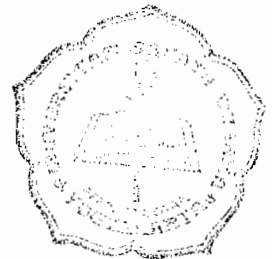


HUMAN RELATIONSHIP DURING THE WAR IN HEMINGWAY'S *FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS*

A THESIS

**Presented in a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Letters**



By

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**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
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*All things are possible to him that
believes.*

(Mark 9: 23)

*Dedicated to
Jesus Christ,
my beloved parents,
brothers, sister, and niece*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I realize that I am not alone in doing this thesis, so I would like to thank those who have helped me.

First of all, I am grateful to **Jesus Christ** for His generosity. It would be impossible for me to finish this thesis without His blessing and guidance.

I would like to express my gratitude to my sponsor, **Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M.Pd., MA** and my co-sponsor, **M. Luluk Artika W, S.S** for being very patient and effective in helping me write my thesis. I feel lucky to have them in doing my thesis.

I also would like to express my gratitude to **Drs. A. Aryanto, M.A. Dra. Sri Mulyani, M.A., and Elisa Dwi Wardani, S.S** for their advice toward my thesis.

I would like to thank **Jose Christie** for his advice towards my thesis. I feel happy to have a helpful friend like you.

My gratitude also goes to all of my friends, **Asti, Helga, Retno, Ika, Wati, Lina, Herning, Icil, Kristina, Nina, Markus, Boni, Komeng, Alex, Rio, Arin, Prima, Sisil, all of my classmates, and Mas Nano**. My study would have been boring without you all. I would like to thank **Margho and Lia** for always being my good friends. I also would like to thank **Mr. And Mrs. Chandra, Sofie, Meiana, Mbak Ine, Nining, Novi, Eta, Ike, Mbak Kust, Herlyn, Vera, Heni, Tri, Mbak Kristin** for making me feel comfortable in the boarding house.

I would like to thank **Mas Thomas, Mas Gepeng, and other library crew** who have been very friendly and helpful to me.

I would like to thank **Shinta and Thomas** for sharing nice time during my study.

I would like to thank **Cici and Mas Hary** for being my nice friends. I will not forget your kindness to me. Thank you for your willingness to be my sister and brother.

I would like to thank **Mbak Henno** for being my nice clown. You have given much nice time to me. Thank you for sharing some funny stories with me. I feel lucky to have a friend like you.

I would like to thank **Mas Titus Odong** and **his family** for letting me to live with them for months. Thanks for your attention to my thesis by lending me the books concerning with my thesis.

Finally, I would like to thank **my beloved parents**, who have given me much support. I know that their love and understanding have always been my greatest support. I would like to thank my brothers, **Antok** and **Wisnu**, who have lent me the computer. It has been very helpful in finishing my thesis. And I also would like to thank my sister in law, **Mbak Yeni** and my sweet niece, **Nanda** for their love.

ABSTRACT

Maria Susy Damayanti (2002): *Human Relationship During the War in Hemingway's For Whom The Bell Tolls*. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University.

This thesis analyzes Hemingway's novel entitled *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. It is a novel which tells about Republicans who struggle for the Loyalists against the Fascists in the Spanish Civil War. The thesis focuses on the main character's attitude towards the war and his relationship with others who help him during the war, and from those the writer concludes about the theme of the story. The aims of the thesis are, to find out the attitude of the main character, Robert Jordan, towards the war, to describe the relationship between Robert Jordan and others who help him during the war, and to discover the theme of the story based on those two aims before.

To develop the analysis, the writer applies formalistic approach, from which she only studies the intrinsic elements of the novel. This approach helps the writer to analyze Robert Jordan's attitude towards the war, his relationship with others who help him during the war, and the theme of the story based on the two previous analyses.

The writer finds out that Robert Jordan is concerned with the war. In this war, he has a great duty to blow up the bridge, an offensive bridge of the Republicans. He has a great desire to defeat the enemy, the Fascists, and win the war. He is willing to help the Republicans in the war because he cares about their life in Spain. He does not want to see his belief, the Republic, and its people lose because of the growth of Fascism in Spain. It is a threat for the life of the Republicans. Robert Jordan is not alone in doing his duty. He is helped by some guerillas. He gets both spiritual and material supports from them. He has good relationships with them, even though he has ever had a problem with the leader of the guerillas. However, Robert Jordan is able to solve it. He also finds a beautiful young lady, Maria, with whom he falls in love then. She is also a great spirit of Robert Jordan to win the war because he wants to live longer with her after blowing up the bridge. Robert Jordan's attitude towards the war and his relationship with others who help him during the war shows us that there is interdependence among human beings. No human being lives alone. He lives with others who help him. That is why, it is really important to develop good relationship with them since we are still alive in the world because we are not able to live alone, especially during the war. We need others to help us in the struggling and the existence of others is meaningful for us. From this discussion, the present writer concludes the theme of the story is no man is an island. It means that there is no one who lives alone.

ABSTRAK

Maria Susy Damayanti (2002): *Human Relationship During the War in Hemingway's For Whom The Bell Tolls*. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

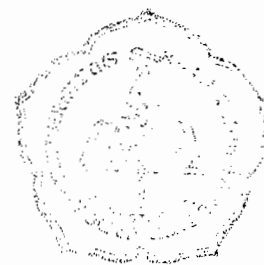
Tesis ini menganalisa novel yang ditulis oleh Hemingway berjudul *For Whom The Bell tolls*. Novel ini menceritakan pengikut Republik yang berjuang untuk kaum Loyalis melawan kaum Fasis dalam perang Spanyol. Tesis ini memfokuskan pada sikap tokoh utama terhadap perang tersebut dan hubungannya dengan orang-orang yang membantunya selama peperangan. Kedua hal di atas menjadi landasan bagi penulis untuk menyimpulkan sebuah tema dari cerita tersebut. Tujuan dari tesis ini adalah, untuk mengetahui bagaimana sikap tokoh utama yang bernama Robert Jordan terhadap perang tersebut, mengetahui hubungan antara Robert Jordan dan orang-orang yang membantunya selama peperangan, dan mencari tema dari cerita tersebut berdasarkan kedua tujuan di atas.

Untuk mengembangkan penulisan tesis ini, penulis menerapkan pendekatan formalis. Pendekatan yang digunakan untuk mempelajari unsur-unsur intrinsik dalam novel. Pendekatan ini membantu penulis untuk menganalisa sikap Robert Jordan terhadap perang, hubungannya dengan orang-orang yang membantunya selama peperangan, dan tema dari cerita berdasarkan kedua analisa sebelumnya.

Penulis menemukan bahwa Robert Jordan merasa berkepentingan dengan perang tersebut. Di dalam perang ini, dia memiliki tugas untuk membom sebuah jembatan yang digunakan oleh para pengikut Republik untuk melawan musuh. Dia memiliki semangat yang besar untuk mengalahkan musuhnya, para kaum fasis, dan memenangkan peperangan. Dia bersedia untuk membantu para pengikut Republik turut serta dalam perang karena dia peduli dengan hidup para kaum Republik di Spanyol. Dia tidak ingin melihat kehancuran Republik dan pengikutnya karena perkembangan Fasisme di Spanyol. Hal ini merupakan ancaman bagi kehidupan para kaum Republik. Robert Jordan tidak seorang diri dalam melaksanakan tugasnya. Dia dibantu oleh beberapa pasukan gerilya. Dia mendapatkan bantuan material maupun spiritual dari mereka. Dia memiliki hubungan yang baik dengan mereka, meskipun dia pernah memiliki masalah dengan pemimpin pasukan gerilya tersebut. Namun, Robert Jordan berhasil mengatasinya. Dia juga menemukan seorang gadis muda yang cantik bernama Maria dan kepadanya kemudian Robert Jordan jatuh cinta. Maria juga menjadi penyemangat yang besar bagi Robert Jordan untuk memenangkan perang karena dia ingin hidup lebih lama dengannya setelah menyelesaikan tugasnya, membom jembatan. Sikap Robert Jordan terhadap perang, hubungannya dengan orang-orang yang membantunya selama peperangan menunjukkan kepada kita bahwa ada suatu ketergantungan antar manusia. Tidak ada manusia yang hidup sendiri. Dia hidup dengan orang lain yang membantunya. Oleh karena itu, sangatlah penting membangun hubungan yang baik dengan orang lain selama kita masih

hidup di dunia, karena kita tidak akan bisa hidup sendiri, terutama dalam peperangan. Kita membutuhkan orang lain dalam perjuangan dan kehadiran orang lain sangat berarti bagi kita. Dari diskusi ini, penulis menyimpulkan tema dari cerita, yaitu tidak ada manusia yang hidup sendiri.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

One of the genres of literary works is a novel. Some great novelists write their novel to express their idea about anything around their life and society. Sometimes, a novel really reflects the situation in which the author lives. A novel may become the mean for the author to give criticism, satire to their society, or an idea concerning the life among human beings through the themes that implicitly stated in the story. The real situation that is described in a novel can be the true experiences of the author himself. In *Theory of Literature*, Wellek (1956:30) says that novel gives the readers many experiences that can be a reflection of human's life. The novelist can teach you more about human nature than the psychologist can.

