CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2. 1 Theoritical Framework

In conducting this study, this study uses some theories. In order to know who Santiago is, this study tends to use Structuralism which talks about intrinsic view about character and characterization. It purposes to show the personality of him. This study also uses Sarte's existentialism theory. This theory use to analyze the way Santiago show his existance in the world. After that, in this study also give the concept of machoism as the result of Santiago's existance.

In order to make this chapter more organized, the writer divides this chapter into three parts. The first part is about structuralism, intrinsic view including character and characterizations. The second part is about the theories, which contain existentialism of Santiago, and the last is about Santiago's machoism. Those intrinsic view and theories are explained as follows:

2.1.1. Structuralism

The term of Structuralism started Ferdinand de Saussur's work, an early twentieth-century Swiss linguist who emphazise that language must be studied. He claims that language contains two main system. They are langue and parole (Rivkin and Ryan 78). Some Structuralists analyzed this material by examining underlying structures, such as characterization or plot, and attempted to show how these patterns were universal also to make general conclusions about both individual works and the

systems from which they emerged (Poetry Foundation, par. 1. 5). In this study, it uses the structuralism based on structural approach based on character and characterization.

2.1.1.1 Character

Since the main character is being analyzed, it is important to include theory of character and characterization because from it, the reader can understand the whole story of the novel. Character takes the great roles in the novel since it is the first element of intrinsic. Character is the first focus when the reader reads the novel.

Holman in *A book to Literature* explains that character is a complicated term. It is included the ideas of moral constitution of human personality, the presence of moral uprightness, and the simpler notion of the presence of creatures in art that seem to be human beings of one sort to another (63). It means character is a representation of human being in literary art which describes the life of human in the real life.

Foster in *Aspect of the Novel* derives character into two classifications. They are flat and round character. Flat character or simple character is presented without much an individualizing detail, and therefore it can be described only by a single phrase or a sentence (67-68). From that, the reader can understand the character of story easier because the author does not reveal another side from its life. It does not have trait and behavior that able to give surprise to the reader. In addition, the behavior and the moral of flat character are monotonous and reflect only one outstanding feature to reader and it does not undergo a substantial change in the story (69).

Meanwhile, the opposite of flat character, round character has any side of its life, personality and self-identity. Round character is realistic, behaving and speaking such a real human life. It also has various attitudes and actions. Sometimes it also has capability to give surprise the reader because it is a changing character.

> A complex character in temperament and motivation and it is represented with subtle particularly; such a character therefore it is difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life, and like real persons, is capable of surprising us (Foster 70).

In that statement, it is clear that round character here is described as the character which has more details. Round character can give extra surprising thing since they can change along of the story build.

By studying character in a novel, someone can know the knowledge and typical of human being since character is representation of human life. Character becomes a prominent thing in this study since it focuses on the main character named Santiago. By analyzing his character, the deeper knowledge of Santiago character is achieved. It determines the typical of character he is and also the knowledge of Santiago, including his status will be revealed.

2.1.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is the author's method of presenting the character with literary work, in which the readers can capture or understand the character personality (Kusumo 15). Author gives characterization in each character to give them imaginary person as portrayed in the real life. "The creation of these imaginary persons so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction is called

characterization (Holman 75)." It means characterization is used to describe the character. Characterization is the way that the author gives the personality and the life of character inside of the story.

Holman in *A Handbook to Literature* states that characterization can be seen in the explicit presentation by the author through direct expression. Second, it can be seen in the presentation of the character's action. The last, it can be seen inside of the character itself (75). For instance, the characterization can be seen through the physical appearance, the dialog that character said, the action that they did, and also from their thought and feelings.

Abrams in the *Glossary of Literary Terms* states there are two ways to explain the characterization. He mentions those ways are *showing* and *telling*. *Showing* is when the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives behind what they say and do (33). It means that the author not only needs the verbal dialog between characters physically, but also deals with the thought and feeling which is placed inside of the character. On the other side, *telling* process is a kind of process of the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (34). *Telling* process described as the ability of the author to create the character. The author directly state what kinds of person the character is like; Sneaky, honest, innocent, evil, and so on.

