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External And Internal Conflict As Revealed In Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man And The Sea

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ABSTRACT

This research is intended to reveal internal and external conflict in Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea. This is qualitative research, in which the data are in the form of words rather than numbers. The information was gathered from the novel The Old Man and the Sea, which served as the primary source, as well as other books on the subject. The result shows that the external conflict is between the old man, Santiago, and society. First, when the other fishermen and society mock the old man, Second, when the old man, Santiago, is struggling against the wild nature, the cruel sea, and the marlin and sharks, in struggling against the mockery, the old man just keeps silent and goes on fishing. The morning cold will easily make the old man sick or unable to hold out. Nonetheless, the old man is always confident in his ability to persevere. The internal conflict begins when the old man, Santiago, feels lonely; he has no wife and no children. Second, he feels disappointed and ashamed. The old man has gone fishing for 84 days, but when he goes home from fishing, he brings only the skeleton. He caught fish, but the shark is the only one. Despite his disappointment, Santiago is a man who is undefeated.

Keywords: *Internal conflict, external conflict, struggle*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap konflik internal dan eksternal dalam novel The Old Man and the Sea karya Ernest Hemingway. Ini adalah penelitian kualitatif, di mana datanya berupa kata-kata bukan angka. Informasi dikumpulkan dari novel The Old Man and the Sea, yang menjadi sumber utama, serta buku-buku lain tentang subjek tersebut. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa konflik eksternal adalah antara orang tua, Santiago, dan masyarakat. Pertama, ketika nelayan lain dan masyarakat mengejek lelaki tua itu, Kedua, ketika lelaki tua itu, Santiago, berjuang melawan alam liar, laut yang kejam, dan ikan marlin dan hiu, dalam berjuang melawan ejekan, lelaki tua itu tetap bertahan. diam dan terus memancing. Dinginnya pagi akan dengan mudah membuat orang tua itu sakit atau tidak bisa bertahan. Meskipun demikian, lelaki tua itu selalu percaya diri dengan kemampuannya untuk bertahan. Konflik internal

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dimulai ketika lelaki tua itu, Santiago, merasa kesepian; dia tidak punya istri dan tidak punya anak. Kedua, dia merasa kecewa dan malu. Orang tua itu telah pergi memancing selama 84 hari, tetapi ketika dia pulang dari memancing, dia hanya membawa kerangkanya saja. Dia menangkap ikan, tetapi hiu adalah satu-satunya. Meski kecewa, Santiago adalah pria yang tak terkalahkan.

Kata kunci : Konflik internal, konflik eksternal, perjuangan

1. INTRODUCTION

Through the novel "The Old Man and the Sea," Hemingway describes his point of view about life. He saw life as a kind of arena in which men used their courage, endurance, and will as weapons. Cooperman 6th, 1965

As a fisherman, he has to struggle against the great marlin for almost three days. The obstacles manifest themselves in physical suffering, such as when the old man is forced to spend the night at sea in his skiff, causing his body to stiffen and hurt. And when the fish jumped, that pulled the old man down onto the bow and would have thrown him overboard if he had braced himself and given some line. Santiago feels the highest point of his tiredness, but he cannot take a rest at that moment because the big fish beats continuously. This incident or event is categorized as a conflict. The conflicts can be classified into internal and external conflicts.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Character

Major Character

The author's attempt to capture some of the interaction between the character and circumstance is referred to as character (Roberth and Jacob, 1986; 134). Moreover, it is continued by the explanation that there are two methods of revealing characterization in literature: directly and indirectly.

Major character:

Santiago is the hero of the story. He is an old Cuban fisherman who is a perfectionist when it comes to fishing, despite his precise methods. He has no luck at sea. Santiago wants to be unique—a greater and stranger person than his peers out at sea. He loves baseball and dreams of lions. He is alone, except for the company of Manolin. He is determined to catch one big fish.

Manolin is the young boy who is a disciple of Santiago and who takes care of him. His parents prefer that he work with more successful fishermen, but as he becomes his own man, he chooses to be loyal to Santiago.

Marlin: The marlin is the big fish that Santiago desperately wants and needs to catch. It is an awesome fish that impresses the old man, and because of the fish's greatness, he becomes like a brother to Santiago.

Minor Characters

Mandolin's parents are the parents of the young boy. They want their son to abandon Santiago and follow fishermen who are more successful and will earn more money. Mandolin is torn between his duty to them and his loyalty to the old man.