There are many general themes that inspire an author to write a novel. One of them is novel, which tells about war. One of the American novelists who writes a novel that tells about war is Ernest Hemingway. He is a twentieth century author, and he received the Swedish Academy's Nobel Prize for Literature. Hemingway was a man who had desire to join World War I but he was rejected because of his permanent eye damage. Then, he was able to participate in that war as an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross. He once joined Italian infantry and it inspired him to write *A Farewell to Arms* in 1929. In 1937, he was a correspondent in Spain, the events of the Spanish Civil War inspired a novel entitle *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. The other novels that he

wrote are *The Sun Also Rises* (1920), *A Moveable Feast* (1964), *The Old Man and the Sea* (1953), and one of his short stories is *Men Without Women* (1977) (<http://www.gradesaver.com/ClassicNotes/Authors/about-ernesthemingway.html>).

This thesis studies on Hemingway's, *For Whom The Bells Tolls*. This is a novel, which shows the beginning of the success of Hemingway. The novel tells about the struggle of a partisan, Robert Jordan, who has a duty to blow up a strategic bridge. He is the hero of *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, takes off to Spanish Civil War. (Weeks; 1962:90). He joins the Republicans, who are behind the Loyalist cause. They struggle against the Fascists. In that war, Robert Jordan meets some people who then influence him in doing his duty and it becomes a meaningful relationship. Besides, he finds a young beautiful woman, Maria whom he loves then.

From the story above, it can be inferred that the story does not only describe the effects of the war but also gives a description of human relationship during the war and its influences toward the main character in doing his duty, and it is interesting for the writer to analyze the relation between the main character's relationship with others during the war, with the theme of the novel.

In this novel, Hemingway has created the main character and his friends to guide the readers to understand the value of relationship during a war. That is why in this thesis the writer mainly discuss the attitude of the main character in relation with the war and how the relationship between the main character and others described. Besides, the writer also wants to show the influence of the relationship to the main character during the war, to show the importance of

developing relationship with others. And from those discussions, the present writer tries to make a conclusion about the theme of the story.

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study above, the writer will find the answers of these questions:

1. What is Robert Jordan's attitude toward the war as shown in the novel?
2. How is Robert Jordan's relationship with the people helping him do his duty described in the novel?
3. What can be inferred as the theme of the novel based on Robert Jordan's attitude towards the war and his relationship with others who help him during the war?

C. Objective of the Study

By answering those questions above, the readers will find:

1. The attitude of Robert Jordan towards the war as shown in the novel.
2. The description of Robert Jordan's relationship with the people helping him do his duty.
3. The theme that can be inferred from the novel based on Robert Jordan attitude towards the war and his relationship with people who help him during the war.

✕ D. Benefit of the Study

For Whom The Bell Tolls is a story which takes a war as the general subject. In this thesis, the writer shows the importance of developing relationship

during the war through the relationship between Robert Jordan and others who help him do his duty during the war.

The writer hopes that this analysis is useful for the readers especially for the students of English Letters to increase their knowledge about the effect of the war and may be the moral value of the war itself. In general, a war will bring suffering for the people. There will be violence, hurt, and misery. And all of these have encouraged some people to do something to overcome this problem. In *For Whom The Bell Tolls*, Robert Jordan and his guerillas unite to fight with the Fascists. So, relationship is needed to face them.

Through this analysis, the writer hopes that the readers not only realize the effect of a war but also see that as human beings, we can not stand by ourselves to face our problem. We need others to help us, even their sacrifices

E. Definition of Terms

1. Characterization

Characterization is the presentation of a person in narrative and dramatic works. This may include direct methods like the attribution of qualities in description or commentary, and indirect (or dramatic) methods inviting the readers to infer qualities from character's action, speech, or appearance. (Baldick: 1991:34)

2. Theme

Theme is a central or dominating idea in the work. (Holman&Harmon: 1985: 502)

The further explanation is shown in chapter II.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review on Related Studies

A.1. Criticisms toward *For Whom The Bell Tolls*

There are some criticisms toward Hemingway's *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. In *Hemingway; A Collection of Critical Essays*, Robert P. Weeks (1962:5) says that Hemingway's writing focuses on the limited situations of battlefield and blood sports. Hemingway has succeeded in making war and the other forms of violence that interest him a moral equivalent of life.

Nemi D' Agostinos (1962:156) also says that *For Whom The Bell Tolls* in many respects is a very interesting work. It has the aesthetic of human feeling, even though the experience that is represented is no longer new for the readers. The novel tells about a lost young man, individual failure, a solitary drama that is symbolic. The only difference is that now the individual failure is overtly seen as part of a collective failure and at the end, it reminds us about a chain of pessimistic and despairing feeling.

Based on Malcom Cowley's opinion, some of Hemingway's works are also considered as the works which place symbols in its story. He says:

“...On the other hand, it is snow that is used as a symbol of death in *The Snow Of Kilimanjaro* (along with other symbols, like vultures, hyenas, and soaring in an imaginary plane). And possibly snow has the same value in *For Whom The Bell Tolls*, where a spring snow fall adds to the danger of Robert Jordan's mission and indirectly causes his death.” (1962:46)

Malcom Cowley also adds that there are rituals in Hemingway's works. He mentions a ritual of animal sacrifice in *Death in The Afternoon*, of sexual union in *For Whom The Bell Tolls*, and of conversion in *To Have And Have Not*. Actually, Hemingway is also inspired by his boyhood memory in writing his novels. Robert Jordan, in *For Whom The Bell Tolls*, compares his own exploits to Indian warfare, and he strengthened himself during his last moments by thinking about his grandfather, an old Indian fighter.(1962:48)

Papajewski (1965:80), in *The Literary Reputation of Hemingway in Europe*, says that two of Hemingway's novels reveal about the isolation of the individual, they are *A Farewell to Arms* and *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. In those novels, Hemingway shows the readers that a great love would be turned into an even great tragedy by the early death of one of the lovers, which in our context is to be equated with greater separation of two lovers.

In a critical discussion, R. Moore says that *For Whom The Bell Tolls* has more complicated structure than either *The Sun Also Rises* or *A Farewell to Arms*. Hemingway creates numerous reversions to past events through stories related by the characters and through their remembrances although the present action of Hemingway's Spanish Civil War epic is limited to a few days. It seems that Hemingway is familiar with Spain, its people, and their culture, and the result is a more realistic account than what we find in other Hemingway's novels. He also adds that *For Whom The Bell Tolls* is the only Hemingway's novel in which the hero's duty is oriented towards other people. It can be seen from the main

character, Robert Jordan, who makes sacrifice for the purpose of realizing his own integrity but on behalf of the human community at large.
(<http://www.allhemingway.com/works/fwtbt/index1.php?id=10>)

B. Review on Related Theories

B.1. Theory of Characterization

According to Holman and Harmon (1986:81) in *A Handbook to Literature*, characterization is the creation of revealing imaginary persons so that they exist for the readers as life like. They also give three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction:

- (a) The explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by actions.
- (b) The presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions.
- (c) The representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions on the character's inner-self, with the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character.

