

وظيفة الاقتباسات في بناء المعاني:
قراءة للرواية القصيرة «المسن
والبحر» في ضوء نظرية جبل الجليد
The Function of Quotations in
Constructing Meaning: An Ice Berg
Theory Reading of - “The Old Man
and the Sea”

إعداد

Omar Mohammed Elsanosi Adam
عمر محمد السنوسي آدم

Email: omarelsanosi@gmail.com
Mobile No.: 00966535061727





الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقصي أهمية دراسة الاقتباسات الواردة في الرواية القصيرة المسن والبحر للروائي الأمريكي أرنست همنغواي، حيث تسهم هذه الاقتباسات في نقل المعاني وتطوير الموضوعات وتوضيح علاقات شخصيات الرواية فيما بينها وقد استخدمت الدراسات السابقة اقتباسات رواية المسن والبحر كأدلة داعمة فقط لموضوعاتها، في حين تتعامل هذه الدراسة مع هذه الاقتباسات بوصفها وحدات أساسية يتم جمعها وتحليلها لوجدها لتفسير دلالاتها المناسبة.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك فقد تبنت هذه الدراسة المنهج الوصفي النوعي التحليلي؛ حيث جُمعت بياناتها من رواية المسن والبحر وتم تحليلها باستخدام نظرية الجبل الجليدي للمؤلف أرنست همنغواي وقد اعتمد الباحث في هذا البحث على نفسه بوصفه أداة لجمع وتحليل البيانات من خلال قراءته النقدية للرواية.

علاوة على ذلك أظهرت نتائج هذه الدراسة أن اقتباسات هذه الرواية ينبغي استخدامها استخداماً أساسياً ضمن بنية الأعمال الأدبية المخلفة وتضمنت الاقتباسات موضوعات مثل الأمل والكرامة والتحمل بالإضافة إلى الصراع والتعاون. أيضاً أوضحت الدراسة أن استخدام الاقتباسات بلغتها المبسطة تحمل دلالات معقدة تتجاوز المعاني الظاهرة للنص.

إضافة إلى ذلك لقد توصلت هذه الدراسة إلى أن جمع وتحليل اقتباسات الرواية تحليلاً منفصلاً يساعد على فهم الأعمال الأدبية عمومًا ومن فوائدها التعليمية؛ فإنها تساعد على فهم الأعمال الإبداعية الأدبية وخاصة لدى متعلمي اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة ثانية أو أجنبية.

وفي نهاية المطاف توصي هذه الدراسة بضرورة إدماج تحليل الاقتباسات في بحوث الأعمال الأدبية وتعليم اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية أو لغة ثانية لدوره في تنمية التفكير النقدي لدى القراء.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المسن، البحر، أرنست هيمنجواي، الاقتباسات، نظرية جبل الجليد.

Abstract:

This research investigates the importance of study the quotations exist in the novella The Old Man and the sea written by the American writer Ernst Hemingway. The quotations convey meanings, themes and mention the relationship of characters. The previous studies use the quotations as supporting evidences. In contrast, this research uses them as primary unites to be collected and analyzed individually in order to get their suitable meanings.

In addition, this research fosters a descriptive qualitative analytical method. Data of the research are collected from the novella The Old Man and the Sea and analyzed by using the Iceberg Theory of Ernst Hemingway. The researcher in this study is employed as instrument for collecting and analyzing the data through close reading of this novella.

Moreover, the findings show that the quotations of the novella should be implemented as the basic section of the story. They imply themes like hope, dignity, endurance. In addition to struggle and corporation. Also, this research reveal that the simple use of the quotations carries complex denotations so as to convey meanings far more than the surface meanings.

Furthermore, this research concludes that collecting and analyzing the quotations in isolation help understanding well the works of the literature in general. Furthermore, they have educational benefits because they help to understand literature



particularly the students of English as a second language learners (ESL) or (EFL).

Finally, this research recommends analysis of quotations should integrated in literary researches and teaching of the English language as foreign language. They develop critical thinking when reading the literary texts.

Keyword: The Old Man and the Sea, Ernest Hemingway, Ice Berg Theory, Quotations.

Introduction

Literature serves as one of the powerful mediums for expressing human experiences, values, emotions, and cultural beliefs. The “Quotations” are one of these literary devices that play an important role because they convey essential ideas, develop characterization, reinforce themes, and reveal relationships among characters. Despite quotations often written as simple narrative statements, they contain hidden meanings that become evident only through careful and critical reading. Therefore, studying quotations independently can provide readers with a better understanding of literary works.

Ernest Hemingway was one of the best American writers of the twentieth century. His novella “The Old Man and the Sea” (1952) is recognized as one of his greatest literary achievements. This novella tells the story of the old man (Santiago), a Cuban fisherman, his struggle with the big fish (marlin) symbolizes the human endurance, courage, dignity, and hope. Hemingway’s distinctive writing style, especially his Ice Berg Theory, states that the deepest meanings of a literary text remain beneath the surface, giving way to the readers to discover hidden messages through interpretation instead of explicit explanation.

Most previous studies on “The Old Man and the Sea” targeted on major literary themes like dignity, heroism, endurance, symbolism, conflict, and characterization. The quotations were used in these studies as evidence throughout these texts to support analysis of different themes. Therefore, this study attempts to fill this gap by collecting, classifying, and analyzing the quotations of this novella individually in order to get their implicit and explicit



meanings by using the application of Hemingway's Ice Berg Theory.

