2.1 Intrinsic Approach

A theory is a well-established principle that has been developed to explain some aspect of natural world. To answer the problem of analysis, the writer needs theory. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book “Theory of Literature” (1977) introduced two kinds of approach in analyzing literary works; they are intrinsic approach and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach emphasizes the analysis on the text, and Extrinsic approach emphasizes the analysis on the external courses of literary work such as history, social culture, religion, psychology, and philosophy. In this research the writer will analyze about the main character found in *The Old Man and the Sea* and uses intrinsic approach to support this research.

Intrinsic approach takes part from the literary work itself. Intrinsic approach emphasizes the analysis intertext by describing the elements of the prose that explained before. Intrinsic approach applied by the writer in order to show the elements of the novel. Parts of elements of the prose are characters, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. This research uses those elements of prose because those elements are related. Wellek and Warren (1977: 139) in their book “Theory of Literature” said that intrinsic approach are being introduced based on a survey of the wider range of forms in modern literature. They also stated that the main part of intrinsic approach is based on the text of literary works itself by doing an interpretation and analysis of it (1977: 139).
2.2   The Elements of Prose

The elements of prose which build up a complete and good story are theme, character, plot, setting, point of view, structure and style (Roberts and Jacobs. 1993: 51). These seven elements are regarded as a tool to analyze the structure of a novel. In this research the writer just explained some elements which support this analysis.

Theme is the basic story that dominated the subject matter of a literary work. The theme is the first point in compiling the work of literary authors. This theme is to be conveyed and solved by the writer through his story. The theme became the basis of development of the whole story; the theme was nature animates all parts of the story from beginning to end. A theme is the central topic, subject, or concept the writer is trying to point out. Theme in literature refers to the central, the meaning, the idea in a fiction. The reader of fiction can get the theme of the fiction after reading it. According to Siswanto (2008: 161) theme plays the role as the starting point of the author in creating the fiction. It means that theme was used by the author to connect the meaning and the purpose in telling the fiction. What the author wants to tell can be meant as theme. A theme of fiction could be gotten by concluding the entire plot. Theme becomes basic development of the whole story, so it must represent the whole part of novel. Theme should be stated in one sentence. The theme also should be stated as a generalization about life, not as reference to a specific character or action in a story. Themes in this analysis is as an old fisherman, Santiago had to work hard and keep trying to get a big fish in order to maintain life and his dignity.

According to the title of this research, the writer will analyze about character of Santiago as a leading character in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea* by Ernest Hemingway. Literature is a story which tells the story of human life with all the miscellaneous life. With that understanding it would have been required as a
manifestation of the human figure and his life to be told. The characters in this story will do its job to be "a source story". Figure is a living thing (humans) who have physical and temperament. Character is the person who impersonates the story. Every author has their opinion in creating characters. According to Di Yanni (1990: 36) characters are the imaginary people that writers create, sometimes identifying with them and sometimes judging them. In this case, the writer tends to take the definition of character from Robert Stanton to support the analysis. Stanton (1965: 33) said that actually character in term of literature consists of two understandings. First, character is human or maybe non human in fiction and the second, character refers to the moral qualities of the human or non human in fiction including its attitude, its emotion, and it’s characteristic. In presenting the characterizations on the novel, the writer uses 2 ways directly and indirectly. Says directly when the writer directly describes the state figures. The writer directly conveys how the outward figure and character owned the character. The subly of submission of indirect have been done by the writer. For example, by describing how the characters speak, how the characters behave, how the characters respond to the problem, and so that ultimately the reader can imagine and conclude for yourself how these figures. The character in fiction portrayed by an author in words. An author attempts to create the characters who can give an atmosphere for the readers in order to influence them by giving the actions which is done by the characters or giving what are there in character’s mind. When the readers read novel, they may have many impressions to the characters whether it is pleasure or hatred. Roberts and Jacobs said that in fiction, a character may be defined as a verbal representation of a human being. Through action, speech, description, and commentary, authors portray characters that are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters
you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. (1993: 132). Character is the element of prose that runs down the plot. Di Yanni (1990: 36) Further says: “Plot and character in fact are inseparable”. To know what characters do in a fiction, the best way to do is by understanding the plot of the fiction.

In this analysis, the main character named Santiago who was thin and gaunt has many scars in his body. Santiago who has a blue eyes as blue as the sea lived his life with great patience. Although he was no longer young, but he was able to prove that he is in fact not a weak old man. Santiago who is very enthusiasm and confident successfully underwent a life full of sufferings. Santiago bravely risking his life at sea in order to get a big fish. Santiago who did not want to trouble others always do everything with himself. Santiago’s character who never gives up making the writer feel amazed. The success of Santiago at the end of the story also makes people around feel proud of him.