B.2. Theory of Character

In his book *A Glossary to Literary Terms*, Abrams (1970:20) gives a definition that character is a literary genre, a short and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person and characters are the persons presented in a

dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and disposition qualities that are expressed in what they say, the dialogue, and by what they do, or their actions.

E.M Forster (1927:20) in Aspect of The Novel divides character into a flat character and a round character. A flat character is also called an unchanged character, is built around “a single idea or quality” and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. And a round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity, thus he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in a real life, and like most people, he is capable of surprising us.

In *An Introduction to Fiction*, Stanton (1965:170) says:

“The term character is commonly used in two ways. It designates the individuals who appears in the story, as in “How many characters are there?” and it refers to the mixture of interests, desires, emotions, and moral principles that makes up each on these individuals, as in “How would you describe his character?”

He also states that there are central characters and minor characters. A central character is a character who is relevant to every event in a story. Usually, each event causes some changes either in them or in our attitude toward them. And minor characters are characters whose attitude is very important toward central characters. (1965:18)

According to Murphy (1971:161-173) in *Understanding Unseen*, characters can be understood from:

a. Personal description.

The author can describe a person's appearance and clothes.

b. Character as seen by others.

The author can describe characters through the eyes and opinions of another.

c. Speech.

The author can give us an insight into the character of one of the persons in the book through what the person says.

d. Past life.

The author can give us a clue to events that have helped to shape a person's character by letting the readers learn something about a person's past life.

e. Conversation of others.

The author can also give us clues to a person's character through the conversation of others and the thing that they say about him.

f. Reactions.

The author can also give us a clue to a person's character by letting the readers to know how that person reacts to various situations and events.

g. Direct comment

The author can describe or comment on a person's character directly.

h. Thoughts

The author can give us direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about. In this respect he is able to do what we can not do in real life. He can tell us what different people are thinking.

i. Mannerism.

The author can describe a person's mannerisms, habits, or idiosyncrasies which may also tell us something about his character.

B.3. Theory of Plot

Plot is one of the important elements of a novel. Stanton (1965:14) in *An Introduction to Fiction* gives the definition of plot. He says that plot is the whole sequence of events. Every event will influence other events and it can not be erased without breaking the line of action. Those events include both physical occurrences, like a speech or action, and a character's change of attitude, a flash of insight, a decision, anything that alters the course of affairs.

Stanton also says that plot is the backbone of a story, because to understand a story further we have to know a clear knowledge of its events, its link of cause and effect, its degree of inevitability. Plot also has its own law; it must have a beginning, middle, and end. It must be plausible and logical, and yet it should occasionally surprise us, and it must arouse and satisfy suspense. (1965:15)

According to Stanton (1965:16), there are two important parts of plot, they are *conflict* and *climax*. A *conflict* can be an internal conflict, between two desires within a character, or an external conflict between characters or between character and his environment. Besides, there is a central conflict which may be internal, external, or both. The *climax* of the story is the time at which the conflict arises and at which its outcome becomes inevitable.

In *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction*, Dietrich and Sundell (1988:31) say that a story has parts that has relation to one another by a central action and usually a

theme. It can be said that a plot may be defined as the arrangement of events in a story.

B.4. The Relation Between Character and Plot

Based on the theories of character and plot above, the writer sees that plot has relationship with character. A character can be seen from the time sequence of the events, that is a plot of a story. Meanwhile, a plot needs a character (characters) to create a movement in a story. As Stanton says (1965: 15) above that a plot has three parts (the beginning, middle, and end), it means that a character will exist in each part to move to the next part. To understand a character, the reader should understand the movement of a plot. In *Literature for Composition*, E.M Forster (1988:712) says that from the characters' drives and goals, the reader will enjoy how the writer has created characters who are presented with a coherent and credible description of people in actions. In this view, plot and characters cannot be separated. Plot is a series of events that reveal characters, and that influence character. From this view, it is understood that the existence of characters are presented through a plot and a plot will move if there are characters that will be revealed in the events.

B.5. Theory of Theme

Stanton (1965:4) in *An Introduction to Fiction* says:

“A theme is a central meaning of a story. Like the central meaning of our experience, the theme of a story is both particular and universal in its value. It lends force and unity to the events described, and it tells us something about life in general. But whatever value it may have, the theme is a necessary, integral part of the story's reality...”

He also states that a theme may take the form of a generalization about life. A generalization that may or may not imply a moral judgement. A theme may be a single fact of human experience that the story describes or explores: courage, disillusion, and old age. The theme may even be the personality of one of the characters. It also will give unity to the story and meaning to the events. (1965:4)

Before coming to the determination of theme, Barnet (1988: 716), in *Literature for Composition*, shows the distinctive between story and theme. He says that story is concerned with how does it turn out and what happens in it. Meanwhile, theme is concerned with what is about, what motifs hold the happening together, what does it make of life, and perhaps what wisdom does it offer.

He also says that another method to talk about theme is to focus on a single speech. A work, especially if it is told from an editorially omniscient point of view, may include an explicit statement of the theme, but it does not need, the reader should be careful to detach any passage and say that it states the theme (1988:717).

Perine (1974:107) in *Literature: Structure, Sound , and Sense* gives the following principles of a theme:

- (a) A theme must be expressible in the form of a statement with a subject and a predicate. If we express the theme in a phrase, the phrase must be convertible to sentence form.

- (b) A theme must be stated as a generalization about life. In stating a theme, we do not use the names of characters in the story, for to do so is to make a specific rather than a general statement.
- (c) We must be careful not to make the generalization larger than is justified by the term of the story. Terms like *every*, *all*, *always* should be used very cautiously; terms like *some*, *sometimes*, *may* are often more accurate.
- (d) The theme is the central and unifying concept of the story. Therefore, it must account for all the major details of the story, must not be contradicted by any detail of the story, must not rely upon supposed facts. Facts are not actually stated or clearly implied by the story. The theme must exist inside, not outside the story.
- (e) There are many ways of stating the theme of the story. A theme is like a view of life that can be stated in more than one way as long as the condition above are fulfilled.
- (f) We should avoid any statement that reduces the theme to some familiar saying that we have heard all our lives.

B.6.The Relation Between Plot, Character, and Theme

It is already mentioned above that a plot and character need each other. A plot reveals a character and the movement of a plot can be understood from the existence of a character. A plot and a character will guide the readers to know what a story tells about, because through a plot, the readers will see the relation between one character with others and what happen to them. The whole connection of events the readers may come to the conclusion about the theme of

the story. In *The Anatomy of Prose Fiction*, Koesnobroto (1988:29) concludes that a plot may be defined as the arrangement of events to show cause and reveals theme. Most stories do in fact, contain causal connections, and many imply thematic connections as well. From this explanation, it can be said that a theme may be determined from the connection of events in which the characters exist. In this view, we may say that a character or characters will be the important subject or point of view to conclude about a theme of a story.

Another writer, Stanton (1965: 4) says that a theme may even be the personality of one of the characters. It seems that his statement is the same as the explanation above that a theme may be inferred from the personality of one or more characters. And of course the personality of the characters can be seen from characters' movement through a plot. So, it is clear that there is a relation between a plot, a character, and its theme

C. Theoretical Ground

Hemingway's *For Whom The Bell Tolls* is a story which reveals Robert Jordan as the main character and the hero of the story. This story takes a war as the general subject. The war that inspires this novel is Spanish Civil War. In this story, Robert Jordan is revealed to be the main character, who struggles for the Loyalists against the Fascists. He has a great duty, to blow up a bridge. In that war, he meets many people, who will be with him to do his duty. In helping the reader to understand the story, the writer gives a short story about the historical background of *For Whom The Bell Tolls* which is mentioned in the review on related studies. In this thesis, the writer mainly analyzes on the importance of

human relationship during the war. To go to the analysis, the writer has formulated three problems which are already mentioned in chapter I. In this thesis, the writer uses a formalistic approach to study the intrinsic elements of the novel itself.

