

THE REFLECTION OF LOYALTY IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA

REFLEKSI LOYALITAS DALAM THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA KARYA ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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Keywords:	Abstract
Loyalty, Devotion, Commitment, Challenge, Struggle	<i>This study aims at revealing the reflection of loyalty in Hemingway's The Old man and the Sea. The focus of this study only on the character of Manolin, he is a learner of the old fisherman. This study is categorized as qualitative research design which is the data collected in the form of words rather than numbers. It is also used objective approach that the analysis focused only at the novel itself and the interrelationship between its internal parts of the elements. The results reveal that the character of Manolin was reflected loyalty to the old fisherman through his commitment over many challenges, his high attention to the old fisherman, and his devotion to him. It was mentioned as follows: firstly by showing his commitment over many challenges, secondly by showing high attention to Old man (Santiago), and the third showing his devotion to the old man (Santiago). The result presented here may facilitate information that Loyalty is the positive mental attitude that can be learned through the character of Manolin. It is also given to the student in English Education Department to duplicate the loyalty from Manolin because this is a positive attitude and can be used as a moral lesson.</i>

Kata kunci:	Abstrak
Loyalitas, Pengabdian, Komitmen, Tantangan, Perjuangan	<i>Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap refleksi kesetiaan dalam The Old man and The Sea karya Hemingway. Fokus penelitian ini pada karakter Manolin, pembelajar dari nelayan tua. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan obyektif, artinya bahwa analisis hanya berfokus pada novel itu sendiri dan keterkaitan antara bagian-bagian internal unsur-unsurnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakter Manolin mencerminkan kesetiaan kepada</i>

nelayan tua melalui komitmennya terhadap banyak tantangan, perhatiannya yang tinggi pada nelayan tua, dan pengabdianya kepadanya. Hasil penelitian ini dapat memberikan informasi bahwa Loyalitas adalah sikap mental positif yang dapat dipelajari melalui karakter Manolin. Hal ini juga diberikan kepada mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris untuk mencontoh kesetiaan Manolin karena ini merupakan sikap positif dan dapat digunakan sebagai pelajaran moral.

INTRODUCTION

Every parent in the world expects the best way for their children when they start to learn whether about formal education or informal education so sometimes they send their children into the best school or teacher. Accordingly that it will give the children the best lesson also until their children become the best in their field of study and the students will feel comfort and trust in the teacher. They will grow with obedience and loyal to the teacher. Ernest Hemingway The most popular author in his time presents about how the young boy stays to be loyal to his teacher even his teacher in this case the Old Man (Santiago) always fails to get any fish when he went to sea. Manolin is a boy who admires Santiago very much but he did not follow Santiago to sail and fish because his parents forbade him. Manolin's parents thought that Santiago was an unlucky fisherman, but that did not make Manolin stay away from Santiago instead he was always near Santiago if Santiago returned from fishing. Manolin stay to be loyal to Santiago as his teacher. Loyalty itself can be explained as follow:

Loyalty is usually seen as a virtue, albeit a problematic one. It is constituted centrally by perseverance in an association to which a person has become intrinsically committed as a matter of his or her identity. Its paradigmatic expression is found in friendship, to which loyalty is integral, but many other relationships and associations seek to encourage it as an aspect of affiliation or membership: families expect it, organizations often demand it, and countries do what they can to foster it. May one also have loyalty to principles or other abstractions? Two key issues in the discussion of loyalty concern its status as a virtue and, if that status is granted, the limits to which loyalty ought to be subject. (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2013)

So in other words Loyalty is a good moral attitude relate to the personal relationship or social relationship. Being loyal to be a good friend, being loyal to be a good student are the kinds of relationships which is existed in human life. In the novel shows that the boy is a student of Santiago and has learned the 'Tricks' of fishing from him. When Santiago failed to catch fish, he was expelled by his parents. So Manolin joins other fishermen to catch fish. The boy was sad apart from the old man. The boy was emotionally bound to the old man because the old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him. The old man was a hero to the boy so he served him. He helped him and served him as a boy. He offered a beer to the old man, carrying sardines and fresh bait for the old man.

