>	Monologue	23	<p>Birds are often symbolized as something free. The birds that fly in the sky and there is nothing obstructing described as a lifestyle that is free of the normal regulation or prohibition.</p> <p>Freedom has its limits because too much freedom is self-defeating.</p>	<p>In the fishing journey, the old man often followed by a birds that circling in the sky. Hemingway uses the bird to symbolize two things, the first is to symbolize the free soul of the old man and the</p>

				<p>Birds are often associated with a kind of news because at that time, birds were used as messengers because their feet were tied with letters and the bird would fly to the recipient (Ismail 120).</p>	<p>second symbolize as the company or a friend for the old man in his fishing journey.</p>
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