

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

As an old fisherman, Santiago has been successfully proving his true-self when his reputation starts to be doubted among the fishermen in the village. On the other hand, the struggling in regaining his reputation is not easy for he has to go alone far out to the sea and fight the giant fish for three days. Although Santiago only brings the skeleton of his catch, it does not mean he has failed. At least, he has proven that he can do more than any fishermen have thought before. In addition, Santiago's catch has amazed people in the village and Santiago can gain his reputation again.

The writer finds that the factors that affect Santiago's strong motivation can be based on Maslow's theory of motivation. The first factor that affects his motivation is the physiological need. This is the most basic need of human being. In the story Santiago still has to eat and drink as the fulfillment of the physiological need in order to gain strength. Without eating and drinking Santiago's condition may be gradually weak, as the result he will not be able to hold the line that links him to the big fish. how strong Santiago's motivation is, how strong his body is, when he does not eat anything he will not able to hold the giant marlin anymore because he lose his strength and even he will die starving.

The second factor is the need of security and love. These two factors affect Santiago in his three-day-battle with the giant fish. When some people in the village underestimate him and make fun of him, Santiago feels insecure inside his heart. He feels rejected from his

community. The only way to get back the acceptance from the society is that he should prove himself as a good fisherman, not as an unlucky fisherman, and he has finally secured his reputation in the community. The need for love has thin relation with the need for security. In this case, the love that Santiago needs is the acceptance and admittance in his society. Besides, he has Manolin that he loves so much. He wants to prove to Manolin that he can catch the biggest fish ever so that Manolin would still love him and never leave Santiago.

The third factor is the need of pride and honor. It has been discussed in chapter II, derived from Maslow's theory of motivation, that the need of pride and honor is one of the factors that affect humans' motivation. As an experienced fisherman, Santiago failed to catch a fish for eighty-four days. Santiago commits to catch big fish because his pride and honor as a fisherman is hurt. Santiago's pride and honor enables him to endure and to hold fast to the line that links him to the fish, even though it cuts deeply into his palms, causes a cramp in his left hand, and ruins his back. Again, because of honor he fights the sharks with all he can do, he defends his catch so hard because he knows that the giant marlin is his honor and pride to show to the people in the village. Though he finally only brings the skeleton, he is still successfully gaining honor and deeper respect from the people in the village. The pride and honor for Santiago is about the happiness and satisfaction of an accomplishment.

The fourth factor that affects Santiago's strong motivation is the need of self actualization. Santiago is a master craftsman. It can be seen from the story that he is so skillful in doing everything alone even in one hand in a skiff while others may use machine boat and modern tools. Santiago's goal is an epic catch not for the money but to prove his skill and reassert his identity. Santiago has actualized himself as fisherman when he

can finally kill the giant fish by using only his hand and harpoon. He is a successful fisherman because he can actualize himself as fisherman since he knows that he was born to be a fisherman. Wealth is not too important for Santiago because his self-actualization is more worthy than the money. Santiago loves his job as fisherman in which he can actualize himself.

5.2 Suggestion

Literature can represent the story in real life. Authors of some literary works may get inspiration from human life and brings this inspiration into an epic story. In this story the writer has learnt something valuable of life lesson. The story of *The Old Man and The Sea* would give readers many life lessons from many points of view. This story really has broad things to analyzed and discussed and learnt. The writer would like to suggest the students of the English Department of Widya Mandala to read this novel because it would open their mind about how to face the life and many more according to their understanding and point of view.

The writer also realizes that this thesis is not perfect because there are still many things that can be taken as the problem for other thesis. However, because of the writer only focuses on analyzing the motivation of the main character, the writer also would like to suggest that, one day, there may be a student who wants to analyze the symbolization in the story and other things to make the thesis of *The Old Man and The Sea* better since this story has broad aspect to be discussed.

Bibliography

- Abrahms, M. H. 1953. *The Mirror and the Lamp, Romantic Theory and the Critical Tradition*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Brooks. Purser Warren. (1975). *An Approach to Literature*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, INC.
- Jeremy, Hawthorn. (1985). *The Novel, an Introduction*. London: Edward Arnold Ltd, 41 Bedford Square.
- E, Koeswara. 1989. *MOTIVASI TEORI dan Penelitiannya*. Bandung: Penerbit angkasa.
- J. Bard, McNulty. 1977. *Modes of Literature*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Martin, Alex and Hill, Robert. 1996. *Introductions to modern English literature for students of English, MODERN NOVELS*. USA: Prentice Hall International.
- Mochtar, Lubis. (1996). *Sastra dan Tekninya*. Jakarta. IKAPI DKI Jakarta.
- Perrine, Sorrence. (1966). *Story and structure*. Boston, MA, U.S.A: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.
- Robert Scholes, Robert Kellogg. (1966). *The nature of narrative*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc.
- Robert C. Bogdan and Sari Knopp Biklen. *Qualitative Research for Education, An Introduction to theory and methods*. 1982. Allyn

and Bacon, Inc, 470 Atlantic Avaneue, Boston, Massachusetts
02210.

Wellek, Rene and Austin, Warren. (1977). *Theory of Literature*. Orlando,
Florida: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, publishers.

Wilfred, Guerin L. (2005). *A handbook of Critical Approaches to
Literature*. New York: Oxford University Press