The boy really loves old men. He thought that Santiago was the best fisherman. He takes care of his needs at all times. Love Manolin for Santiago naturally and spontaneously. He has a deep personal feeling for him. He spoke with Santiago lovingly despite the age difference. Manolin is very careful to serve Santiago. He looked after his hut. Every morning, he waits for him to return. He served coffee to Santiago when he

returned from fishing. He always entertained the old man in his despair and said that "now we are fishing together again".

The boy is an important figure from this novel, although he did not play an active role in the old man's journey. In fact, this character has been attracted to the atmosphere of the story. He fulfills vital needs and emotional sympathies. The old man really missed him throughout the story. Santiago considered the boy a source of comfort and assistance.

He has a strong feeling in the old man. He does not have a materialistic interest. He wants to live with Santiago even if his parents don't allow him. He respects relations between human beings more than material things. As Santiago is such an idealistic figure as well as Manolin, that's what makes their relationship so strong. The relationship develops by Manolin and Santiago without material purpose. Morality and service stand out in their character. Love, loyalty, and respect are very deep sticks in Manolin's mind. Manolin was very respectful of his parents and also the old man.

Literature always reflects about the social and cultural phenomenon that happened in society. Whether it is personal or social phenomenon Literature always presents it in an interesting way. In Ernest Hemingway work's *The Old Man and The Sea* Manolin shows his love for Santiago openly. He made sure that there is enough food, blankets, and could be adjusted without being disturbed by the old man. Whatever Hemingway wanted because his character was a true old man and a real man, the purity and sincerity of Manolin's goal lifted him to the level of symbolic character. The action of Manolin is not tainted by confusion, ambivalence, or typical teen desires. Glad, he is a friend who doesn't like anything but love and devotion.

Santiago advised Manolin because of the boy's hatred of his father, he wanted Manolin to obey his father and leave him after forty days sailing without fishing. This fact helped to make the boy a true human, a person of loyalty who despite conflicting wishes of his parents, faced difficult decisions. However, at the end of the book, the boy handed over his duties to his father, vowing that he would sail with the old man regardless of the consequences. On the final page of the novella Manolin is present as a symbol of uncompromising love and loyalty. As a student from the old man, he also represents life that will occur after death. His dedication to learning from the old man ensured that Santiago would continue to live. He trusted the old man and took over and told all the other fishermen to stay away from Santiago. He would take care of the old man when he said to him, "Stay warm, old man. Remember we are in September." Manolin only wants good things for Santiago, he doesn't want anyone to hurt him or drop him because of his achievements.

Objective of the Study

The aim of this study based on the research questions above is to reveal Manolin's loyalty to his mentor in the novel written by Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* and showing the indicators of loyalty.

Literary Review

Loyalty is a virtue everyone is expected to be loyal in so many and various situation and conditions. Theoretically Royce Josiah stated that:

"Loyalty is a relative term, and always implies that there is some object, some cause, to which any given loyalty is to be shown, we must consider what are the fitting objects of loyalty. (14,15)

This quotation refers to where loyalty actually is shown in the given situation, and it always connected with an object or cause where it can be fitted. Then explained in the next sentence:

“In loyalty, when loyalty is properly defined, is the fulfillment of the whole moral law. You can truthfully center your entire moral world about a rational conception of loyalty. Justice, charity, industry, wisdom, spirituality, are all definable in terms of enlightened loyalty.” (15,16)

The above quotation describes the moral value inside the loyalty itself, it seems to argue that loyalty was accompanying positive aspects such as justice, charity, industry, wisdom, spirituality. In the below quotation also support that

“Loyalty is usually seen as a virtue, albeit a problematic one. It is constituted centrally by perseverance in an association to which a person has become intrinsically committed as a matter of his or her identity” (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2013)

This means that Loyalty is a good value that should be developed and taught to other people so it can give a positive impact on human life.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

In doing this research, the writer used a method of qualitative research design. According to Bogdan and Biklen: “Qualitative research has five general characteristics as follow: The data are collected in form of words and pictures rather than numbers; The researchers are concerned with the process as well as products; Qualitative researchers tend to analyze the data inductively; The people make sense of their lives is a major concern with qualitative research; The natural instrument is the direct source of data and the researcher is the key of instrument” (1982). This research is classified as descriptive research because the data are only in the form of words as well as quotation which is taken from the sources.

