

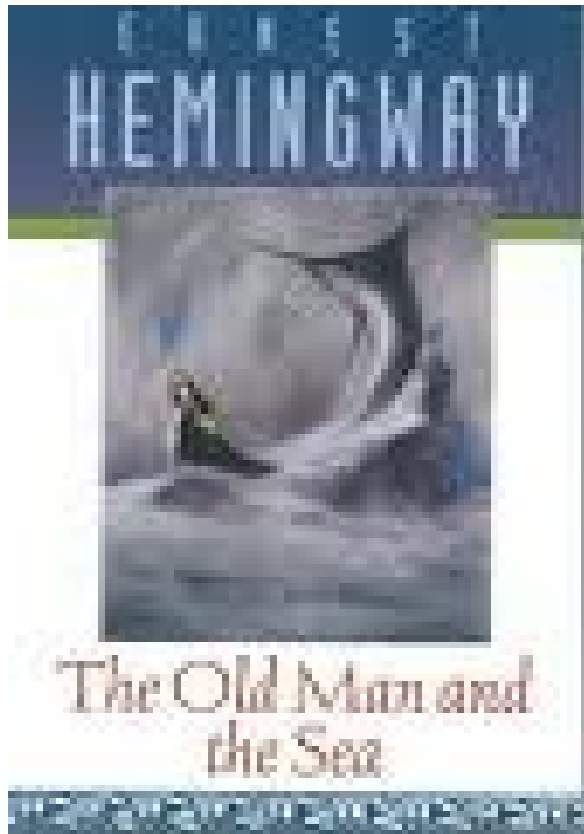


The Old Man and The Sea

Ernest Hemingway

Group 9

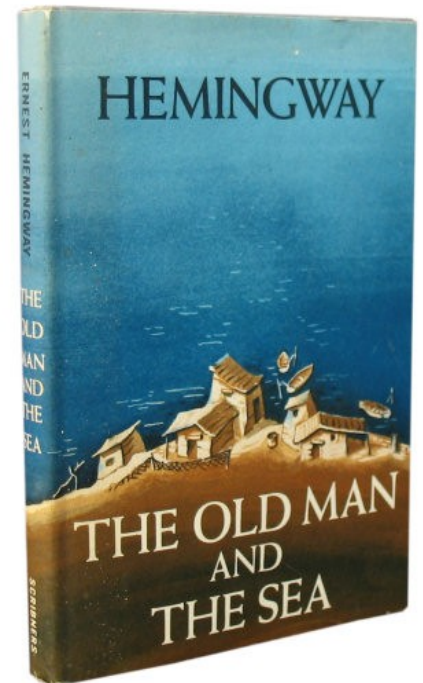
1. Tổng Trà My_A18306
2. Nguyễn Thị Bảo Ngọc_
3. Hoàng Ngọc Linh_A14599
4. Tô Thanh Dung_A15624



- I. Setting**
- II. Plot**
- III. Characters**
- IV. Theme**
- V. Symbol**
- VI. Point of view and tone**
- VII. Language and Style**

I. Setting

- During the late 1950's or early 1960's
- In a small fishing village near Havana, Cuba, and in the waters of the Gulf Stream
- The atmosphere of the story is the end of summer



II. Plot

1. Summary

2. Conflicts

3. Climax



1. Summary

- Santiago has gone 84 days without catching a fish
- Unfortunately, Manolin is forbidden to go to fish with Santiago, and is ordered to go with other successful fishermen. But he keeps hanging with the old man.
- He has a plan that calls for going far out the sea which will give him an advantage in fishing
- He catches a large marlin, but it brings him farther out from shore
- The marlin possesses great strength and endurance which allows it to drag Santiago's boat for a long distance for a long time
- He kills the marlin and then brings it home
- On his way home, a swarm of sharks tries to eat the marlin
- Catching the marlin and fighting the sharks requires Santiago to use all of his physical and mental resources
- By the time the skiff reaches the village, little remains of the great fish but the head and skeleton

2. Conflicts

- **Man vs. Nature:**
 - Santiago >< the Marlin
 - Santiago >< the sharks
- **Man vs. Self:**
 - the strength to catch a giant fish >< his sorrow for killing the Marlin
 - not consider himself to be a religious person >< pray to the Virgin Mary in times of great hardship



2. Conflicts

- Man vs. Man:
 - Santiago >< younger fishermen
 - He does not have any friends other than the boy because no one respects him
 - They often mock at Santiago's bad luck