The problem of this study lies in the limited attention paid to quotations as independent literary units in spite of their great contribution to create meaning within the novella. Hence, this research seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What is the importance of quotations in *The Old Man and the Sea*?
2. What explicit and implicit meanings do these quotations convey?
3. How does Hemingway's Iceberg Theory help readers interpret these meanings?

Accordingly, this research aims to collect important quotations found in the novella, analyze their literal and hidden meanings, examine their contribution to the development of the themes and characterization, and demonstrate the usefulness of the Ice Berg Theory as an analytical tool for literary interpretation.

In addition, the significance of this research is practical and theoretical. Theoretically, the research contributes to the literary criticism by emphasizing the analytical value of quotations as independent textual units. Practically, this research provides the students those studying English as a Second Language (ESL) or English as a Foreign Language (EFL), teachers, and researchers, particularly, with an effective way for improving literary interpretation, critical reading, and analytical thinking.

This research adopts a qualitative descriptive-analytical approach. The data consist of some selected quotations extracted from "The Old Man and the Sea". The researcher serves as the primary

research instrument by collecting, classifying, interpreting, and analyzing the quotations through close reading while applying Hemingway's Ice Berg Theory to reveal their implicit connotations.

Furthermore, the scope of this research is limited to the quotations that selected from Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" Arrow Books edition in 2004. The analysis focuses on the functions and the denotations of these quotations within the framework of the Ice Berg Theory and does not attempt to analyze Hemingway's complete literary production or other theoretical approaches.

Finally, this research is organized into an introduction and three chapters. The introduction of this study presents an introduction, statement of the problem, significance of the study, in addition to the research objectives, questions of the research, methodology, structure of the research, and the conclusion of the introduction. Chapter One reviews the relevant literature, theoretical framework, and the previous studies. Chapter Two explains the research methodology and presents the analysis of the selected quotations. Chapter Three discusses the findings in relation to the research objectives and the Ice Berg Theory, identifies the research gap, offers recommendations for future studies and the conclusions.



Chapter One

Literature Review

1.1 Introduction

Chapter Two is divided into two sections. Firstly, the first section discusses the theories and principles related to this research. Secondly, the second section is about the previous studies concern to this research. Finally, this chapter states the gap between this study and the previous studies written in this study.

1.2 The Author of the Story

The American writer Ernest Hemingway was born in 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois, then committed suicide himself on July 1961. He descends from an upper middle-class family, his father was a doctor and his mother was musician. He lived in Michigan enjoying fishing and hunting. He did not enter any collage, when he left the high school, he was employed as a reporter, Ruslan (2009. P.82). The Old Man and the Sea (1952) was Hemingway's last published work, and he received the Nobel Prize in 1954. In France he wrote his first published collection of short stories, In Our Time 1925, and his first novel, The Sun Also Rises 1926. He was only 27 when he published the novel and achieved fame, Book Rags (2015, P.3).

1.3 The literary Style of Hemingway

Ernest Hemingway is known for his unique style of writing. The novella of The Old Man and the Sea mentions his style. He uses natural and very simple language. In addition, he uses a direct and clear discourse, for instance he uses common words of the



English language and the dialogue among the characters, avoiding using complex sentences. Moreover, he uses the dialogue to reflect the strong emotion. Hemingway also uses the facts based on a real incident that makes his fictional product to be more acceptable, Chang (2003, P. 157).

Most of his early novels were written in narrative style using first person. In addition, he uses many techniques when he wrote *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. For instance, he internal monologues, descriptions and rapid shifts of the point of views. *For Whom the Bell Tolls* is a political novel. In addition to the few comics inside the book. He attempts to present people and the country that he loves. It is an effort to deal with a complex war, Ye (2022).

1.4 The Importance of Quotations in Literary Creation

Quotations have important position in creation of literature. They are medium for transferring meaning, developing themes show relations among characters. In addition, the text of the literature depends on symbolic and thematic meaning, Abrams & Harpham (2011).

First, quotations can convey meaning other than the surface one. They are compressed ideas in which one line might contains emotions and themes. According to Cleath Brooks, the meaning is gotten from close reading and interpretations Brooks (1947). Second, the quotations are connected to the implicit dentations. This point is clearly stated in The Ice Berg Theory that invented by Ernest Hemingway. This principle tells that there are many meanings of the discourse under their surface ones, Hemingway (1952).

Third, quotations have essential element in characterization.



Literary writers can describe their personality, emotions, and relationship of the characters through using dialogues. Seymour Chatman stated that action and speech are used to construct the character, Chatman (1978). Moreover, the quotation has important role in developing the themes. As it is stated by Terry Eagleton that texts of the literature communicate ideologies and themes throughout patterns of the language and textual structure, in addition to the quoted speeches and dialogues. Eagleton (2008).

Furthermore, quotations can enhance realism. Wayne C. Booth said that the use of the dialogue and the speech support to create a meaning of immediateness and authenticity in creating fiction, Booth, Colomb & Williams (2008).

Finally, quotations can empower interpretations of the readers. According to Wolfgang Iser, (1978) the gap of the texts should be filled by the readers through interpreting them. In addition, quotations play pivotal role in this process.

1.5 Literature Review of The Old Man and the Sea Story

The Old Man and the Sea is a story about a poor old Cuban fisher man called Santiago. After going eighty-four days without catching any fish, Santiago does not be frustrated because he believes that every day is a new day. He sails solely with his small boat (skiff) in the day eighty fifth to the deep sea. Santiago catches a big fish by the noon called Marlin which is two feet longer than his small boat. Unfortunately, Marlin pulls his boat in a very long journey for two days and two nights. During which he wounds on his left hand, becomes hungry and his body shakes from cold, Krey (2024).