Local Fishermen: The local fishermen who either mocked or pitied Santiago. They are not as precise in their technique as the old man, but they catch more fish or objects or places.

Skiff: The old, rickety boat on which Santiago sails. Joe DiMaggio is Santiago's idol. a New York Yankee (whose father was a fisherman) who always performed his best, despite injuries and obstacles.

Lions: The great creatures on Africa's beaches about whom Santiago dreams. Santiago loves rats and majestic animals and considers them his peers.

Sea: Santiago thinks of the sea as a feminine creature because it is temperamental and emotional. Santiago is at one with nature.

Sharks: creatures that attack Santiago, his skiff, and the marlin as they head back towards the shore. They tear up the flesh of the marlin and take some of the glory of victory away from the old man.

2.2 Plot

A plot is a plan or groundwork for a story based on conflicting human motivations, with the action resulting from believable and realistic human responses. Robert and Jacob (1986:31) point out that "plot is a pattern of carefully selected, causally related events to contain conflict; one event may cause another event, whatever the casual relationship among events, and each of the venns intensifies the conflict so that the plot rises toward climax."

Exposition

Hemingway shows the plot in the main character, the old man, and the sea is, unsurprisingly, an old man. The old man has a name, of course—Santiago. Santiago is not quite a model of success as a fisherman, having gone about 84 days without catching a herring.

Santiago's lack of success and foresight on the water is not unnoticed. Manolin, his young apprentice, is even forbidden by his parents from going fishing with the old man in order to work with fisherman who catch fish. Manolin still keeps in touch with Santiago. On one occasion, Santiago reveals that he will travel far out into the Gulf to fish in the hope that his curse will be broken.

Conflict

Santiago sets out alone on his quest. Just as he indicated to Mandolin, he took his skiff out of the Gulf. He casts his lines out into the open water and waits under the manic sunshine. By noon on the first day, a large fish, which the old man feels is a marlin, takes the bait,

His lack of strength and singular presence on the boat render him unable to reel in his quarry. Instead, the marlin seems to be pulling the old man's boat. Things remain this way for two consecutive days. The old man develops respect and compassion for his quarry, even referring to the marlin as his brother.

Rising Action

On the third day, the marlin tires and begins to circle the boat. The old man, battle-weary throughout the ordeal, manages to take advantage of the weakness of the fish. Summoning all his strength, he manages to haul the fish in, albeit with some difficulty, and stab it with his harpoon.

Having strapped the fish to his boat, Santiago heads home. He thinks about the price the marlin would fetch on the market and the personal prestige such a catch would virtually grant him. Santiago has the mental capacity to conclude that no one is worthy of the tenacious fish.

Climax

The blood trail left by the marlin's wound attracts what Santiago believes to be the dreaded Mako shark. The old man faces the daunting prospect of fending off

the marauding flesh-eaters. He kills the fish with his harpoon and sacrifices his weapon in so doing. However, our inventive main character creates a new harpoon and manages to kill a few more. Despite his heroic efforts, the sharks devour the marlin's flesh by nightfall, leaving only its skeleton. The old man is distraught but feels that he at least has the skeleton to show for his efforts.

Resolution

When an extremely fatigued and disheartened Santiago reaches the shore, he heads for his shack rather wearily and falls into a deep sleep. The skeleton of the marlin is a source of wonder for tourists and fishermen the next day.

Manolin was concerned about the old man during his days away and is so relieved to find him safe that he cries. The novel wraps up with the old man and Manolin promising to fish together again and dreaming once again.

2.3 Setting and Theme

Setting

Setting refers to the physical, imaginary world of work, the time in which the action of the work takes place, and the social environment of the characters—the manners, customs, and moral values that govern the character society (Griffith, 1986:56).

The majority of the novel takes place on the sea in an old man's boat. Santiago has to do battle not only with the fish but also with the elements, as he faces the sun (which hurts his eyes) and the night (which is too cold for comfort). The old man interacts with his environment, commenting frequently on the sun, moon, and stars.

Theme

All works of literature have a theme. The theme is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work. The theme is not an issue, problem, or subject that deals with the work but rather the comment or statement the author makes about that issue, problem, or subject (Pickering, 1993:33).