The writer applies theories of character and characterization that are given by Holman, Harmon, Murphy, and Abrams to find out the answer of the first problem that is Robert Jordan's attitude toward the war as seen in the novel. To answer the second problem, how Robert Jordan's relationship with people helping him do his duty is described, the writer needs theory of plot, which is stated by Stanton, Dietrich, and Sundell. Theory of plot guides her to see the whole connection of the story, from which the writer understands the events, in which the relationship is described between Robert Jordan and others during the war.

The theory to answer the last problem is the theory of theme, which is given by Stanton, Barnet, and Perrine. The writer uses this theory because she wants to make a statement about the theme of the story as the main purpose of this analysis. The writer sees that the theme of the story can be inferred from Robert Jordans' attitude towards the war and his relationship with others who help him during the war.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

This thesis analyzes Hemingway's *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. It is the longest novel of Hemingway's works and it was his fourth and well-received work. *For Whom The Bell Tolls* is considered to be a novel of impressionistic realism. The novel consists of 43 chapters. It was first published in 1940. This paper uses a version which is published in 1946. It was printed in United States of America by The Blakiston Company. In this thesis, the writer wants to study the characters, human relationship, and its significance towards the theme.

For Whom The Bell Tolls tells about a young American partisan, Robert Jordan, who is involved in Spanish Civil War. He is under the Loyalist and fights against Franco's Fascist forces. He is a Republican and fights for its benefit. His duty in the war is to blow up a bridge that becomes a strategic bridge for the Loyalist. To do his duty, Robert Jordan is helped by some persons that become his guerrillas. He also meets Maria whom he loves then. Robert Jordan wants to defeat the Fascists and win the war, even though he almost fails to do his duty. At the end of the story, he gets badly wounded and finally he is ready to die.

B. Approach

In this thesis, the writer uses a formalistic approach to analyze the novel. It is an approach that takes account of the totality of a literary object. It examines a literary object by focusing on the literary object itself and its aesthetic meaning without reference to the author's life, the genre of literary object and its social milieu. (Rohberger and Woods, 1971: 6-7) This approach is used because the writer only studies on the intrinsic elements of the novel itself, they are; the characters and the theme. The formalistic approach is also called "textual", "aesthetic", or "ontological critics". This approach only emphasizes on what is in the novel itself through its structure. In *An Essay on Man*, Ernest Casier says:

"These critics insists on the total integrity of the literary piece. Concentrating almost entirely on its value, they are concerned with pointing out how meaning is derived from structure." (Rohberger and Woods, 1971:).

From the quotation above, it is clear that a formalistic approach only studies the intrinsic elements of the novel itself that is why the writer uses this approach.

C. Method of the Study

In this study, the writer uses library research to collect the data. The main book that is used is Hemingway's *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. Besides, there are some books that help the writer to do the analysis as references, such as: *Hemingway: A collection of Critical Essay* edited by Robert P. Weeks, *The Literary Reputation of Hemingway in Europe* edited by Roger Asselineau, *Oxford Advanced Learner's, Aspect of The Novels* by E.M Forster, *An Introduction to*

Fiction by Robert Stanton, and many other books that help the writer to do the analysis.

In analyzing the novel, the first step the writer does is to read the novel, understand the story, and identify the main character, who becomes the most important object of the analysis. To do this step, the writer uses the theories of character and characterization to know the attitude of the main character towards the war. The second step is to see the relationship between the main character and other characters, who also have significance influences during the war. In this step, the writer uses the theory of plot to see the movement of the story in which the main character's relationship with others in doing his duty is described. The third step is to reveal the theme of the novel based on the first and the second analyses. The writer applies the theory of theme to make an appropriate theme related to the whole analysis. The last step the writer does is to make a conclusion based on the analyses that have been done.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer discusses the analysis of the novel based on three problems formulation which have been written previously. The analysis will be divided into three parts. Firstly, the writer analyzes the attitude of the main character towards the war. Secondly, the writer analyzes the description of relationship between the main character and others, especially with whom he does his duty to blow up the bridge. And thirdly, the writer analyzes the theme of the novel based on the first and the second analyses. Before the writer goes to the analysis, she wants to emphasize that the war which she wants to discuss in the novel is not the war that shows the situation of the war in the central place. In this analysis, the writer tells the situation as a part of the war, in which the people struggle outside the central place of the war. The people here will do the duty which becomes a part of a plan to win the war. In this novel, Hemingway does not show the horror of the war. He only describes the situation of the people, their interrelations, and the end of their leader in this struggle. That is why the writer only focuses on the environment outside the central place of the war, where the main character and others who help him do the important duty for this war.

A. Robert Jordan's Attitude towards the War

It is important to know who Robert Jordan is, before we go to analyze his attitude towards the war. In this novel, he is presented as the main character who becomes the leader of the great duty, blows up the bridge. He is not a soldier

actually. He is an American teacher who teaches Spanish to American people. Before teaching Spanish, he has lived in Spain for many years to study in this country. He studies about Spain and its people. That is why he knows about the country well enough. He teaches in a university and becomes an instructor.

“Listen, *Ingles*,” Agustin said. “How did you happen to come to Spain? Pay no attention to Pablo. He is drunk.”

“I came first twelve years ago to study the country and the language,” Robert Jordan said. “I teach Spanish in a university.”

“You look very little like a professor,” Primitivo said.

“He has no beard,” Pablo said. “Look at him. He has no beard.”

“Are you truly a professor?”

“An instructor.” (p. 183)

From the conversation above, it can be understood that Robert Jordan really knows Spain, its people, its culture, and its language. It seems that it encourages him to give attention to Spain and is willing to join the war to help the Republic then. He admires Spain much. “There are no other countries like Spain,” Robert Jordan said politely (p.73).

Robert Jordan is a Republican and an anti-fascist. He knows that at that time, Fascism grows in Spain. He comes to that country and is ready to fight with Fascists for the Republicans who support the Loyalists.

“Are you communist?”

“No I am an anti-fascist.”

“For a long time?”

“Since I have understood Fascism.” (p. 57)

Robert Jordan decides his choice on anti-fascist because he has already known about Fascism. And his knowledge of Fascism may also become the reason why he comes to Spain to join the war in which the life of Republicans who live there

is threatened. From here, we can see that in this war, Robert Jordan will really want to fight with the Fascists.

Robert Jordan's attitude during the war shows the others that he really cares about the life of Republicans. He realizes that the life of Republican will be threatened if the Fascists are let to grow in Spain and he does not want this to happen. His belief in Republic has strengthened him to struggle for this country. He thinks himself that Republicans will be impossible to live in Spain if this belief lost. He can not deny that it may happen if he sees what has happened in the parts that the Fascists have already taken. (p.143)

Robert Jordan realizes that now he has to fight with the Fascists if he does not want to see the country he cares about, in which the Republicans live, to be defeated. He can not imagine what will happen if the Fascists also take the country Spain. He knows that if the Fascists destroy the people who believe in Republic, they cannot bear their life well. (p.143)

In this war, Robert Jordan is known as a partisan and he gets an education from the Communist (even though he is not a Communist). He gets this education for the duration of the war. In Spain, the Communist is recognized as a discipline party which is able to make its followers to be discipline men. Robert Jordan respects for this party because of its program and discipline. Although he is under the Communist discipline, he does not chose it as his politics. He just believes in the Republic and its people. That is why he is willing to help them against the Fascists. His friends see him that Robert Jordan does not understand

much about politics even though he is in a war in which the political interests may exist.

“He was under Communist discipline for the duration of the war. Here in Spain the Communist offered the best discipline and the soundest and sanest for the prosecution of the war. He accepted their discipline for the duration of the war because in the conduct of the war, they were the only party whose program and whose discipline he could respect.” (p. 143)

“What were his politics then? He had none one now, he told himself. But do not tell any one else that, he thought. Don’t ever admit that...” (p. 143)

“Como que no? If he were not of great ability he would died last night. It seems to me you do not understand politics, Ingles, nor guerilla warfare. In politics and this other the first thing is to continue to exist...” (p.247)

In this war, Robert Jordan will not fight directly with the Fascists in the central place. He has a great duty to blow up a bridge. He works under Russian General, General Golz. He has to work with guerillas that are sent by General Golz. Actually Robert Jordan wonders whether the guerillas that he will lead is good or not even though they come from General Golz’s order. Once he thinks that it is impossible for him to lead the guerillas. But he convinces himself to try it.