The old man (Santiago) manages to kill the big fish Marlin after two days and two nights and fastens it to the boat. However, a shark comes from the dark water in the deep sea and swallows the big fish Marlin during rejoining to his home. The old man Santiago fights against many sharks by using his harpoon, oars and knife. He returns home with the skeleton of the big fish (Marlin) which surprises other fisher men. Finally, Santiago enters to his hut and sleeps dreams about African lions, Wan, (2019).

The Old Man and the Sea was published in 1952. The texts of it are delivered to five and half million people. It is translated into many languages. The American reviewer's interest to read this novella, Harvey Breit names it "Momentous and heartening". In addition, Joseph Henry had nothing but acclaims it as "Miracle play of Man against Fate".

1.5.1 The Main Characters of the Story

"The Old Man and the Sea" contains three main characters: the old man (Santiago) is an old Fisherman from Cuba. Manolin is a young boy reveals loyalty to the old man. Whereas, Marlin is a huge fish which symbolic character for the challenges of the old man.

1.5.2 The setting

means the place where the story takes place and the time of the occurrence of the story. The story of Hemingway the Old Man and the Sea takes place in Cuba, in a small village). In addition, the sea is kind of blessing to Allah because Santiago alive not dies in the sea which is full of risks such as wild creatures like sharks, high sea waves that might cause drowning. This



relationship between Santiago and nature has been examined from an ecocritical perspective, Ranjan (2023).

1.5.3 The Themes of the Story

1.5.3.1 Perseverance, Dignity, Courage, Manhood, and sing

The themes of the Old Man and the Sea are represented in perseverance, dignity, courage, manhood and victory. Simultaneously, Mathur (2023) discussed that who argues that Santiago embodies dignity and masculine resilience. In spite of getting old, loneliness, poverty, Santiago refuses to capitulate. Perseverance is seen through the struggle of Santiago with Marlin and the shark as he fights both of them. His courage is shown in his facing the power of nature as well as his dignity and self-respect. The endurance of the old man embodies his manhood, pride and high morality instead of physical power and wealth. Despite losing his hunt (Marlin), The old man gains victory by his spirit of courage. Therefore, this story teaches us that the real success is hidden in the ability to struggle and maintain one's dignity while facing difficulties, Alahmadi (2023).

There are two victories for Santiago; internal and external successes. The external success means satisfaction of money. Whereas, the internal success denotes to the psychological health. Although money lets humans select their way of life, but it is not alone can give people pleasure of life. Therefore, twice victory of Santiago represents in achieving material and personal happiness. Santiago at the end win the inner pleasure.



1.5.3.2 Ice Berg Theory of Hemingway

Hemingway uses his iceberg theory, symbolism and makes codes in his novella *The Old Man and the Sea*. He gains high degrees of an appreciation by using this theory. Many writers after him were influenced by this style of writing. This essay depicts the ice berg theory techniques that is used in *The Old Man and Sea*. The Ice berg Theory focuses on omission elevating the reading experience to an interpretive journey. Hemingway masterfully presents only the tip of the narrative. He encourages readers to rabbit under the surface to discover the underlying themes and emotions. In addition, this method reflects the complexities of human experiences, where much remains unspoken or hidden. The importance of the Ice Berg Principle in Hemingway's literature lies in its ability to engage readers on a deeper, more personal level. The use of the Iceberg Principle influences the modern literature, offering a template for conveying deep meanings in summarized and impactful manner. It challenges readers to think critically, Knickerbocker (2012).

1.5.3.3 Symbolism

The story of Ernest Hemingway is full of symbolism; there are some areas discuss these symbols. When these symbols are explained, the reader can understand the story. For example, the sea, water of the sea makes Santiago to sail, swim and hunt for his survive, also its blue color is his dreams. The lion represents a symbol of the youth and peaceful time. Losing the Harpoon means that Santiago loses part of his confronting power, so the giant fish swallows it with the rope, Sharif (2024). The shark represents a sign of enemy. The Other Fishermen are



the individuals who serve themselves only and ignore others. The Power of Santiago, is a symbol of tough guy He fights all kinds of difficulties of life in order to earn his honor and dignity. He presents the value of life.

1.5.4 Methodology of the Research

The researcher will adopt a descriptive-analytical approach. Some important quotations will be taken from the novella of the American writer Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea and will be analyzed using the experience of the researcher and the Iceberg Theory of Ernest Heminway.

The role of the researcher is very necessary in the qualitative research. In addition, the basic instrument of the study is the researcher himself. Therefore, the researcher in this study collect and analyzed the data (the quotations) based on his interpretation after that the researcher analyzed them using the Iceberg theory of Ernest Hemingway and the experience of the researcher, Booth, Colomb & Williams (2008).

The source of the data is the novel The Old Man and the Sea which wa written by Ernest Hemingway. The researcher selects the copy which contains (99) pages, ISBN;1-90840-099-0-978.

1.5.5 Previous Studies

1.5.5.1 Mogeia T. (2023) conduct a paper entitled "External and Internal Conflict as Revealed in Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and The Sea". This research reveals internal and external conflict in Ernest Hemingway's story. It is qualitative research in which the data are in the form of words rather than numbers.