In *The Old Man and the Sea*, it is found that there are many symbols. Both of them are the sea and the fish. Thus, the theme is the sea, and the fish has fully realized the meaning of life.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This research is classified as qualitative research, which is descriptive. It means that the data are expressed in words rather than numbers. Bogdan and Biklen point out that qualitative research has five general characteristics, as follows: 1). Rather than numbers, the data is collected in the form of words and images. The researchers are concerned with the process as well as the products (3). Qualitative researchers tend to analyze the data inductively (4). The way people make sense of their lives is a major concern with qualitative research (5). The natural instrument is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key to the instrument (Yang 1992:30).

3.2. Data Collection

The writer collected the data from the primary source, the novel itself. The secondary

sources, such as books, documents, and the internet, are used to support the analysis.

3.3.Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer used an objective approach since the study is only focused on the work.

4. ANALYSIS

4.1 External Conflicts in *The Old Man and the Sea*

Cycle 1's action was a role-playing technique. In this cycle, actions were taken based on the belief that it was a choice of problem-solving technique to answer the question whether the students' speaking ability could be improved

The old man, Santiago, struggled against other fishermen.

The first episode of *The Old Man and the Sea* begins with exposition, in which Hemingway describes background information to make sense of the situation in which the characters are placed and the incidents are introduced. Hemingway begins by describing the condition of his main character, the old man, Santiago. He is a Cuban fisherman in the Gulf Stream. Santiago lives in a small shack, which is made of tough bud-shields of palm that are called "guano" (Hemingway, 10–15).

Hemingway intensifies the situation when the old man is having a drink on the terrace and the other fishermen mock him because they think he is too old to go fishing. "They sat on the terrace, and many of the fishermen made fun of the old man, but he was not angry." "Others, older fisherman, looked at him, sad" (Hemingway, 11).

The quotation above shows that the fishermen think Santiago is floozy and worthless. The mockery toward Santiago has occurred several times, which can make him disappointed, but he does not pay attention to the mockery. It does not make him give up doing his work. Santiago knows that he is a good fisherman, so he will catch fish again, and for this reason he wants to get enough fish while it is still dark so that he can come in when the wind shifts.

Conflict between the Old Man, Santiago, and Nature: the Cold Weather, the Sea, and the Big Marlin and Sharks

Santiago's conflict with nature begins with the morning chill. The morning is so cold that it makes the old man shiver or tremble, and it easily makes him sick or unable to hold out. Yet the old man, Santiago, always feels confident that he can sustain it. "He was shivering from the early morning chill. "But he knew he would shiver himself warm and that soon he would be rowing" (Hemingway, 25). When the old man rows his boat on the sea, his struggle against nature continues. "The sun was brighter and the glare came on the water, and then as it rose clear, the flash sea sent it back at his eyes so that it hurt sharply and he rowed without looking into it" (Hemingway, 32).

The above quotation describes that the glare of the sun, which came on the water, bothered and irritated the old man's eyes, but wisely he rowed without looking into it. The old man realizes that someday the sea will become his enemy. It means he has to fight against his enemy. "The sea is kind and very beautiful, but the sea can be so cruel, and it comes so suddenly" (Hemingway, 29).

The Old Man Struggles Against a Big Marlin

When Santiago reached the usual depth and saw a giant marlin, he tried to catch it, but it was difficult work. The old man tried several times to catch the marlin, and the marlin also tried to escape from the old man's catch. As he rows the boat, the sun is so much brighter, and the glare comes onto the water. Now the marlin gave a sudden lurch, pulling the old man on the bow, which might have pulled him overboard if he had not braced himself. The marlin did lots of things to get free.

In his attempt to subdue the giant marlin, Santiago faced many obstacles. He was

badly wounded. Yet he did not give up easily. He was courageous and enduring. He faced it all with dignity. All of this relates to Hemingway's view of life, which he believes is painful and complex, and the only way to survive is to face what comes with honor, dignity, strength, knowledge, and endurance.

The obstacles manifest themselves in the physical suffering, i.e., when he has to stay overnight at sea in his skiff, so that his body is stiff and hurried, and when the fish gave a sudden lurch that pulled the old man down on the bow and would have pulled him overboard if he had not braced himself and given some line. In catching the fish, his hands suffer very much. "The speed of the line was cutting his hands badly, but he always knew this was going to happen, and he tried to keep the cutting across the calloused parts and not let the line slip into the palm or cut the fingers" (Hemingway, 82).