3. Climax

- Santiago kills the fish and its blood attracts the eager sharks nearby:
 - During the very beginning of the battle between Santiago and the group of sharks, all of his weapons have been used
 - He has no effective weapons left to fight the sharks → must watch helplessly as they strip the carcass of all its remaining meat



3. Climax

- His hopes of taking home his huge fish are dashed when the sharks attack and eat the fish
- Although he loses his giant fish, Santiago is still a winner





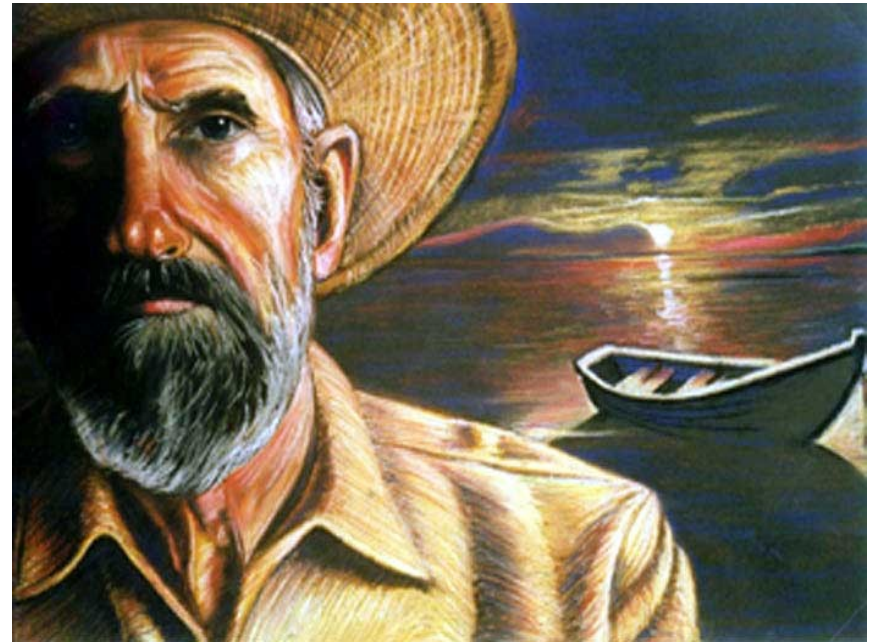
II. CHARACTERS

1. Santiago
2. Manolin
3. The Marlin
4. The Sharks

1. SANTIAGO

a. A meticulous and skillful fisherman:

- Meticulous: prepares carefully for each outing on his boat and when he makes a catch.
- Skillful:
 - When the marlin indicates its tiredness, Santiago uses all his strength to pull the fish and stab with a harpoon
 - When he loses his harpoon in killing the shark, he makes new one by strapping his knife to the end of an oar to ward off the next line of sharks



b. Has been suffered terribly throughout the story:



- has become the laughing-stock because of his bad luck.
- endures a long and devastating struggle with the marlin.
- undergoes a remarkable fight with the sharks constantly destroying the old man's prize marlin.

c. An optimistic, humble, patient, brave and determined man: ✨

- **Optimistic:** hopes the next day will bring him better luck.
- **Humble:** despite being a very skillful fisherman, he never regards himself as the best.
- **Patient:** after 84 days, he still decides to go far out the sea; and patiently waits for every turn of the marlin for 3 days & nights.
- **Brave:** despite the lack of food and water and his pain, he fights for what he has been waiting for (the giant marlin) and struggle with his great opponents (the sharks).
- **Determined:** after a long time without catching any fish, he refuses to be discouraged and keeps trying his best to get what he deserves.