The data was collected from this novel as well as other books on the subject. The findings 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) struggles against the wild nature, the sea, and the marlin and sharks, in struggling against the mockery, the old man just keeps silent and goes on fishing. The old man has gone fishing for 84 days, but when he goes home from fishing, he brings only the skeleton. Despite his disappointment, Santiago is a man who is undefeated.

1.5.5.2 Wan (2019) wrote a thesis entitled “On the Manhood in face of Tragedy theme of the Old Man and the Sea.” It is a work of the American author Ernest Hemingway. The story is about Cuban poor old fisherman named Santiago. Despite his defeat, Santiago feels with success. This thesis discusses the theme of this story. This story reveals an allegory of inner strength and courage of this fisherman. In addition to his struggle with the big fish called Marlin. the researcher reveals the theme of manhood in face of tragedy.

This thesis managed to reflect one of the themes of the Old Man and the Sea story. The themes of this story in general are implicit within the quotations of the dialogues of the characters. However, these quotations are not presented individually. In my humble opinion, since they carry the themes of the story, they should be collected and analyzed in isolation as main topic within the topic of this thesis.

1.5.5.3 Rohitkumar (2022), conducted research entitled as “An



Eternal Story of Struggle and Triumph: The Old Man and the Sea”
The Old Man and the Sea is a novella by the great writer Ernest Hemingway, an intriguing story that may speak of tenacity, dignity, and resilience of human spirit. This paper concerns significance in Hemingway’s literary career, thematic aspects, and character analysis. The essential themes of the book depict human endurance, dignity in the face of hardship, and the strong desire of one’s accomplishment even in the face of impossibility.

1.5.6 Limitation of the Research

1.5.6.1 Thematic

A limitation defines the scope of research through highlighting on determined things like a place, time, and sampling. This study is shortened on studding the quotations exists in the novella “The Old Man and the Sea”.

1.5.6.2 Temporal: this research is limited in the academic year 1447 AH - 2026 AD.

1.5.6.3 Spatial: this research is carried out in the International University of Minnesota, Faculty of Arts and Humanness, at the section of English language.

Methodology

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on collecting the data and analyzing them. In addition to the study of the methodology, including the description of the research instruments. The researcher in this research is going to answer the following questions:

2.1.1 What are the importance of the quotations in creating literary works?

2.1.2 What are the real meanings of the quotations in The Old Man and the Sea.

2.2 Methodology of the Research

The researcher will adopt a descriptive-analytical approach. Some important quotations will be taken from the novella of the American writer Hemingway the Old Man and the Sea and will be analyzed using the experience of the researcher and the Iceberg Theory of Ernest Heminway. The role of the researcher is very necessary in the qualitative research. In addition, the basic instrument of the study is the researcher himself. Therefore, the researcher in this study collect and analyzed the data (the quotations) based on his interpretation after that the researcher analyzed them using the Iceberg theory of Ernest Hemingway and the especial ideas of the researcher, Booth, Colomb & Williams (2008).

The source of the data is the novel The Old Man and the Sea which wa written by Ernest Hemingway. The researcher selects the copy which contains (99) pages, ISBN;1-90840-099-0-978.



2.3 The Data of the Research

2.3.1 Quote (1) The boy says to Santiago “Santiago, I could go with you again. We have made some money” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 4).

2.3.2 Quote (2) The old man says to the boy, “No, you’re with a lucky boat. Stay with them. But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then we caught big ones every day for three weeks” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 4).

2.3.3 Quote (3) The boy says, “I remember I know you did not leave me because you doubted. It was papa make me leave. I am a boy and I must obey him”, (Hemingway, 2004, p. 4).

2.3.4 Quote (4) the old man says, “I know it is quite normal. He hasn’t much faith, no, but we have. Hasn’t we?” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 4).

2.3.5 Quote (5) The boysays to old man, “Yes, can I offer you a beer on the Terrace and then well take the stuff home.” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 4).

2.3.6 Quote (6) The old man says, “Why not? Between fishermen” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 4).

2.3.7 Quote (7) The boy says, “Santiago,” the old man, “Yes” the boy “Can I got out and get sardines for you for tomorrow? (Hemingway, 2004, p. 5).

2.3.8 Quote (8) The old man says, “No, go and play baseball. I can still row and Rogelio will throw the net” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 5).

2.3.9 Quote (9) The boy says, “I would like to go. If I cannot fish with you, I would like to serve in some way” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 5).



2.3.10 Quote (10) The old man says, “You bought me a beer; you are already a man” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 5).

2.3.11 Quote (11) The boy says, “How old was I when you first took me in a boat?” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 5).

2.3.12 Quote (12) Santiago says, “Five and you nearly were killed when I brought the fish in too green and he nearly tore the boat to pieces. Can you remember?” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 5).

2.3.13 Quote (13) Manolin says, “I can remember the tail slapping and banging and the thwart breaking and the noise of the clubbing. I can remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were and feeling the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping a free down and the sweet blood smell all over me. Can you really remember that or did I just tell it to you?” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 6).

2.3.14 Quote (14) Santiago says, “I remember everything from when we first went together. If you were my boy I’d take you out and gamble, but you are your fathers and your mothers and you are in a lucky boat. May I get the sardines? I know where I can get four baits too, I have mine left from today. I put them in salt in the box, let me get four fresh ones. One his hope and his confidence had never gone. But now they were freshening as when the breeze rise”, (Hemingway, 2004, p. 6).

2.3.15 Quote (15) The boy says, “Two”, (Hemingway, 2004, p. 6).

2.3.16 Quote (16) The old man says, “Two, you didn’t steel them?” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 6).