Characterization is important because it is a part of making story. In order to interest the reader in the character, they need to seem real. The author achieves it by depicting the as real human. A good characterization gives readers a strong sense of character's personality and complexities. It makes character alive and believable.

The characterization is used to analyze the habitual and behavior of Santiago which determines his personality.

2.2 Literary Theory

This study also uses theory based on Sartre's existentialism.

2.2.1 Existentialism

Existentialism is one of the literary theories that emphasize of being and inbeing in the world. Existentialism deals with the philosophy which emphasizes the uniqueness and isolation of the individual experience in a hostile or indifferent universe, regards human existence as unexplainable, and stresses freedom of choice and responsibility for the consequence of one's acts (Sartre 57). Sartre in Woodhouse's *A Preface to Philosophy* states:

> Existentialism is a general orientation in philosophy with no set common principle. Among the theme stressed are the following: the importance of personal existence rather than abstract theorizing; the encounter with freedom and necessity of choosing; the denial of any fixed human nature and of universal moral codes; the desirability of authentic lifestyle; the encounter with death and meaningless (Woodhouse 154).

From that quotation, it defines that existentialism sets as personal existence rather than abstract theory. It also deals with the freedom of choosing to encounter the

next stage of life. Every human will show their existence through the way they choose. Thus, the existentialism is cannot be separated from human existence.

Sartre's conception of choice can be understood by individual original choice. Sartre's view the whole life of an individual is an expression of original project. This statement seems like there is a limitation on every individual's freedom to choose. Because there is so many freedom choosing in each individual, but those choices are limited by other people's choice. In order to set the concept of freedom, Sartre argues that essence precedes existence. Freedom for Sartre is to be understood as characteristic of the nature of consciousness as spontaneity.

From the previous paragraph above, it is clear that existentialism is a study of human existence which related to the action that the human does. This theory is used by to analyze the aspect of existentialism in Santiago. The writer chooses the Sartre's concept because it suits with Santiago in the Hemingway's *The Old Man and The Sea*. In order to make a comprehend analysis; the writer decides to use the characteristics of human existence as the scope of analysis.

2.2.1.1. The Characteristics of Human Existence

Since there are a lot of concepts in Existentialism, this study uses scope in the theory. This study chooses the characteristic of human existence based on Sartre's concept which is taken from Muzairi's book *Existentialism Jean Paul Sartre.* In his book, Sartre formulates the characteristics of human existence. The characteristics are subjectivity, conscious being in the world, contingency, anti materialism, humanity, and faith. These characteristics are used by the writer to analyze Santiago, the main

character in *The Old Man and The Sea*. By applying this theory, hopefully it will reveal the Santiago's human existence in *The Old Man and The Sea*.

a. Subjectivity

Subjectivity is one of the characteristic of human existence. It defines as the individual personal impressions, feelings and opinions rather than external facts. The meaning of subjectivity drives to the understanding of human existence. The definition of subjectivity leads to an understanding that human existence is emphasized individually as a personal existence. Muzairi says that human existence is always particular and individual always my existence, your existence, his existence (46). It is the representation of personal existence and it becomes one of the characteristics of human existence. It exists for every person and always depends on the individual quality of a man.

To give a further understanding about subjectivity, we can see the concept of human existence "Existence precedes Essence". The understanding of subjectivity is similar to this concept. Sartre formulates this concept from *The Dialectics of Subjectivity* in David Sherman's book, quotes Sartre conception:

> "…There is at least one being in whom existence precedes essence, a being who exist before he can be defined by any concept…. What is meant here by saying that *existence precedes essence*? It means that, the first of all, man exist, turns up, appears on scene, and only afterwards define himself… . Man is nothing else but what he makes himself. Such is the first principle of existentialism. It is also what is called subjectivity… (113)"

From quotation above, Sartre emphasizes the subjectivity as first principle of existentialism (114). Subjectivity which represents a personal existence means it is

the first move of human existence. The way to show his existence is by having own subjectivity.

b. Conscious Being in the World.