Data Analysis

In conducting the analysis of this research, the writer used objective theory. Abrams stated that:

“The objective orientation which on principle regards the work of art isolation from all these external points of reference, analysis a self-sufficient entity constituted by its part in their external relationships and to be judged solely” (1979).

Based on the quotation above the writer may say that the study is focused on the literary works itself. The research will be around the elements of the novel, include the characters.

Data Collection

In conducting this research the writer collected some sources, which are related to the topics chosen. The writer collected the data from two kinds of sources: they are a primary source and secondary source. Griffith stated that:

“Two kinds of evidence are relevant for an essay about literature: evidence from primary sources and evidence from secondary sources. Primary sources are the works of literature themselves and secondary sources consist of the facts and opinion outside the works itself”. (1986).

The novel as the primary source and the secondary source is other references which are relevant to the topic of research such as book and internet source.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Relationship between Manolin and Santiago

One character in *The Old Man and the Sea* is Manolin, a young boy who formally plays the part of Santiago's apprentice. Because of the old man's bad luck, Manolin is forced to find another fisherman to work with to learn the trade. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally *salao*, which is the worst form of unlucky" (Hemingway, 35).

Another quotation that can be evidence as follow: "It was papa made me leave. I am a boy and I must obey him" (Hemingway, 35).

Although the young boy is only present in the beginning and the end of the novel (not counting the old man's countless reference to the young boy while out at sea), he plays an important role in developing the mood of the plot.

Manolin is a very devoted individual, much like the old man. He aids Santiago in as many ways as he can. Even though he is not permitted to fish with the old man, he still buys bait for Santiago and helps him prepare his boat for his journey in the Gulf. "Keep the blanket around you," the boy said. "You'll not fish without eating while I'm alive," (Hemmingway 19). This statement from Manolin reveals to readers the strong feeling of love he has for the old man. I find the young boy's dedication and love to be very captivating. Most young children would want to be an apprentice to somebody who can prove they know their trade well and in this case, be able to catch an abundance of fish. Instead, Manolin told the old man, "It was papa made me leave. I am a boy and I must obey him" (Hemingway, 10). No matter how much bad luck the old man seems to have, the young boy knows Santiago is a great fisherman. His kind words are abundant even though its presence is limited. "Que va," the boy said. "There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only you" (Hemmingway 23). The high regard Manolin has for the old man allows readers to see the loving and caring connection the two have.

Manolin's Loyalty

There are some indicators that can elaborate through word Loyalty. According to Webster's Ideal Dictionary Loyalty (1978) is "The quality or state of being loyal". Loyalty is something that cannot be bought. Loyalty must be earned. Loyalty, consciousness and discrimination go hand in hand. It has a relationship with something positive and it is a kind of human virtue. It is also constituted centrally by perseverance in an association to which a person has become intrinsically committed. Loyalty between teachers and their students is something carried over from the novella *The Old Man and the Sea*.

Commitment Over Many Challenges

Manolin is the boy with high commitment in his life, it can be seen when he stays to be loyal to Santiago even he knew Santiago often fails in fishing. Manolin as a very young person did not even act as a young man, he showed his maturity and sensitivity to Santiago's feelings. He even tried to ignore his parents and wanted to accompany Santiago on his fishing trip. Santiago was seen as an outcast in his village because he had never caught fish for more than eighty-four days and was therefore unlucky.

Nevertheless Manolin is loyal to Santiago and even when his parents do not allow him, he wants to help his friend. The conversation between Manolin and Santiago was comfortable, like two friends of the same age who had known each other for a long time.