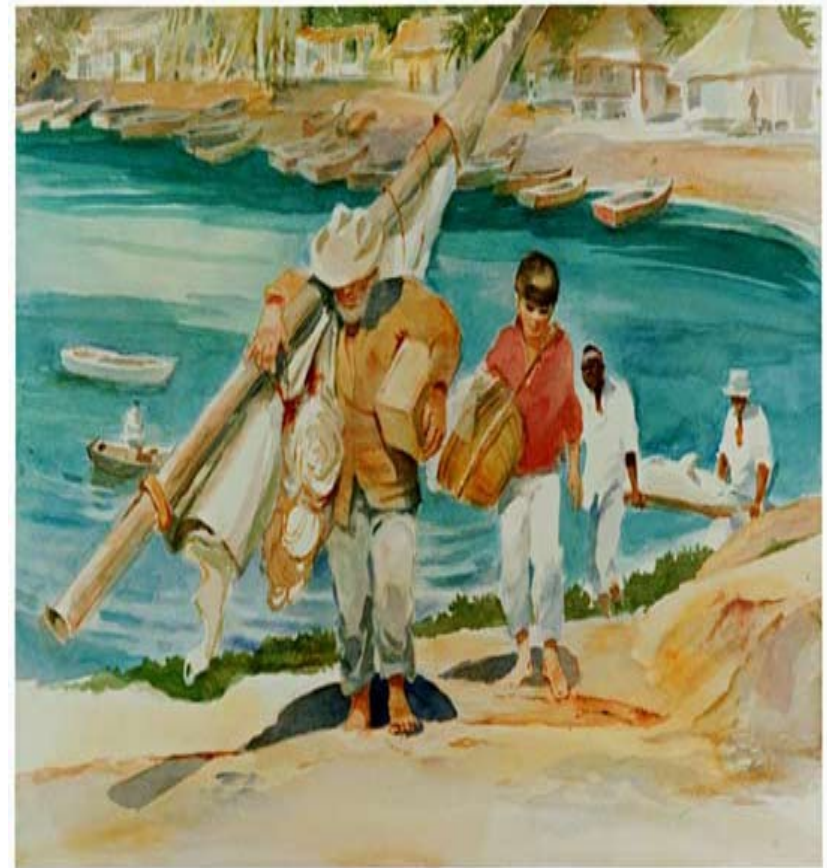
2. MANOLIN

a. A young boy who shows great concern for Santiago:

- does whatever he can to help the old man: food, coffee, blankets, etc.
- cries several times and still keeps taking good care of the old man after he has suffered from the tragedy.

b. A loyal apprentice:

- wants to be a faithful companion with the old man despite being forbidden by his parents.
- desires to learn from the old man.



3. THE MARLIN



a. Giant & marvelous:

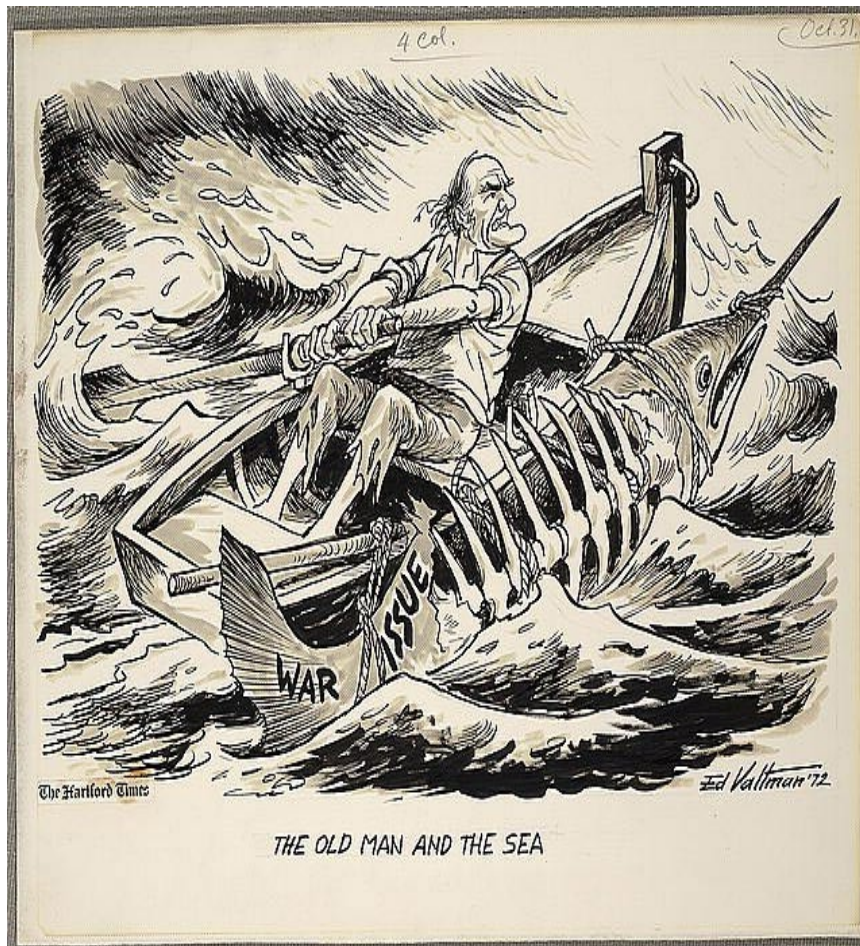
- 18-foot & 1500-pound fish.
- has blue and silver stripes on its sides.
- strong and long resistant.

b. Stubborn & full of challenges:

- Refuses to come to the surface.
- Tows the old man's skiff for 2 straight days.
- Pulls the old man further and further from land.