The following quotation gives a more detailed description of his struggle:

"For an hour, the old man had been seeing black spots before his eyes, and the sweat salted his eyes and salted the cut over his eye and on his forehead. He was not afraid of the black spots. They were normal for the amount of tension he was exerting on the line." "Twice, though, he had felt faint and dizzy, and that had worried him" (Hemingway, 87).

Santiago's physical suffering includes that caused by food and drink, as well as the marlin and sharks. Another kind of suffering that befalls Santiago arises from the situation when he tries to subdue the marlin so that he gets a spear in his hand. This happens when the old man tries to hold the line when suddenly the fish makes a surge, and the old man falls on his face and cuts his eye, and blood runs down his cheek a little, but it cures and dries before it runs down the chin.

The fish would have pulled him overboard if he had not braced himself and given some line. In the face of a man with incredible stamina, Santiago felt overwhelmed. The old man predicts that the fish will be tired, but when the sun rises the next day, the fish does not appear to be tired. Santiago has to struggle very hard so as not to cut his hand when the fish struggles (Alwin J., 14). The skiff begins to move slowly off toward the northwest. His great fish is actually towing the skiff behind him.

This time, the old man is threatened by two threats. First, the fish might drive to the bottom and break the line. Second, it might die and sink, in which case Santiago would not be able to recover it. Here is the conflict between a solitary old fisherman and a strong marlin. The old man hopes that the weight of the skiff will soon tire the fish, yet four hours later, it is still swimming steadily out to sea, still dragging the skiff. The big she takes the hook at noon, and it does not surface for a long time. "It was noon when I hooked him, and I had never seen him, but what a fish to pull like that." He must have his mouth shut tight on the wire. I wish I could see him. "I wish I could see him only once to know what I have against me" (Hemingway, 46)

As the old man's situation and condition influence him, the conflict is put on hold. The old man feels weak, and he has been without nourishment except the early cups of coffee for hours. However, he insists to himself that he feels fine, drinks a little water, rests, and tries not to think only of enduring. The old man again wishes fervently that the boy were present with him in the skiff now helping him. He should have been alone in his old age. But it is unavoidable. He has to remember to eat tuna before he spoils in order to keep strong. Because the old man is alone and he had better work back to the last fine now, in the dark or not in the dark, and cut in and hook up the two reserve coils, so he did it. "It was difficult in the dark, and once the fish made a surge that pulled him down on his face and made a cut below his eye. "The blood ran down his cheek a little way" (Hemingway, 52).

Santiago is not fond of "darkness. "He has to go to work, although he knows that the situation is difficult, and in addition, he is alone. The old man attempts to pull the fish upward, but it continues to mow on the position. Santiago and the big fish are fighting for survival.

He felt the line with his right hand and noticed his hand was bleeding. "The speed of the line was cutting his hands badly, but he always knew this was going to happen, and he tried to keep the cutting across the calloused parts and not let the line slip into the palm or cut the fingers" (Hemingway, 55–56).

The old man is hurt; the line has cut his hand in the working part, and he will need to use both hands before this is over. But as the other conflicts continued, the old man felt that his left hand was cramped.

He could feel the steady hardness of the line, and his left hand was cramped; it drew up tight on the heavy cord, and he looked at it in disbelief. God help the fish that are about to do Santiago's of disgust and consternation as his left hand cramps up like a skeleton as rigor mortis has set in. Santiago's resolve, as a result, also stiffens, for he vows again to stay with the fish. Eat it now, and it will strengthen the hand. How do you fall? He will eat some more for you. "Patience," he advised. "I do this for you" (Hemingway, 58–59). The quote above demonstrates that the old man never gives up. His left hand cramps and struggles again, but this hand would not open. As his left hand cramps up like a claw, Santiago is disgusted and constipated. The hand as stiff as a corpse occurs at the last moment the old man waited for so long: the fish surface ahead of the skiff, water is pouring off his steep sides, and he has to struggle uninterruptedly against cramped hands. After that, Santiago has to struggle against a fish.

The line rolls slowly and steadily, and then the surface of the ocean bulges ahead of the boat and the fish come out. He comes out undeniably, and water pours from his sides. He was bright in the sun; his head and back were dark purple, and in the sun, the stripes on his sides showed wide and a light lavender. He raised his full length from the water and then re-entered it smooth, like a driver, and the old man saw the great scimitar of his tail go under the line and begin to race out (Hemingway, 62-53).