When they met and did some conversation it's usually about baseball or fishing, the two things they have the most. Their favorite team is the Yankees and Santiago has never lost faith in them even when a star player, Joe DiMaggio is injured with a heel spur. In this way, Santiago not only teaches Manolin about fishing but also about the important characteristics in human life such as faith.

"Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?"

"Yes. I have yesterday's paper and I will read baseball."

"When I come back you can tell me about baseball." The Yankees cannot lose. But I fear the Indian of Cleveland.

"Have faith in the Yankees my son. Think of the great DiMaggio." (Hemingway, 37)

In the story Santiago's courage is unmatched but not until he associates the big fish that we really see his courage and perseverance. Through the actions of Santiago, Hemingway sought advice on difficulties and tenacity in difficulties. He shows what is a lost and otherwise compilation that cannot be expected, faith and intentional heart will overcome anything. Santiago has lost his silence and therefore respect from the people in his village. Through his cabin description, we also suspected that Santiago was a widower.

Even though Santiago has many problems, he keeps perseveres. He has confidence in Manolin, the Yankees, Joe DiMaggio, and the most important he has self-confidence. This might be his biggest attribute because without it he would never have the strength to survive and defeat the giant Marlin. Faith is not the only thing that encourages perseverance. Santiago also uses his past victory for strength. After he linked Marlin he often remembered his battles with the natives in what he called a hand play. This is not just a victory for him, this is a reminder of his youth. His memory of this event usually continues his favorite dream where he sees many lions on a peaceful beach. These lions represent him when he is young and strong and can overcome any challenges. Even though he was an old man and his body was no longer as before his heart was still large and he finally defeated Marlin.

Santiago's perseverance and courage are further illustrated when he tries to fight sharks. He was a fisherman all his life and because of that he knew that the fate of his catch was unavoidable but he continued to fight against sharks. The battle between him and the shark is about the principle of not only fish. Santiago is still a great warrior in the heart and warriors fight to the end.

One of the biggest and most obvious parts of symbolism in this story is Christianity. From the beginning of the story, the reader is shown a unique relationship between Santiago and Manolin. Their relationship is equal to Christ and his students. Manolin is a student of Santiago and Santiago teaches Manolin about fishing and life. One of the biggest lessons given by Santiago is a simple faith. Trust Yankees, my son. This type of faith reflects the basic principles of Christianity.

Hemingway's description of Santiago further illustrates Christian symbolism. Hemingway gave a reference to the hand of Christ pierced by a nail stating that Santiago's hand had a deep scar. Hemingway also aligned the suffering of Santiago with the suffering of Christ by stating that he leaned on wood and received his suffering when he came. Deeper was the description of Santiago's response when he saw the shark, only the sound that a man might make, without realizing it felt the nail through his hand and into the forest (Hemingway, 107)

Further symbolism was demonstrated when Santiago arrived home and carried a pole on his shoulder when Christ brought the cross to Calvary. Also, like Christ, Santiago cannot release the burden and fall on the road. When he finally reached his hut,

he slept face down on the newspaper with both hands straight and his palms raised. (Hemingway, 122) Hemingway unites these themes in such a way that they do not contradict each other. He did allow Christianity to become a more dominant theme than others but instead made it more symbolic than intentional. He did not destroy the relationship between parents and boys but instead separated them for most stories. Finally, he did not make Santiago's courage the center of their attention by highlighting his weaknesses. In the end the old man's perseverance and trust paid off. He finally gained respect from the village and managed to teach Manolin a lesson in faith and courage.

The Old Man and the Sea, one will find many examples in which the main character, Santiago, surpasses many hardships while being courageous, brave, and being a friend. Each of these: courage, bravery, and friendship, are qualities in a Hemingway code of hero.