“...They come from Golz. And who is Golz? A good General. The best you’ve ever served under. But should a man carry out impossible orders knowing what they lead to?...How do you know they are impossible until you have tried them? If every one said orders were impossible to carry out when they were received where would you be? Where would we be if you just said.” Impossible,” when orders come? (p. 143)

His attitude to try to accept the guerillas with whom he will work shows us that Robert Jordan is a responsible man who always tries to be loyal to his superior’s order even though he does not know yet about them. It can be understood if he

doubts to work with them because he will do a great duty that needs help from men who have good intelligence and can be reliable.

He gets a duty to blow up a bridge that is a strategic bridge for the Loyalists to defeat the Fascists in three days hence. Robert Jordan is a dynamiter. He knows well how to blow up a bridge. He has already blown up many bridges. He is known as a smart dynamiter that is why he is chosen to be the leader of the project to do this important duty. Everything he should do concerning the attack is under General Golz's orders. He should obey his order about the day when he should blow up the bridge. So, he should be ready to prepare everything to do the attack by himself helped by the others whom Golz has sent to him. It seems that this is the most important duty he has because he fights for the Loyalists whose people are republicans. However, he likes to be a partisan in this war to help the Republicans.

"...How do you like Partizan work? It was the Russian term for guerrilla work behind the lines." Golz said.

"Very much," Robert Jordan said. He grinned. "It is very healthy in the open air."

"I like it very much when I was your age, too." Golz said. "They tell me you blow bridges very well. Very scientific. I is only hearsay. I have never seen you do anything myself. Maybe nothing ever happens really. You really blow them?" he was teasing now. "Drink this," he handed the glass of Spanish brandy to Robert Jordan. "You really blow them?"

"Sometimes." (p.6)

From the quotation above, it can be said that Robert Jordan really has the experiences in blowing up some bridges.

Robert Jordan does not want to interfere with the political point in this war. It means that he does not want to involve in any political affair. It is written before that he does not have any politics. He states that he comes to Spain just

because of his duty. He just does what he is ordered to do. He does not think about who he is for the Spanish. He knows that he is a foreigner for the country. All of what he does is because he wants to do his duty well as a dynamiter who has good capability in blowing up the bridge. And this capability is used to help the Republicans.

“ I come only for my duty,” Robert Jordan told him. ‘I come under orders from those who are conducting the war. If I ask you to help me, you can refuse and I will find others who will help me. I have not even asked for your help yet. I have to do what I am ordered to do and I can promise you of its importance. That I am foreigner is not my fault. I would rather have been born here.’” (p.13)

The last sentence of the quotation above shows that Robert Jordan really admires Spain. He is willing to help Spain although he is not Spanish. His attitude to defend Spain in this war can be said that he has empathy for this country and its people.

He has a great desire to win the war. It has already written previously that Robert Jordan has known about Fascism and that is why he claims himself as an anti-fascist. From his statement, it can be inferred that Fascism has brought bad memory and image for him and because of this, he wants to defeat Fascists. One way and a chance for him to help the Republicans to win the war is by blowing up the bridge and it is his duty. To make his duty goes successfully, he has prepared effective strategy. Robert Jordan seems really ready to do his duty. He has thought about the strategy how to blow up the bridge. He makes sketches of the bridge to find out a way to blow up the bridge successfully.

“Now he was sitting at the table with his note book in front of him figuring all the technical part of the bridge-blowing. He drew three sketches, figured his formulas, marked the method of blowing with two

drawings as clearly as kindergarten project so that Anselmo could complete it in case anything should happen to himself during the process of the demolition. He finished his sketches and studied them. (p. 197)

His attitude to prepare the sketches shows us that Robert Jordan is really serious with his duty. He considers blowing up the bridge is the battle for him in this war. It means that he understands the importance of his duty. Blowing up the bridge is a part of the war. He also can be said as a responsible man in dealing with this duty. He realizes that even though he does not struggle in the central place of the war, his duty gives significant effect to the success of the war. He knows that if the bridge is blown up successfully, the Fascists will get difficulty to continue their expansion to reach the area which Robert Jordan and others struggle for.

“... The bridge is a part of a plan to win the war. This would be nothing . This would be an incident. A nothing.”

Que va, nothing. Every Fascist dead is a fascist less.”

“Yes. But this of the bridge we can take Segovia. The Capital of a Province. Think of that. It will be the first one we will take.”

“Thou believest in this seriously? That we can take Segovia?”

“Yes. It is possible with the bridge blown correctly.” (p. 242)

Those sentences above show us that the success of blowing up the bridge brings significant point to win the war. They will have Segovia which is the important capital for them. In this conversation, Robert Jordan seems optimist to win the war by blowing up the bridge.

Besides making sketches of the bridge, Robert Jordan also has thought about the strategy how to face the enemy when the action of blowing up the bridge begins. He has arranged the position of his friends and what they should do then. It proves us that Robert Jordan has had good knowledge and experiences in blowing up the bridge.



“If there is an officer shoot him first. Then move the gun onto the others. Move very slowly. It takes little movement. I will teach Fernando to tap it. Hold it tight so that it does not jump and sight carefully and do not fire of the gun jumps upward. But each time fire at one man and then move from him to another. At a man on a horse, shoot at his belly.” (p. 242)

His capability in making this strategy guides him not to do his duty carelessly. It means that Robert Jordan realizes that his duty really needs his willingness to prepare everything.

Robert Jordan has three days to prepare the attack. Before doing the attack, he has heard many stories from his friends about the violence of the Fascists. All of his friends' story makes him has great desire to defeat the Fascists and win the war. Moreover, his friends also come from Republican families, as he does. He then remembers about his father's death. His father has committed suicide because he wanted to avoid of being tortured by the enemy. Actually he also worries about what will happen with his duty next, but he tries to erase it from his mind. He imagines about his grandfather who has become the hero of American Civil War and Robert Jordan idealizes him. He does not want to be a coward as his father. (p. 292) And it seems that this thought has supported him to be more serious in this war.

Once Robert Jordan wants to cancel the attack. He thinks that it is better for him to do this duty in the another day from the day that has been ordered. He gets a trouble. He gets an information from his friend, Anselmo sees that there are some Fascist troops who have already passed on the road near the bridge. They bring some guns and anti-tank guns. (p. 287) Of course it makes Robert Jordan nervous to do the attack at the short time meanwhile he is still lacking of people.

He needs more preparation. Then, he decides to send a dispatch to General Golz to cancel the attack.

Actually, Robert Jordan realizes that General Golz only makes an attack and he does not have an authority to cancel it. If he wants to cancel the attack, he should get the permission from Madrid. But, Robert Jordan is not sure that the leader in Madrid is willing to understand about this problem because he knows that they are too careless to think about this difficulty. (p. 291)

Robert Jordan asks his friend, Andres to send the dispatch to General Golz. But he does not get support from the General in Madrid. Robert Jordan's friend, Karkov, who is staying with this General warns him that Robert Jordan is in danger. But the General does not believe that. He considers that the booming of the Fascists is probably only conducting manoeuvres. He is sure that Golz will fight for himself and Robert Jordan is working under his order. (p. 313)

However, Robert Jordan is a responsible man and does not want to be a coward. He decides that he should continue his struggle because he has been willing to fight for the Loyalist. He and others blow up the bridge in the third day. As a leader of the duty he blows up the bridge himself and others are in the positions where he has ordered to them. He really wants to fight for the Republic.

Robert Jordan feels lucky to join this war and he does not want to leave it because he believes if he wins the war his life is meaningful for the Republicans and it will bring luck for them. Finally, the attack begins. Robert Jordan holds the central job and others help him. The bridge is already blown up but Robert Jordan

has lost Anselmo and Fernando. The death of Anselmo really beats his feeling. He looks so sad but then he stands still to continue the struggle.