Plot is a literary term defined as the events that make up a story, particularly as they related to one another in a pattern, in a sequence, through cause and effect, how the reader views the story, or simply by coincidence. Plot is also called as the structure of a story which accomplishes an end purpose. Roberts and Jacobs (1995: 88) called plot as the controls governing, the development of the fiction. Di Yanni (1990: 26) stated that plot is the action element in fiction, is the arrangement of events that make up a story. While Stanton (1965: 26) explained that plot is the arrangement of events which have a causative relation among them. One event is going to give an effect to other event. A plot gives the reader a brief distinctness about the relevancy of the events in a story. A plot tends to indicate the causal relationship between all the events in narrative. Further, Di Yanni (1990: 26) states that a plot to be effective, it must include a sequence of incidents that bear a
significant causal relationship to each other. Causality is an important feature of realistic fictional plots: it simply means that one thing happens because of as a result of something else. Plot must be unity. Each events must be related and relevance. Plot has its details. Di Yanni (1990: 27) divides a plot in five stages. First is exposition that provides background information we need to make sense of the action, describes the setting, and introduces the major characters. The second one is complications that called as raising action stage, marked by appearing one by one conflicts and problems of the characters. And the third is climax that marked by the character will experience the climax of all conflict and problems. The fourth is anti-Climax that also called as falling action stage: Character of novel gets the way out from the climax. All the climaxes have been solved by the character. And the fifth is resolution or denouement that called as finishing stage or ending stage; all the complications, conflicts, and problems are sorted out and resolved.

In the story The Old Man and the Sea, Santiago is an old fisherman who lived in the small shack. Santiago does not have anyone in his life. Eighty-four days without a fish makes Santiago feel useless. He seems like isolated in his environment. Santiago who wants to get fish always kept on trying, even he does not care about anything that would happen to him. After Santiago managed to get a big fish, he had to bet back against sharks who want to eat his fish. Santiago who has alone was unable to maintain his big fish. Santiago back home with heartened. He only brings a skeleton of a huge fish that have been catched.

Setting is the place and time in a work of narrative. Setting is usually applied in literature to the local or period in which the action of a play, novel, motion picture takes place. In Concise Dictionary of Literary Terms (1976), setting means the environment or surroundings of anything. According to Mario Klarer (1999: 24), the
term “setting” denotes the location, historical period, and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops. According to Stanton (1965: 35) setting is the description of the situation or condition that covers the story including the description of place and time. The writer tends to have an agreement with definition of setting given by Stanton. A fiction usually begins with telling the situation, introducing everything that will be narrated such as introducing character, telling the situation of nature, environment, situation of place, and the time that can give an emotional effect to the reader (Nurgiyantoro. 1995: 217). Sometimes, the beginning of a fiction is a portraying of setting. Deeper about setting is given in quotation:

Writers describe the world they know, its sights and sounds, its colors, textures, and accents. Stories come to life, are imagined as occurring in a place, and rooted in the soil of a writer’s memories. This place or location of a story’s action along with the time in which it occurs is its setting.
(Di Yanni. 1990: 42)

Elements of setting can be divided into three kinds, they are setting of place, setting of time, and setting of culture. Setting of place refers to the location where the events of the fiction take place. Setting of time related to the time when all events occurred. Setting of culture refers to the cultural conditions and assumptions. Setting of culture could be formed as a habitual, custom, tradition, beliefs, philosophies, and the way of thinking. Setting of culture is also related to the social status of character whether it is low class, middle class or high class (Nurgiyantoro. 1995: 227-237).

In The Old Man and the Sea, the setting takes place in a village and the sea in Gulfstream. The setting of time in Gulfstream is in the morning and night because in the day, Santiago always spent his times at the sea. Santiago has been in his shack at the night until the early morning. Then, Santiago has been at the sea almost along day for eighty and four days. Setting of culture in The Old Man and the Sea is Santiago lives alone in his old shack and only has Manolin as his friend. Santiago has
been isolated from their environment because he does not want to join with the other fisherman. The habitual of peoples in Santiago’s village is working as fishermen. They considered that the fishermen who could not caught a fish for several days as an unlucky fisherman. One thing that has been believed by Santiago is the unnecessary to talk too much at the sea.