Showing High Attention To Old Man (Santiago)

On the first page we introduce the figure of Manolin. This boy is a student of Santiago and has learned the best way of fishing from him. When Santiago failed to catch fish, Manolin was expelled by his parents. Because there is no parent that wants to send their children to the teacher who always failed in fishing. As pointed out below: "In the first forty days a boy had been with him. But after forty days without a fish the boy's parents had told him that the old man was now definitely and finally *salao*, which is the worst form of unlucky," (Hemingway, 35)

The quotation above is as the evidence that showing why finally Manolin joining another fisherman to catch a fish. The boy is disappointed to separate from the old man. The boy mentally depends on the old man because "The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him" (Hemingway, 35). Since Manolin five years old he has already followed the old man and learned many things from him. For Manolin the old man was a hero for him so he always devote to him. He is always there to serve the old man like a son to his father. He offers the old man some of the foods and drinks such as beer, sardines and fresh baits.

It is normal for a child to be loyal to someone he considers a role model, as does Manolin to Santiago. He loved Santiago as much as a child who loved his parent who was considered to have contributed a lot to his life.

Manolin is very careful to serve Santiago. He remains his hut. Every morning, he waits for him to return. He serves coffee for parents. He always entertained the old man in his despair and said "now we have fun again".

The boy is an important figure in this novel, although he did not play an active role in the old man's journey. In fact, this character has been interested in the atmosphere of the story. It complements the vital emotional needs and atmosphere. The old man really missed him throughout the story. Santiago considered the boy a source of convenience and assistance.

When Santiago did not return from his fishing journey for three days, Manolin was very worried. He went to the hut every morning to see if the old man returned, and maybe he was responsible for the search for the Coast Guard. When he finally found Santiago sleeping in his hut, he took care of him like a father who had children. He brought him hot coffee to drink and food to eat. He promised to take care of the ship repair and buy the old man a new knife. He also told Santiago that they would be fishing together again, as soon as the old man recovered from his torment; Manolin no longer cared about what his parents said, because he looked at Santiago as a "real" parent and teacher. Because of the bond between them, Santiago gave Manolin the only thing worth

saving from the skeleton of a giant fish-sword. This is a treasure for Manolin, proof of his friend's strength, ability and dignity.

Devote to the Old man (Santiago)

Manolin is a very devoted individual, much like the old man. He aids Santiago in as many ways as he can. Even though he is not allowed to fish with the old man, he still buys bait for Santiago and helps him prepare his boat for his journey in the Gulf. "Keep the blanket around you," the boy said. "You'll not fish without eating while I'm alive," (Hemingway 19). This statement from Manolin reveals to readers the amount of love he has for the old man. I find the young boy's dedication and love to be very captivating.

Most young children would want to be an apprentice to somebody who can prove they know their trade well and in this case, be able to catch an abundance of fish. Instead, Manolin told the old man, "It was papa made me leave. I am a boy and I must obey him (Hemingway, 10). No matter how much bad luck the old man seems to have, the young boy knows Santiago is a great fisherman. His kind words are abundant even though its presence is limited. "Que va," the boy said. "There are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only you" (Hemingway 23). The high regard Manolin has for the old man allows readers to see the loving and caring connection the two have.

During their time together, Manolin observes and feels amazed by Santiago's personality and experience, and they become good friends with father-child relationships. Manolin looked at Santiago with the innocence of a child while Santiago, for his part, saw that Manolin was a figure who still had many opportunities to realize many great ideals beyond what he achieved but on the other hand Santiago also enjoyed the attention of the child and loved him as a son. At the end of the story, Manolin finally decides to learn from Santiago and no matter what his parents and the people around him say, he is a character that is raised to ensure that Santiago's life and experience will continue.

CONCLUSION

After discussing about Manolin Loyalty the writer arrived in her final conclusion that is Manolin Loyalty presents through his commitment to stay learned from the old man (Santiago, even his parents have already sent him away from Santiago. Other facts that present through Manolin Devotion to the old man and his high attention to the life of the old man. Manolin realized that he has learned since he was 5 years old so he loves the old man as much as his own parent so he cannot live the old man alone when he falls in many failures. Manolin is a young boy with a great personality, his nature and his thought are great.

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Delli Sabudu

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