The statement above shows his attempt to subdue the giant marlin. Santiago faced many obstacles. Yet he did not give up easily. He has courage and endurance. He faced it all with dignity. All of this relates to Hemingway's view of life, which he believes is painful and complex, and the only way to survive is to face what comes with honor, dignity, strength, knowledge, and endurance. Endurance continues; incidents demand a great deal of the old fisherman's strength. Even more demands will be made on him later. The danger of a continued lack of sleep is evident to Santiago. If he does not sleep, he warms himself. He will become unclear in the head. The conflict here is setting up more suspense when he sees the first fish action come out of the water, which in fact is a very great fish. But that incident cannot make Santiago afraid; instead, he struggles against the great fish.

Finally, his left hand found the line, and he leaned back against the line, and now it burned his back and his left hand, which was taking all the strain and cutting badly. He looked back at the coils of line, and they were feeding smoothly. Just then the fish jumped, making a great burst of ocean and then a heavy fall. Then he jumped again and again, and the boat was going fast, although the line was still racing out, and the old man was raising the strain to breaking point and raising it to breaking point again and again. He had been thrown down onto the bow with his face in the cut slice of dolphin, and he could not move (Hemingway, 82–83).

The line is running through his right hand and wakes him with a jerk, so his left hand takes all the strain and is badly cut. The action is abrupt and performed by the marlin, or the marlin jumps from the ocean, failing heavily and jumping repeatedly. That situation will destroy the old man himself. However, as can be seen, the old man is constantly at odds with himself.

For an hour, the old man had been seeing black spots before his eyes, and the sweat salted his eyes and sloughed the cut over his eye and on his forehead. He was not afraid of the black spots. They were normalizing the strain he was exerting on the line. Twice, though, he had felt faint and dizzy, and that worried him (Hemingway, 87).

The situation is difficult because the large fish eventually begins to circle incessantly for hours. So Santiago is showing signs of exhaustion. He sees black spots before his eyes; he is wet with sweat; and he feels faint and dizzy. He even fears the fleeting.

He felt faint again, but he clung to life with all his might. "I moved him," he thought. Maybe this time I'll be able to push him over the edge, he reasoned. Hold up, last for me, last for my head. You never went. This time I'll pull him over. But when he put all of his effort into starting it well out before the fish came alongside and pulled with all his strength, the fish pulled part of the maw over and then righted himself and swam away (Hemingway, 91–92).

The above quotation explains why Santiago's struggle is constant, although he does not know why. But he will try it once more, and he will try it once more. When Santiago has finally caught up with the great fish, the conflict of this episode fully emerges.

"You are killing me," the old man thought. Come on, kill me. I do not care who kills whom. The old man dropped the line, put his foot on it, lit the harpoon as high as he could, and drove it down into the fish's side, just behind the great cheater's fin that rose high in the air to the attitude of the old man's chest, with all his strength and even more strength he had just summoned. He felt the iron go in, and he leaned on it, drove it further, and then pushed all his weight after it (Hemingway, 94).

According to the quotation above, when the fish came out of the water, it destroyed or sank the old man if he could not kill a large fish. It is dangerous, but Santiago drives the harpoon into its heart. The fish came alive for a moment but then died. The realism of the fish's death is evident as its blood, which is as dark as a shoal, spreads like a plague through the mile-deep water of the Gulf. Sharks that live in these waters will become more innovative as a result of the blood.

The Old Man Struggles Against the Sharks

Santiago is strong and brave. He constantly struggles against sharks.

The shark was not an accident. He had come up so fast and absolutely without caution that he broke the surface of the blue water and was in the sun, then he fell back into the sea and picked up the scent and started swimming on the course the skiff and the fish had taken. Now he speeded up, as he smelled the fresh scent and saw his blue dorsal fin now coming up behind the first, having identified them as shovel-nosed sharks by the brown, triangular fin and the sweeping movement of the tail. He lifted it as lightly as he could because his hands rebelled at the pain. Then he opened and closed them on it lightly to loosen them. He firmly closed them, causing them to take heads and their white-tipped wide pectoral fins. They were hateful sharks, bad-smelling scavengers as well as killers, and when they were hungry, they would bite at an oar or the rail of a boat (Hemingway, 99–108).