Robert Jordan gets an accident on his left leg. He thinks that he will not be able to continue the journey to save his life and others. He chooses to stay in his place right now. He lets his friends to go to save their life and continue the struggle without him. He knows that his condition do not bring luck for them. So, he thinks that it is better for him to be left alone.

“Maria was kneeling by him and saying, “Roberto, what hast thou?”
He said, sweating heavily, “The left leg is broken, quapa.” (p. 401)

“Do you want me to shoot thee, Ingles?” he asked, leaning down close.
Quieres? It is nothing.”

“No hace falta,” Robert Jordan said. “Get along. I am very well here.”

“Me cago en la leche que me han dado!” Agustín said. He was crying so he could not see Robert Jordan clearly. “Salud, Ingles.”

“... Go on, Viejo,” Robert Jordan said to him. “In a war there are many thing like this.” (p. 404)

He seems really ready to accept the bad condition for himself and he realizes that it is the war in which bad consequence may happen. And it really happens to him after he blows up the bridge.

Robert Jordan can not bear his hurt left leg. In the lonely place and feeling, he thinks about what he has done for this country. He is sure that what he believes now is true although he can not do anything for himself now. But Robert Jordan believes that what he has done is ‘something’ for another. He knows that if he wins here he will win every where because Spain is a part of the countries in the world. (p. 409) He likes people live in peaceful. He feels lucky and happy if he is to be the one of them who have fought for the world. This thought shows us

that Robert Jordan is a man who is very responsible for his duty and others' life, especially the life of the Republicans. He is willing to struggle heartily.

B. The Relationship Between Robert Jordan and Others

In the first analysis, it is written that Robert Jordan is helped by some guerillas in doing his duty to blow up the bridge. Even though at first Robert Jordan wonders whether he is able to work with them or not, he still keeps on trying. It tells us implicitly that Robert Jordan realizes that he needs others' help to do his duty.

In this analysis, the writer only describes some of the men and two women who directly help Robert Jordan during the war. They are Pablo, Anselmo, Agustin, Fernando, Rafael, Andres, Pilar, and Maria. Robert Jordan does not know them before. But it seems that he is able to make relationship with them. In the war, Robert Jordan needs important thing to support him both material and spiritual supports. It is impossible for someone to do his great duty in the war without others' help. In this novel, Robert Jordan really gets both supports from his friends. However, he never forces his friends to help him. Once again, he just comes to Spain to do his duty. He knows that he needs help but he only works with them who are willing to work with him.

“I come only for my duty,” Robert Jordan told him. ‘I come under orders from those who are conducting the war. If I ask you to help me, you can refuse and I will find others who will help me. I have not even asked you for help yet. I have to do what I am ordered to do and I can promise you of its importance.” (p. 13)

Those words actually refer to Pablo, the first man who has conversation with Robert Jordan. Pablo shows his unfriendliness to Robert Jordan at the first time.

Robert Jordan gives those words to Pablo because he wants Pablo understand that he comes to Spain because of his duty and works with people who is willing to help him. He does not mean to force Pablo to help him. Pablo tells Robert Jordan that he does not want to be hunted anymore by the enemy. So, the arrival of Robert Jordan become a threat for him. Moreover, he dares to say to Robert Jordan that Robert Jordan has no right to order him. Fortunately, Robert Jordan is not an emotional man who is easy to think his words. He keeps friendly to him and tells him that he will not force Pablo to help him.

“I am tired of being hunted. Here we are all right. Now if you blow a bridge here, we will be hunted. If they know we are here and hunt for us with planes, they will find us. If they send Moors to hunt us out, they will find us and we must go. I am tired of all this. You hear?” He turned to Robert Jordan. “What right have you, a foreigner, to come to me and tell me what I must do?” (p. 13)

Robert Jordan’s attitude towards Pablo seems very wise. He knows that whoever Pablo is, he is with him now and he cannot deny this. He tries to understand Pablo’s condition that makes him does not want to help him. Robert Jordan keeps calm and does not think Pablo’s attitude as a matter.

“No, he said himself, don’t fool yourself. You do not know how he was before; but you do know that he is going bad fast and without hiding it. When he starts to hide it he will have made a decision. Remember that, he told himself. The first friendly thing he does, he will have made a decision. They are awfully good horses, though, he thought, beautiful horses. I wonder what could make me feel the way those horses make Pablo feel. The old man was right. The horses made him rich and as soon as he was rich he wanted to enjoy life...” (p. 14)

From the thought of Robert Jordan above, we can see that he wants to understand Pablo as who he is because he realizes that yet he does not know much about Pablo. However, he is not careless to judge Pablo’s attitude.

The bad attitude of Pablo still appears even though they have been living in the same place for a while. Pablo tells Robert Jordan that it is better for him to blow up a train as he has did before than to help Robert Jordan to blow up the bridge.

“That is what we should do now,” Pablo said. “Another train.”
 “We can do that.” Robert Jordan said. “After the bridge.”
 “...I do not go for the bridge,” Pablo said, looking down at the table.
 “Neither me nor my people.”
 Robert Jordan said nothing . He looked at Anselmo and raised the cup.
 “Then we should do it alone, old one,” he said and smiled. (p. 45)

Pablo’s attitude that does not want to help Robert Jordan actually is humane because he is afraid of death. He knows that blowing up the bridge brings much danger for his life. And Robert Jordan can understand Pablo’s fear. He can not deny that his fear may happen and it is usual in the war.

“Do you want to die?” Pablo said to him seriously and Robert Jordan saw how unrheterical was the question. (p. 47)

In his mind, Robert Jordan also realizes that the death of someone who struggles in the war is very common. That is why Robert Jordan keeps silent and thinks Pablo’s words in his mind.

All of Pablo’s bad attitude makes his friend persuades him to kill Pablo and Robert Jordan almost does this violence. His friend is worried if Pablo becomes a problem for Robert Jordan’s duty. So, he advises Robert Jordan to kill him. (p.53) But this insane plan does not go well because Robert Jordan does not want to take a risk for his duty later and he does not want to hurt others who concerns with Pablo.

The calmness and kindness of Robert Jordan bring effect to Pablo's attitude. He does not show his hatred to Robert Jordan anymore. He states that he wants to help him to do his duty. He has changed his opinion about this duty, and he seems to be friendly to Robert Jordan. No one knows why he changes his mind.

"In all, 'Pablo said to her. "In this of the bridge. I am with thee now."
 "You are with us now?" Agustin said to him. "After what have you said?"
 "Yes," Pablo told him "With the change of the weather I am with thee."
 (p.194)
 "What passes with thee?"
 "Nothing," Pablo said. "I have changed my opinion. Nothing more."
 (p. 195)

But others still doubt whether he really wants to help Robert Jordan or not. The writer sees that the change of Pablo's opinion about the war is important for Robert Jordan because he loses one problem before he starts the attack. It influences his emotion. It makes him more confident because he has more men who helps him.

Robert Jordan sees how smart Pablo is, concerning with the strategy to blow up the bridge. He is the only one who is able to see the wrong order of the destruction of the bridge. (p. 248) Robert Jordan does not find this intelligence in others.

The relation between Robert Jordan and Pablo seems better. Pablo does not only give Robert Jordan idea about the strategy. Moreover, he gives spirit to Robert Jordan not to be afraid to continue the attack although Robert Jordan thinks that the people who help him to blow up the bridge is still lacking. He

convinces Robert Jordan that they are able to blow up the bridge with the people they have now.

“Listen, Ingles,” Pablo said, still looking at the wine bowl.

“I am writing,” Robert Jordan said without looking up.

“Listen, Ingles,” Pablo spoke directly to wine bowl. “There is no need to be disheartened in this. Without Sordo we have plenty of people to take the post and blow the bridge.”

“Good,” Robert Jordan said without stopping writing.