2.3.17 Quote (17) The boy says, “I would, but I bought these.” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 6).

2.3.18 Quote (18) Santiago says, “Thank you, he was too simple to wander when he had attained humility, but he knew he had



attained it and he knew it was not disgraceful and it carried no loss of true pride" (Hemingway, 2004, p. 6).

2.3.19 Quote (19) the old man says, "Tomorrow is going to be a good day with this current." (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.20 Quote (20) The boy says, "Where are you going" (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.21 Quote (21) The old man says, "Far out to come in when the wind shifts. I want to be out before it is light" (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.22 Quotation (22) the boy says, "I will try to get him to work far out. Then if you hook something truly big, we can come to your aid" (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.23 Quote (23) the boy says, "No, but I will see something that he cannot see such as a bird working and get him to come out after dolphin. Are his eyes that bad? He almost blind", (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.24 Quote (24) the old man says, "It is strange, he never went turtling. That is what kills the eyes," (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.25 Quote (25) "But you went turtling for years off the Mosquito Coast and your eyes are good" (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.26 Quote (26) the old man says, "I am a strange old man" (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.27 Quote (27) Manolin says to Santiago, "But are you strong enough now for a truly big fish?" (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.28 Quote (28) Manolin says, "I think so. And there are many tricks. Let us take the stuff home, so I can get the cast next and go after the sardines." (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.29 Quote (29) "Then if you hook something truly big, we



can come to your aid.” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 7).

2.3.30 Quote (30) Manolin says, “What do you have to eat” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 8).

2.3.31 Quote (31) Santiago says, “A pot of yellow rice with fish. Do you want same?” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 8).

2.3.32 Quote (32) Manolin says, “No. I will eat at home. Do you want me to make the fire” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 8).

2.3.33 Quote (33) Santiago says, “No. I will make it later on. Or I may eat the rice cold.” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.34 Quote (34) Manolin says, “May I take the cost net?” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.35 Quote (35) Santiago says, “Of course” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.36 Quote (36) Santiago says, “Eighty-five is a lucky number, how would you like to see me bring one in that dressed out over a thousand pounds?” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.37 Quote (37) Santiago says, “I’ll get the cast net and go for sardines. Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.38 Quote (38) Manolin says, “Yes. I have yesterday’s paper and I will read the baseball” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.39 Quote (39) Santiago says, “I’ll be back when I have the sardines. I’ll keep yours and mine together on ice and we can share them in the morning. When I come back you can tell me about the baseball” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.40 Quote (40) Santiago says, “The Yankees cannot lose. But I fear the Indians of Cleveland” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.41 Quote (41) Santiago says, “Have faith in the Yankees my son. Think of the great DiMaggio” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 9).



2.3.42 Quote (42) Santiago says, “I fear both the Tigers of Detroit and of Cleveland” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 9).

2.3.43 Quote (43) Santiago says, “Be careful or you will fear even the Reds of Cincinnati and the white Sox of Chicago.” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 10).

2.3.44 Quote (44) Santiago says, “You study it and tell me when I come back.” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 10).

2.3.45 Quote (45) the old says, “Do you think we should buy a terminal of the lottery with an eighty-five? Tomorrow is the eighty-five day” (Hemenway, 2004, p.10).

2.3.46 Quote (46) the boy says, “We can do that, but what about eighty-seven of your great record?” (Hemenway, 2004, p.10).

2.3.47 Quote (47) the old man says, “It could not happen twice. Do you think you can find an eighty-five?” “I can order one” (Hemenway, 2004, p.10).

2.3.48 Quote (48) “One sheet. That’s two dollars and a half. Who can we borrow that from?” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 10).

2.3.49 Quote (49) the old man says, “I think perhaps I can too. But I try not to borrow. First, you borrow. Then you beg” (Hemenway, 2004, p.10).

2.3.50 Quote (50) the boy says, “Keep warm old man. Remember we are in September. The month when the great fish comes” (Hemenway, 2004, p.10).

2.3.51 Quote (51) the old says, “Anyone can be a fisherman in May” (Hemenway, 2004, p. 10).

2.3.52 Quote (52) the boy says, “I go now for the sardines” (Hemenway, 2004, p.10).

2.3.53 Quote (53) the boy says to the old man, “Wake up old man” (Hemenway, 2004, p.11).



2.3.54 Quotes (54) the old man says, "What have you got?" The boy "supper, were going to have supper." The old man "I'm not very hungry." The boy "Come on and eat. You can't fish and not eat." The old man "I have". The boy says "Keep the blanket around you, you'll not fish without eating while I'm alive". Santiago says "Then live along time and take care of yourself. What are we eating". Manolin says "Black beans and rice, fried banana, and some stew" (Hemingway, 2004 p.11). Santiago says, "Who gave this to you" (Hemingway, 2004, ibid.12). The boy says, "Martin. The owner". Santiago says, "I must thank him." Manolin says, "I thanked him already; you don't need to thank him". Santiago says "I'll give him the belly meat of a big fish. Has he done this for us more than once?" Manolin says "I think so". Santiago says "I must give something more than the belly meat then. He is very thoughtful for us". Manolin says "He sent two beers". Santiago says "I like the beer in cans best". Manolin says "I know. But this is in bottles, Hatuey beer, and I take back the bottles". Santiago says "That is very kind of you. Should we eat". Manolin says "I've been asking you to, I have not wished to open the container until you were ready". Santiago says "I'm ready now. I only needed time to wash", (Hemenway. ibid.12).