The quotation above demonstrates Santiago's strength and bravery. He never gave up. He constantly struggles, although it is dangerous for the old man; besides, he is alone in the middle of the sea, but in fact he never gives up.

The next shark that came was a single shovelnose. He comes in like a pig, with a mouth so big you could fit your head in it. The old man let him hit the fish and then drove the knife and the oar down into his brain. However, as they rolled, they shrieked back wands and the knife blade snapped. The shark came in rushing, and the old man hit him as he shut his jaws. He hit him solidly and from as high up as he could raise the club. This time he felt the bone at the base of the brain, and he tugged on it again, suggesting, and slid down from the fish. "Follow them," he said, "I'll fight them until the day I die." At midnight, he fought, and this time he knew the fight was useless. He could only see the lines in the water made by their fins and their phosphorescence as they threw themselves on the fish as they came in a pack. He rubbed his chin and heard the sailors' chops and the skiff shaking as they took hold below. He lunged desperately at what he could only see and hear, and he felt something seize the club, and it was gone. Finally, against the head itself, he knows that is over. He lunged at the shark with his splintered butt. He felt

it go in, and knowing it was sharp, he drove it again. The shark let go and rolled away. That was the last shark in the pack that came (Hemingway, 111–119).

The quote above describes Santiago's struggle against nature's cruelty. He unfortunately captures the other sharks and eats the marlin, leaving only the skeleton. Santiago had to accomplish something in order for it to be taken away, which is a terrible shame for the old fisherman later.

4.2 Internal Conflict

The old man, Santiago, struggles against himself.

The Old Man and the Sea begins with words. "He was an old man who fished alone" refers to the problems of age and solitude. During the old man's ordeal, the two phrases "I wish the boy was here" (Hemingway, 48) and "I wish I had the boat" (Hemingway, 42) play across Santiago's mind often enough to merit special attention. In each instance, he means exactly what he says. The presence of the boy would be helpful in a time of crisis. But he is also invoking, by means of these phrases, the strength and courage of his youth. Soon after he has hooked his marlin, he knows that he must hold onto the line for some time. Santiago says, "I wish I had the boy." He says it again the first night. He is just reflecting, "No one should be alone in their old age." In this case, it is unavoidable. The repeated saying, "I knew I had the boy," symbolizes how Santiago wants the strength and courage of his youth to be back and that no one should be alone in their old age. "The bird made the stern of the boat and rested there. Then he flew around the old man's head and rested on the line, where he was more comfortable. "How old are you?" the old man asked the bird. "Is this your first trip?" "The bird looked at him when he spoke" (Hemingway, 52).

Santiago also pretends that the stars are his brothers, who always accompany him during his trip and who always guide him where to direct his skiff. It is understandable now why Santiago feels so lonely and how he truly needs someone to be with him. Even though Santiago can overcome all his troubles, he cannot bring the marlin home in one piece, and he suffers very much because of his loneliness.

He looked across the sea and realized he was now alone. But he could see the prisms in the deep, dark water, the line stretching ahead, and the strange undulation of the calm. He looked ahead and saw a flight of wild ducks etching themselves against the sky over the water, and then blurring the etching again, and he knew no man was ever alone on the sea (Hemingway, 58-59).

This quotation shows that having friends is much better than being alone, and teamwork is much better than doing anything by oneself. Santiago struggles with feelings of embarrassment and disappointment because he is unsure how he will present his results to society without causing a major problem for himself.

5. CONCLUSION

The external conflict is the old man, Santiago, against society. First, when the other fishermen and society mock the old man, Second, when the old man, Santiago, is struggling against the wild nature, the cruel sea, and the marlin and sharks, In struggling against the mockery, the old man just keeps silent and goes on fishing. The morning cold will easily make the old man sick or unable to hold out. Nonetheless, the old man is always confident in his ability to persevere. The internal conflict begins when the old man, Santiago, feels lonely; he has no wife and no children. Second, he feels disappointed and ashamed. The old man has gone fishing for 84 days, but when he goes home from fishing, he brings only the skeleton. He caught fish, but the shark is the only one. Despite his disappointment, Santiago is a man who is undefeated.

6. SUGGESTION

Man should struggle for life; when we face problems, we should try to find the solution. In struggling for life, we should have courage, endurance, and fortitude.

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