“Plenty,” Pablo said. “I have admired thy judgment much today, Ingles,” Pablo told the wine bowl. “I think you have much Picardia. That you are smarter than I am. I have confidence in thee.” (p. 289)

Pablo tries to make Robert Jordan not worried about the condition they have now. He gives his confidence to Robert Jordan that Robert Jordan is able to do this duty. However, Robert Jordan has planned to send a dispatch to General Golz to cancel the attack because of this problem. He wants not to be worried about this problem but he can not.

Time goes by and what Robert Jordan’s friends worried about Pablo comes true. No one understands why Pablo is able to betray Robert Jordan and others. He steals some materials that will be used to blow up the bridge. Robert Jordan tries to be patient to face this problem. He knows that it brings difficulties for him to do his duty because of lack of the exploders and detonators. However, he does not want to make others feel worried. He just keeps calm. (p. 316)

Robert Jordan never thinks that Pablo is able to do this bad thing. But a miracle comes to him. Pablo is back. It seems that there is a confession of Pablo by having some men to their camp. In this case, Robert Jordan is a really great man, he is still willing to accept Pablo after of all he does to him. (P. 343) Robert Jordan feels comfortable now that Pablo has brought some men to help him. (P.

344) He convinces others that the materials which Pablo has stolen nothing and he still has another way to blow up the bridge.

“I am glad to see thee,” Robert Jordan said. He walk over to him. “We are all right with the grenades. That will work. The other does not matter now.” (p. 341)

Robert Jordan’s kindness makes Pablo realizes that he has done something wrong to Robert Jordan. And after that Pablo becomes more serious in helping Robert Jordan until the last time they live together. Pablo is willing to take care of Robert Jordan’s love. It is a very beautiful relationship even though there is a little problem that they should face. However, Robert Jordan is successful to make good relationship with Pablo at last.

The second man who helps Robert Jordan to do his duty is Anselmo. He is friendly and good to Robert Jordan from the first time he meets Robert Jordan. So, it is easy for Robert Jordan to develop relationship with him. Anselmo realizes that he is in this place in order to help Robert Jordan so that his duty goes successfully. Anselmo does not like to kill people but he will do it if he is ordered to. It shows us that Anselmo is a loyal person who is ready to obey any order.

“I will do that to that to which I am assigned, Anselmo said...” (p. 37)

“We will be together,” Robert Jordan told him. “I will tell you what there is to do at all times.”

“Then there is no problem,” Anselmo said. “I can do anything that I am ordered.”

“For us will be the bridge and the battle, should there be one,” Robert Jordan said and saying it in the dark, he felt a little theatrical but it sounded well in Spanish. (p. 38)

Those conversations show us that Anselmo has respect to Robert Jordan’s duty.

And Robert Jordan tries to make Anselmo feels comfortable by promising him that he is always with him. In this description Robert Jordan is worthy to be said

as a good leader for this guerilla. He makes Anselmo not to feel lonely and realize that he is needed for this struggle and vice versa, Robert Jordan also feels that he is not alone in this war.

Robert Jordan likes Anselmo and he also likes to discuss the strategy to blow up the bridge with that old man. He feels lucky to have Anselmo with him. Robert Jordan gives his trust to Anselmo to observe the situation around the bridge. It can be said that Robert Jordan really wants to involve Anselmo into his duty.

“Listen,” Robert Jordan said and felt in his pocket for the cigarettes. “I wish you to go with Anselmo to a place from which he will observe the road. There you will leave him, nothing the place in order that you may guide me to it or guide whoever will relieve him later. You will then go to where you can observe the saw mill and note if there are any changes in the post there.” (p. 69)

Anselmo is always with Robert Jordan until the end of his life. Robert Jordan is very sad when he finds Anselmo dead after Robert Jordan has blown up the bridge. He knows that now the bridge is already blown up but he feels really sorry for the death of Anselmo. Anselmo is his best friend during the struggle. Robert Jordan even blames himself for this accident because they have limited material to explode the bridge.

“If I had had the exploder the old man would not have been killed. I would have blown it from here.”(p. 389)

“The anger and the emptiness and the hate that had come with the let down after the bridge, when he had look up from where he had lain and crouching , seen Anselmo dead, were still all through him. In him, too, was despair from the sorrow that soldiers turn to hatred in order that they may continue to be soldiers. Now it was over he was lonely, detached and unelated and he hate every one he saw.” (p. 389)

It is clearly seen that Robert Jordan is really depressed with the death of Anselmo. Even he feels lonely because the old man is not with them anymore. His relationship with Anselmo has influenced his emotional much.

The third friend of Robert Jordan is the gypsy, Rafael. He is like Anselmo who is friendly to Robert Jordan from the first time. He respects Robert Jordan's duty. It can be seen from his attitude to tell his story about blowing up the train before he comes to join Robert Jordan. And Robert Jordan gives his attention to Rafael's story. Robert Jordan also likes to have conversations with Rafael. They discuss their experience of using a gun and a rifle. Rafael is proud of having good knowledge about the gun that Robert Jordan asks him.

"Do you know anything about a machine gun?" he asked the old man.

"Nada," said Anselmo. "Nothing."

"And thou?" to the gypsy

"That they fire with much rapidity and become so hot the barrel burns the hand that touch it," the gypsy said proudly.

"Every one knows that," Anselmo said with contempt.

"Perhaps," the gypsy said. "But he asked me to tell what I know about a maquina and I told him." Then he added, "Also, unlike an ordinary rifle, they continue to fire as long as you exert pressure on the trigger." (p. 24)

Implicitly, Rafael wants to be considered as a man with knowledge. He shows Anselmo that he really understands about a rifle that Robert Jordan asks him.

Rafael is also a man who really respects Robert Jordan's problem, especially when Robert Jordan has a problem with Pablo's attitude at the early time. He shares his hatred to Pablo with him. Robert Jordan does not mean to ignore his advice to kill Pablo because he knows that this idea shows Rafael's attention to Robert Jordan's problem. But he can not continue their plan to kill

Pablo because Robert Jordan does not want to take a risk for his duty and moreover, he does not want to hurt any one who has relation with Pablo. (p. 54)

Robert Jordan treats Rafael both as a partner and a friend during the war. He gives Rafael a duty to observe the environment around the bridge. He orders Rafael to do this duty with Anselmo. (p. 69)

Actually, Robert Jordan finds Rafael not smart in this duty but he thinks that he may use him in the day of blowing up the bridge.

“The gypsy, he thought. He is truly worthless. He has no political development, nor any discipline, and you could not rely on him for anything. But I need him for tomorrow. I have a use for him tomorrow. It’s odd to see a gypsy in a war. They should be exempted like conscientious objectors...” (p. 241)

Robert Jordan thinks that Rafael should not be involved in this war. He considers Rafael as a gypsy who should be free from this duty. But he keeps his opinion in his mind. He just does the order to work with whoever he should work. And he is consistent with his existence in that place that he should work with others, including Rafael. And his attitude towards Rafael still shows that he is still respectful to him.

The fourth partner of Robert Jordan is Agustín. Robert Jordan knows him as a comrade of Pablo. But Robert Jordan does not find difficulties to have relationship with him. Even though he is a comrade of Pablo, his attitude towards Robert Jordan is not the same as Pablo’s. Robert Jordan also likes to have conversations with him as what he does with others. (p. 39)

Robert Jordan gets an information about Agustín from Anselmo. Anselmo has already known Agustín well. Robert Jordan also trusts Agustín as a

place to share about Pablo. He knows that Agustin is one of Pablo's comrades. So, he wishes that Agustin will give some information about who Pablo is. At this point, Robert Jordan has a good will to know about who Pablo is through Agustin's information. It shows us that Robert Jordan realizes that whoever Pablo is, he is still a part of them. Agustin tells him that Pablo is smarter than people says about him. And Robert Jordan has also found it. (*Ibid*: 34)

"Is he as smart as they say?"

"He is much smarter." (p. 247)

He convinces Robert Jordan that what Pablo has done to him is about political strategy and Robert Jordan does not understand it well because he does not understand about Politics much. (p. 247) Agustin's opinion about Pablo shows us that he wants Robert Jordan to be patient to Pablo and does not think his attitude as a matter.