2.3.55 Quote (55) Santiago says, "I must give something more than the belly meat then. He is very thoughtful for us" (Heminway, 2004, p.12).

2.3.56 Quote (56) Santiago says, "I wish I had the boy. I'm being towed by a fish and I'm the towing bitt. I could make the line fast. But then he could break it. I must hold him all I can and give him line when he must have it. Thanks God he is travelling and not going down. It was noon when I hooked him and I have



never seen him” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 32).

2.3.57 Quote (57) The old man says, “I wish I have the boy. To help me and to see this” (Hemingway, 2004, p.34).

2.3.58 Quote (58) The old man says to Marlin, “Fish, I’ll stay with you until I am dead” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 38).

2.3.59 Quote (59) The old man says to Marlin, “Fish, I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 40).

2.3.60 Quote (60) The old man says, “He is coming up, come on hand. Please come on. He is two feet longer than the skiff,” (Hemingway, 2004, p. 46).



2.4 Analysis of Data of the research

2.4.1 The textual analysis of “The Old Man and the Sea” revealed that Hemingway embeds complex philosophical and social meanings beneath an apparently simple narrative. Consistent with the Ice Berg Theory, the explicit dialogue and descriptive narration function as the visible surface of deeper symbolic meanings which concern human perseverance, dignity, environmental consciousness, and interpersonal relationships. Hemingway allows readers to infer them through recurring patterns of dialogue, actions, and interactions between the old man (Santiago), the boy (Manolin), and the natural environment. Four dominant thematic categories emerged from the analysis: human relationships and moral values, resilience and hope, ecological knowledge and maritime experience, and the symbolic function of nature.

2.4.2 Human Relationships, Ethical Values, and Social Solidarity
One of the most significant findings concerns the representation of interpersonal relationships as a source of psychological strength and moral resilience. Despite experiencing economic hardship, the relationship of Santiago and Manolin is characterized by loyalty, compassion, mutual respect, and shared responsibility rather than dependence or pity. Their daily conversations demonstrate an enduring emotional bond which transcends material deprivation.

In addition, the analysis indicates that Hemingway portrays poverty not only as an economic condition but also as a context in which ethical values become more visible. The old man



(Santiago) protects his dignity by refusing unnecessary borrowing, while Manolin (the boy) supports the old man through practical assistance, emotional encouragement, and loyalty. Similarly, Martin's generosity toward both characters illustrates the importance of communal solidarity during periods of hardship. These interactions suggest that social cohesion and reciprocal care constitute essential mechanisms for overcoming adversity. Moreover, discussions concerning food, fishing equipment, and daily routines extend beyond their literal meanings as it is seen from the perspective of the Ice Berg Theory. They symbolize ethical responsibility, human compassion, and the preservation of personal dignity under difficult social situations. Hemingway therefore transforms ordinary conversations into subtle representations of universal moral principles, allowing readers to construct implicit interpretations without explicit authorial explanation (Hemingway, 2004).

2.4.3 Hope, Perseverance, and Psychological Endurance

A second major theme emerging from the analysis is the persistent of the hope as the driving force behind human endurance. Despite repeated failure, Santiago believes that success remains possible. His confidence in the eighty-fifth day, admiration for DiMaggio's (baseball player) determination, and continuous preparation for another fishing expedition collectively reinforce an optimistic worldview founded upon perseverance rather than immediate achievement.

The study demonstrates that Hemingway repeatedly associates success with persistence instead of luck. Although Santiago fails to catch fish for an extended period, he neither abandons his



profession nor questions his identity as a fisherman. Instead, every setback strengthens his psychological determination. His struggle with the fish (marlin) consequently becomes more than a physical contest; it evolves into a symbolic representation of humanity's continuous struggle against failure and getting old. Furthermore, Santiago's admiration for DiMaggio (baseball player) functions as a symbolic model of endurance. References to baseball are not included merely for entertainment but instead reinforce the importance of discipline, sacrifice, and resilience. Through the Ice Berg Theory, these apparently casual conversations conceal broader reflections on human aspiration and self-confidence. Hence, the explicit narrative becomes a vehicle in which Hemingway explores the universal capacity of individuals to maintain hope despite persistent adversity.

2.4.4 Human Interaction with Nature and Ecological Knowledge

The quotations also reveal that the novel contains extensive ecological knowledge embedded within Santiago's observations of the marine (big fish) environment. Throughout the narrative, the old fisherman demonstrates detailed understanding of seasonal fish migration, ocean currents, weather patterns, cloud formations, stars, birds, and marine organisms. This knowledge reflects experiential learning accumulated through years of interaction with the sea instead of formal scientific education.

Environmental details contribute to character development and thematic construction rather than functioning as descriptive background. Santiago (old man) interprets the natural signs to guide navigation, locate fish, and anticipate the changes in the weather conditions. His observations illustrate the relationship



between human beings and the natural world based upon respect, adaptation, and accumulated experience.

The symbolic significance of nature becomes evident in the interactions of Santiago with the big fish (marlin) and other marine creatures. Despite killing the fishes, he expresses affection, admiration, and respect toward them. This contradiction reflects Hemingway's recognition that survival frequently requires actions which conflict with emotions. Thus, the big fish (marlin) symbolizes economic survival in addition to dignity, courage, and the inevitable tension between human necessity and ethical responsibility.

Similarly, references to the stars, trade winds, clouds, sea birds, dolphins, turtles, and sharks operate on both symbolic and literal levels. Collectively, they construct an ecological framework in which human survival depends upon environmental knowledge, patience, and careful observation. As it is seen through the Ice Berg Theory, the sea itself functions as a metaphor for uncertainty of the life, while navigation symbolizes humanity's continuous search for meaning and direction.