4. THE SHARKS



- a. **Vicious:** tear apart the marlin's body and mutilate chunks of meat.
- b. **Leave the old man devastated:** nothing remains but the long backbone now just is garbage.



IV. THEME

1. Friendship

- Based on mutual respect.
- Santiago love Manolin and the boy deeply admires the old man's fishing abilities.
- Brotherhood with certain creatures on the sea based on similar characteristics such as nobility or determination.
- The marlin is both the old man's friend and his enemy.

2. Man and the Natural World

- He loves the sea, birds, and fish.
- Creatures and the natural world become a lens through which we examine the old man.
- We see a sense of inescapability in these ideas. the old man justifies and interprets his actions and the actions of others as things that they "are born to do"



3. Memory and the Past

- Santiago recalls a strength and prowess of his youth.
- The past can be used to comment on the present
- The old man's memory of the lions is a constant motif, compares his own abilities to their prowess and pride

4. Respect and Pride

- The battle with the marlin is the notion of respect.
- Respect for the marlin, repeatedly emphasizing this during his struggle and after he has killed the fish.
- The old man derives respect from others with displays of strength and prowess..
- Pride and humility are not mutually exclusive qualities.
- His pride is referred to as "long gone."

V. SYMBOLISM

- The Sea - represents the Universe and Santiago's isolation in the Universe.
- The Marlin - represents the ultimate opponent
- The Sharks - destructive forces in life.
- Joe Dimaggio - symbolizes the indomitable will of the human spirit.
- The Lions - represent virility, youth, and hope of eternal life (at the end of the novel).
- Manolin - hope.
- The lost harpoon - symbolic of individuals who lose their faith as life's woes attack

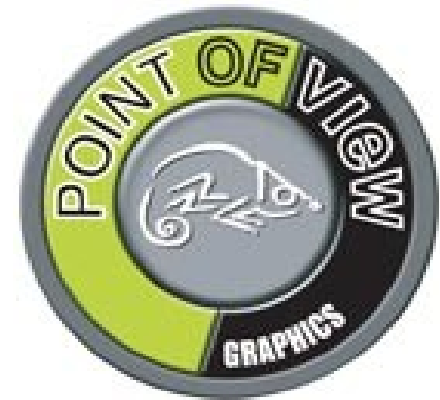


V. Point of View and Tone

1. Point of View

The third person omniscient

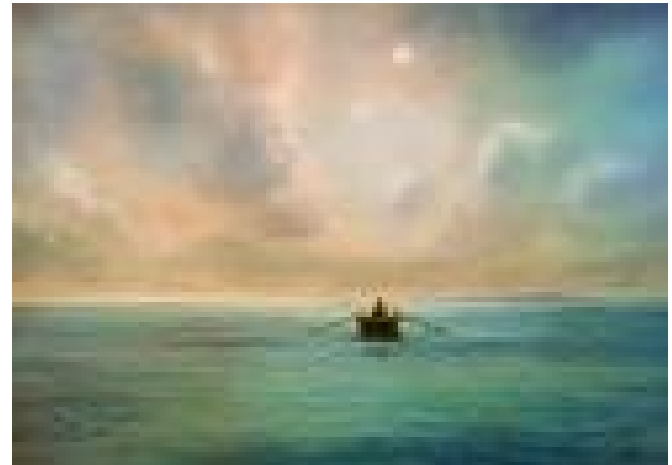
- A hidden narrator
- Crucial to the story
- Able to understand how Manolin and Santiago felt about each other



2. Tone

Factual but sympathetic

- Seriously, not really any humor
- The simple statement of emotions and thoughts → a raw view into the head and heart of this endearing fisherman.



VI. Language and Style

1. The language

- simple
- most are short sentences
- Sometimes the old man uses Spanish word



2. Style

- Journalistic
- Minimum amount of words but maximum meaning and effect
- Simple narration yet powerful, pithy, and direct