Conscious being in the world is the state of being able to use senses and mental power to understand what is happening in the world. Realizing the subjectivity, it will take human being into the conscious being in the world. The conscious being in the world means realizing the uniqueness of every individual being. It is properly with Muzairi says that every individual is unique. Human being is not like an object or general. Because of their uniqueness, human being is an individual who exist in the level of conscious being in the world (46).

Because every individual is unique, man has possibility to exist when he is realizing conscious being in the world. Then, when a man realizing the subjectivity and knowing that every individual being is unique and exist, he must accept that his freedom is strives by another individual's freedom. So, it needs responsibility to respond this uniqueness in stepping for the human existence. This responsibility is a compulsory for the state of conscious being in the world as Sartre says: "I am thus responsible for myself and for all men." (Muzairi 211). Human being must have consciousness as the responsibility towards his / her existence. The conscious being in the world becomes a moving factor in proving human existence. Thus human has responsibility and responsibility motivates individual to prove the human existence. (Solomon 243).

In addition, self consciousness brings rejection from outer world. The rejection comes from dissimilarity of every individual conscious being in the world, as well as the fact of personal existence (subjectivity). This rejection brings the conscious being in the world into an alienated individual. The person who realizes his self-consciousness (of being exist) is dealt with a self alienation (242).

c. **Contingency**

Contingency becomes one of the characteristics of human existence. It is effective experience of human being in actual world. Human being gets his existence by experiencing from his life. When he proves his contingency, he will show his existence. It means contingency is a process to become real man in actual world. Muzairi states in his book *Existentialism Jean Paul Sartre: Sumur Tanpa Dasar Kehidupan Manusia* that the existence of human being is not an observation but contingency; which is the effective experience in the world. Thus, existentialism is definitely trying to reveal whole human as existence—existence precedes essence—because human existence is not stable finish but on the contrary, always exist (42).

In applying human existence, it is not only the matter of concept. It is not sum of letters in a paper or speeches on the table. The concept of human existence should be applied in reality and it is a must. Human existence is always requiring the actual experience of real life in the world (43-44).

Jean Paul Sartre concerns the contingency as something which is actuality and not like conceptual thing. Contingency of human existence is like an everlasting process of human existence. It can be seen beyond the causes and motives of human's act (Muzairi30). Furthermore, the importance of contingency as representation of action in actual world is highly appreciated by Sartre. He emphasizes it for multiple times that man is nothing else but that which he makes of himself. Man defines himself by his act. He is nothing else but the sum of his actions, nothing else but what his life is (Muzairi 182-183). So it is clear that human existence is really determined by human contingency. Contingency means the real actions of human beings in actual world.

d. Anti-Materialism

Anti-Materialism is the doctrine which refuses the judgment based on materialistic values only. This doctrine contradicts the essence of human being, it against materialism value. Materialism regards human being as the result of materialistic process, body, soul, passion and life of man represent the material. Anti materialism regards the existence of human being is quite considerable. It is something called existence beyond the material itself (Muzairi 185).

J.O. de la Mettrie in his book *L' Homne Machine* describes man as the machine, and human soul is equaled with the function of a machine. Anti materialism denies this perspective that human being can not be equaled with the object or thing. We cannot compare the existence of human being to the existence of an object

because man's existence precedes essence while an object does not. This becomes the source of anti materialism (51).

e. Humanity

Humanity is value that affirms the dignity and worth of all people, based on the ability to determine right and wrong by appeal to universal human qualities. Humanity deals with condition of human being in the life. It concerns the values of life which determines the existence of human being in the world. When the term of humanity is related with individual being, it will discover the fact of human existence, which can be understood by fully accepting the human condition.