2.4.5 The Iceberg Theory as a tool for Discovering the Hidden Meanings

The analysis supports that the "Ice Berg Theory" is an effective analytical tool for interpreting the novel. Most quotations analyzed throughout this novella communicate meanings that extend beyond their explicit content. The dialogue concerning food symbolizes dignity during poverty. The references to fishing represent lifelong struggle and professional identity. The baseball discussions reflect resilience and perseverance. In addition,



the descriptions of nature reveal philosophical reflections on coexistence between humanity and the environment.

Hemingway intentionally minimizes explanation and relies upon implication, symbolism, and contextual interpretation instead of explicitly stating moral lessons. This narrative strategy requires readers to participate actively in constructing meaning, thereby increasing both the literary depth and interpretive richness of the text. Therefore, the visible narrative remains deliberately simple, whereas the underlying psychological, philosophical, and ethical dimensions constitute the larger invisible portion of the narrative ice Berg.

The present findings therefore reinforce the fundamental premise of the Ice Berg Theory. The literary meaning appears primarily from implication rather than direct exposition. Santiago's journey extends beyond an individual fishing expedition to represent the universal human experience of endurance, dignity, hope, sacrifice, and resilience. The novel's ecological descriptions function simultaneously as realistic environmental observations and symbolic reflections on humanity's dependence upon nature.

Grossly, this thematic interpretation demonstrates that "The Old Man and the Sea" must not be understood as a novella about an old fisherman. Rather than it presents a multidimensional exploration of human perseverance, environmental consciousness, ethical responsibility, and existential resilience. Through carefully selected dialogue, symbolic imagery, and understated narration, Hemingway constructs a narrative whose greatest meanings remain intentionally submerged beneath its deceptively simple surface, fully exemplifying the principles of the Ice Berg Theory.



Chapter Three

The Findings and Recommendations

3.1 Findings

This research investigates the importance of quotations in the novella of *The Old Man and the Sea*. Also, this research attempt to find their meanings. The researcher used the qualitative analytical approach. The instrument of the data collection and analyzing was the researcher himself. So, the researcher reached to the following findings:

1. The quotations carry of the themes of the story like dignity, endurance, hope, struggle, and cooperation.
2. The Quotations imply meanings beyond their surface one: the simple language of quotations hides complex meanings. Simultaneously, the importance of them lies in their hidden meaning rather than the surface ones.
3. Analyzing the quotations in isolation enhances textual interpretation: studding them as separate analytical units allows to determine their meanings and understand the literary texts.
4. The quotations reinforce the progression of the story: They reflect the structural development of the plot compromising anticipation, endurance, conflict, and resolution.
5. The quotations have educational values for ESL/EFL students: analyzing quotations enhances student ability to interpret literary texts critically. They are also suitable way of teaching the critical thinking skill in English language learning.
6. The previous studies confirms a research gap. They employed the quotations as supporting evidences. However, this

research uses the quotations as main data.

3.2 Gap of the Research

3.2.1 The idea of finding gaps in the research is a problematic for the researchers. There is determined framework for identifying research gap. It can be just according to the view of the researcher. The research gap of one researcher might not be gap for another one. It is difficult for the researchers to identify and define this gap, Miles (2017). Moge (2023) examined conflict, whereas, Wan (2019) focused on manhood, Rohitkumar (2024) analyzed dignity and resilience. The quotations in these studies were employed as textual evidence only supporting thematic interpretation instead of being analyzed as independent units of study.

The previous studies on “The Old Man and the Sea” examined this novella from different perspectives. Such as endurance, symbolism, heroism, in addition to dignity, conflict, characterization, ecological criticism, and the Ice Berg Theory. These studies employed the quotations of this novella as textual evidence to support their thematic interpretations. In contrast, these quotations have not been treated as main units of study. In addition, despite the fact that quotations constitute main component of the narrative technique of Ernest Hemingway, no previous study reviewed in this research collected, classified, and interpreted the quotations as independent textual units capable of constructing meaning beyond their narrative context. Therefore, the analytical functions performed by quotations in developing characterization, reinforcing themes, conveying



philosophical ideas, and embodying the principles of the Ice Berg Theory still insufficiently explored.

Moreover, accordingly, the study addresses this gap by changing the analytical focus from thematic interpretation of this novella to the functions of these quotations themselves. Hence this study treats the quotations as the principal data of analysis instead of employing them as supporting evidence. this study seeks to get the explicit and implicit meanings this story by collecting, classifying, and interpreting of selected quotations through the lens of the Ice Berg Theory.

3.3 Recommendations

According to the finding that have been gotten from analyzing the quotations of The Old Man and the Sea novella that written by Ernest Hemingway, these recommendations are proposed:

1. Reintegration of quotation analysis in the literary studies: the literary researches should foster the quotation analysis method for getting the meanings of texts.
2. The importance of the Ice Berg Theory in textual interpretation for getting the latent meanings: It should be used as analytical tool when during literary works.
3. Widening research studies to different literary works: future researches should apply the analytical method for the literary works.
4. Inserting the quotations analysis method in teaching: Teachers of ESL or EFL should integrate quotation analysis in to their syllabi to develop the critical thinking of literature.
5. Syllabus designer should include activities of quotation analysis in the literature courses. So, this can help the student



to develop their critical thinking.