> Only human beings are known to ask themselves questions relating to the purpose of life beyond the base need for survival, or the nature of existence beyond that which is empirically apparent: What is the meaning of existence? Why was I born? Why am I here? Where will I go when I die? The human struggle to find answers to these questions — and the very fact that we can conceive them and ask them — is what defines the human condition in this sense of the term.The concept of humanity always emphasizes the dignity of man as a man. It means that there is sense of recognition of equality of all people. This recognition proves the characteristic of human existence which admits the truth of every individual being as a personal existence. Humanity is a sense of recognition of all human beings, respectfully (Sartre 47).

In accordance with human recognition, humanity also delivers care for every individual. Since it recognizes all human being, it shows the care and love in life. This feeling can be seen from affection towards all human being and it is clear that humanity is needed to declare the human existence.

2.2.4.6. Faith

Faith is engaged with inner, attitude, conviction and trust relating man to a supreme god or ultimate salvation (Britannica Encyclopedia 660). Faith can be defines as belief or commitment towards the values of life. The conception of faith becomes a debating problem of existentialism. This debate brings the study of human existence into two sides, religious existentialists and non religious (atheist) existentialists. The concept of faith is defined by the question of God's existence and the answer of the question separates these sides, contradictory. Based on Sartre this faith is divided into two. They are:

a. Religious existentialists

The religious existentialists believe God as the source of all existence. Faith becomes the representation of God existence and it is manifested into religions. The study of former existentialism can't be separated from the Christianity which affected most of existentialists. Some of them are Gabriel Marcel (Roman Catholic), Nicolai Berdyaev (Orthodox) and Martin Buber (Jew). According to them, faith is the commitment towards God, as the source of values and it is represented in religion. The personalization of religion as a faith; that there is no rational argument dominance which able to replace the *commitment* or *"ultimate concern"* as the first rule in understanding the religion.

b. Non religious or atheist existentialists

The non religious existentialist rejects the perspective above, that their belief is the existence of human being only. Some of them are Jean Paul Sartre, Heidegger, Camus, and Maurice M. Ponty. According to them, man is dealing with himself in an

absolute freedom, planning his own future and creating his own values. Sartre, in his book *Being and Nothingness,* states that:

> I am condemned to be free, then I am free (Je suis condamne a etre libre)...It is only to choose, a free man or admit God as the source of values….man can't be a slave while simultaneously he is free, he is free forever or not at all (77)

This is the conception of faith. It reveals the different view of human being in dealing with existence. It is clear that human being lives by faith, although it differentiates them into different perspective

2.2 Review Related Literature

The writer finds some previous study which has similar object. The first thesis belongs to Eva Susanti Sinaga, a student of University of North Sumatra. She wrote her thesis in 2007 under the title *An Analysis Based on Theme and Motive Hemingway's Novel The Old Man and The Sea.* Her study focuses on the theme and the motive inside of the novel. She takes the main character's mind to know the theme and the motive of his action inside of novel.

The second thesis belongs to Henny Irawati Wijaya, a student of Petra Christian University Surabaya. She wrote her thesis under the title *Linguistic Approach to the Study of Theme in Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea* in 1995. Her study also focuses to theme of *The Old Man and The Sea* novel. She uses intrinsic approach to know the theme of the novel. It is different with the first novel that Wijaya used is only analyzing the theme, without the motive of the main character.

The similarity between this research and those previous studies is in the object analysis which is analyzed. That is using a novel *The Old Man and The Sea* which is created by Ernest Hemingway.

The difference between this research and those previous studies is in the topic subject matter which is analyzed. The first previous study analyzes the theme. She also revelas the motive of the main character. The second previous study analyzes only the theme without the motive of the main character.

In this study, it reveals the concept of human existence in the Santiago's life. by using human existence, the machoism on Santiago can be gotten. First, this study will describe the characterization of Santiago to know his personalization. After knowing his characterization, it continues to identify the characteristics of human existence inside of the character. Soon, the machoism's idea which is on the human existence is revealed.