6. The novella of Old Man and the Sea should be integrated as material for teaching literary techniques. In addition, this novella should be turned to a film.

3.4 The Conclusion

This research is studied the functions of the quotations in the novella of “The Old Man and the Sea” that written by the American author Ernest Hemingway. The researcher collected and analyzed them as main units. In addition, the researcher has adopted a descriptive qualitative analytical method. The data of this research were collected and analyzed by the researcher himself through using the glasses of the Iceberg theory to get their hidden meanings of the determined quotations.

First, the findings of this study show that the quotations exist in “The Old Man and the Sea” convey denotations of symbolic and thematic meanings. These quotations contain themes such as dignity, struggle, and endurance, in addition to the cooperation and hope. Also, this study discovered that the simple style of Ernst Hemingway implies complex meanings when the Iceberg theory is used as critical tool.

Second, this research has analyzed the quotations in isolation of the novella in order to help the reader to discover the meanings of the text as a whole. This way can help to know well the relationship of the characters, themes of the text.

Third, this research stressed on the educational value quotation analysis, especially for the students of English as Foreign or Second language EFL or ESL. The idea is that when students study the quotations in isolation, their comprehension of



literature can be improved. Moreover, their interpretational skill and critical thinking will be developed.

Fourth, this study carried on one literary text. So, researchers of literature in the future should apply this method of studying on other literary works. Also, it can be studied as comparative literature.

Summing up, this study confirmed that the quotations are important units within the literary texts. Their collection and analysis critically can make valuable benefits in the field of literature and education of languages.



References

- Abrams, M. H., & Harpham, G. G. (2011). A glossary of literary terms (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Alahmadi, A., (2023). The theme of perseverance in Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea. International Journal of English Literature and Social Sciences, 52-45 ,(2)8.
- Booth, W. C., Colomb, G. G., & Williams, J. M. (2008). The craft of research (3rd ed.). University of Chicago Press.
- Book Rags (2015). Ernest Hemingway biography and literary background. Retrieved June 2026 ,23, from <https://www.bookrags.com/studyguide-oldmansea/bio.html>
- Brooks, C. (1947). The well-wrought urn: Studies in the structure of poetry. Harcourt, Brace and Company.
- Chang, Y. (2003). A survey of American literature. Nakal University press. International Journal of Novel Research and Development (www.ijnrd.org)
- Chatman, S.,(1978). Story and discourse: Narrative structure in fiction and film. Cornell University Press. Retrieved from <https://www.cornellpress.cornell.edu/book/9780801492597/story-and-discourse/>
- Eagleton, T. (2008). Literary theory: An introduction (Anniversary ed.). University of Minnesota Press.
- Hemingway, E. (1952). The Old Man and the Sea. Fiction, Penguin Random, House UK, Published by Arrow Books, 2004.
- Moge, T. (2023). External and internal conflict as revealed in Ernest Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea. Journal Pendidikan dan Sastra Ingres (JUPENSI), 75–63,(1)3. Retrieved from <https://journalshub.org/index.php/JUPENSI/article/>



view/1206/1239

- Iser, W. (1978). "The act of reading": A theory of aesthetic response. Johns Hopkins University Press. Retrieved from <https://jhupbooks.press.jhu.edu/title/act-reading>
- Knickerbocker, S. (2012). Hemingway's iceberg theory and its influence on modern prose. *Modern Fiction Studies*, ,(4)58 735-721.
- Krey, S. (2024). Reading Hemingway: The Old Man and the Sea. *Journal of Literary Studies*, 95-88 ,(1)40.
- Mathur, S. (2023). Dignity and manhood in Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea. *Indian Journal of English Studies*, ,(2)61 41-33.
- Miles, D. (2017) «A taxonomy of research gaps: Identifying and defining the seven research gaps.» Doctoral student workshop: finding research gaps-research methods and strategies, Dallas, Texas. Vol. 1.
- Obaid S Hanan.(2021),Strategic planning for time management in light of the dominance of social networking sites on the human thought of higher education students ,HUMAN GOIDI AMERICAN JOURNA, ISSUE:4), PP:37-17.
- Metwali,k,(2023), Renewing the advocacy discourse and confronting intellectual deviation, a descriptive, analytical, and critical study, INTERNATIONAL MINNESOTA JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC STUDIES, , (VOL,1),(ISSUE,3), PP:360-301
- Ranjan, P. (2023). Nature and man in The Old Man and the Sea: An ecocritical reading. *Green Letters*, 415-401 ,(4)27.
- Sharif,A.(2024).Symbolism and subtext in Ernest Hemingway's fiction. *International Journal of Language and Literature*, ,(1)12 78-67.



- Rohitkumar, G. N. (2024). An Eternal Story of Struggle and Triumph: The Old Man and the Sea. International Journal of Novel Research and Development (IJNRD), 9(9). PDF
- Ruslan, M. (2009) «An American Writer Ernest Hemingway" s life style and its influence to his creative activity.» Scientific Works. Accessed on 7 April 2026 at 1300 pm <https://conf.uni-ruse.bg/bg/docs/cp15-6.3/6.3/09.pdf>
- Wan, Y. (2019). A study of the Iceberg Theory in The Old Man and the Sea. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, ,(7)9 817-812. <https://doi.org/10.17507/tpls.0907.05>
- Ye, R. (2022). The narrative techniques in The Old Man and the Sea. English Language and Literature Studies, -45 ,(4)12 53.



الجامعة الإسلامية بنيسوتا

Islamic University of Minnesota

المركز الرئيسي IUM