Robert Jordan is also willing to share about his heart to Agustin. Agustin knows that Robert Jordan is in love with Maria, his friend. He wants Robert Jordan to keeps her heartily. Agustin shows his respect to Robert Jordan by giving sympathy to their relationship. He wants to help them. Robert Jordan is lucky to have a friend like Agustin. Agustin does not only help him physically but also he puts himself as a place for Robert Jordan to share his feeling and problems. He realizes that Robert Jordan is his leader in this duty, so he is willing to obey anything that Robert Jordan orders to him. He knows that they have the same purpose in this place, to win the war.

"That was nothing. You see that we are working for one thing. To win the war. Unless we win, all other things are futile. Tomorrow we have a

thing of great importance. Of true importance. Also we will have combat..." (p. 254)

"The Maria and all such things are part," he said. "That you and the Maria should make use of what time there is as two human beings. If I can aid thee I am at thy orders. But for the thing tomorrow I will obey you blindly. If it is necessary that one should die for the thing of tomorrow one goes gladly and with the heart light."

"Thus do I feel," Robert Jordan said. "But to hear it from thee brings pleasure." (p. 255)

Their conversation proves us that Robert Jordan has been successful to develop relationship with Agustin. It can be seen from Agustin's respect and trust to Robert Jordan. He is willing to be loyal to Robert Jordan and help him for what Robert Jordan needs. And Robert Jordan also gives him his honor to express his thanks for his kindness and loyalty.

The fifth one is Fernando. He is one of some men who has a duty to go to La Granja for the news, for tobacco, and for small things they need. (p. 71)

He brings the news for Robert Jordan about the rumor in that place. His information is needed by Robert Jordan because he wants to know what happens outside their place and in fact that the Fascists have already heard about the offensive bridge of the Republicans. They hear that there is a bridge that will be blown up as an offensive.

"What else did you hear?"

"Nada. Hombre. Nothing. Oh, yes. There was some talk that the Republican would try to blow up the bridges, if there was to be an offensive. But the bridges are guarded." (p. 72)

How bad the news for Robert Jordan he is grateful for Fernando's information because it becomes a warn for him that he should be more careful to do his duty because the Fascists have already heard about the plan to blow up the bridge.

The same as Robert Jordan, Fernando is a man who admires Spain much. He considers Spain as a special country for him and no other country like Spain. "You are right," Fernando said. "There is no other country in the world like Spain." (p. 73) Robert Jordan also gives Fernando a trust to directly help him in blowing up the bridge. Unfortunately, Fernando gets an accident and he can not endure the struggle. The others can not save his life because he gets too much pain and Anselmo is the one who is with him in his last life.

The sixth man is Andres. In this novel, there is no much conversation that describes his relationship with Robert Jordan. However, in this struggle, Andres also has an important role. Robert Jordan puts his trust in him to send a dispatch to General Golz to cancel the attack. Robert Jordan gets an information from Anselmo that Andres will be suitable for this duty.

"Andres can get there as well as thee?"

"As well or better. He is younger."

"But this must absolutely get there."

"If nothing happens he will get there. If anything happens it could happen to any one."

"I will write a dispatch and send by him," Robert Jordan said. "I will explain to him where he can find the General. He will be at the Estado Mayor of the Division." (p. 288)

Andres is able to send the dispatch, but the attack can not be canceled. General Golz accepts the dispatch late and he can not do anything to cancel the attack because he is also under the order. (p. 374)

The first woman whom Robert Jordan meets in the camp is Pilar. She is Pablo's wife. She is friendly to Robert Jordan from the first time. Robert Jordan does not get any problems to develop relationship with her. She admits that she is

happy with the arrival of Robert Jordan. He respects her friendliness and offers to work together.

“... Young man, I am very content that you have come.” She clapped him on the back. ‘Ah,’ she said. “You are bigger than you look,” and ran her hand over his shoulder, feeling the muscle under the flannel shirt. “Good. I am very content that you have come.” (p. 27)

In this situation of the war, Pilar gives Robert Jordan spiritual support much. She always puts herself beside Robert Jordan. It can be seen from her manner to look after him when her husband tries to hurt him. Pilar states that she comes to that place in order to help Robert Jordan does his duty. (p.46) Robert Jordan never asks her to look after him but it seems that she does it heartily.

Robert Jordan regards Pilar both as a partner and a friend to whom he can share and trust everything. Robert Jordan’s attitude that is always calm and patient seems to be the reason for Pilar to help him in facing his problem, especially whenever he gets trouble with Pablo.

Robert Jordan gives her more attention when he knows that Pilar cares about the woman he loves, Maria and he cares about her too. (p. 81)

Robert Jordan feels sorry for what her husband has done to them. However, he forgives him and does not hate her because of this.

“It is nothing Pilar, Pilar,” He told her.

“What is gone is of small importance. We shall improve something that will do as well.”

“But what did he take?”

“Nothing, woman. Some luxuries that one permits oneself.”

“Get some sleep,” he said. “We are better off with Pablo gone.” (p. 317)

Robert Jordan realizes that he can not quarrel with this woman because he still works with her until he finishes his duty.

The last woman that the writer wants to show is Maria. She is Robert Jordan's love. He admires Maria from the first time he meets her. Robert Jordan gives his heart to her and so does Maria. Maria has brought something important to his life. One of the reasons why he wants to win the war is also because of Maria. He shares this feeling to Agustin. He tells him that for Maria they must live all of their life in this time. (p. 254) It shows us that Maria has given him a meaning into his struggle.

Robert Jordan is willing to love Maria as she is. He knows that Maria has driven him to have a great love for a woman. He gives a beautiful imagination of living together in Madrid. "We can get an apartment in Madrid on that street that runs along the parque of the Buen Retiro." (p. 303) He also tells Maria that he loves her much.

"Do you know that until I met thee I have never asked for anything? Nor wanted anything? Nor thought of anything except the movement and winning the war? Truly I have been very pure in my ambition..." I love thee as I love all that we have fought for. I love thee as I love liberty and dignity and the rights of all men to work and not be hungry. I love you as I love Madrid..." (p. 304)

Robert Jordan's love to Maria makes her want to be a good wife for him and she promises him to learn how to be a good wife.

Maria does not want to hide his bad memory from Robert Jordan. She tells Robert Jordan every single thing that has happened to her life and her parents who are Republicans. She tells him that her parents have been killed and she was being raped by the enemy, the Falangists. Robert Jordan can not bear his hatred. He promises her that he would kill them someday. (p. 309)

Maria's condition does not change Robert Jordan's love to her. He gives his respect by saying that he will marry her and he is proud of her family because they are true Republicans. "I'd like to marry you, rabbit. I'm very proud of your family." (p. 310) It shows us that his love is pure. At the end of his struggle, Robert Jordan is not able to save her life by himself, so he asks his friends to take care of her. He convinces Maria that he is always with her even though they are separated now. "Nay, rabbit. What I do know I do alone. I could not do it well with thee. If thou goest then I go, too. Do you not see how it is? Whichever one there is, is both." (p. 402)

The explanations above show us that Robert Jordan is not alone to do his duty. He is successful to develop relationship with others. Moreover, he finds his love, Maria. These prove us that relationship is needed for ever one. It can not be imagined if someone struggles alone in the war. He will be defeated easily. And in this story, the Republicans have Robert Jordan to help them to struggle against the Fascists and vice versa, Robert Jordan needs them to do his duty.

C. The Theme of The Story Based on The Previous Analyses

The last point that the writer wants to discuss is the theme of the story. Stanton (1965: 4) says that theme is a central meaning of a story. It is like the central meaning of our experience. It lends force and unity to the events described, and it tells us something about life in general. (*Ibid*: 14) In this last analysis, the writer concludes the theme of the story based on the two previous analyses. However, in this thesis the writer shows the readers about the significance of relationship among human beings, especially when they are in a war.

In this story, Robert Jordan is a partisan who is willing to join the war in Spain. He fights for the Loyalists cause against the Fascists. He is a Republican. That is why, in this war he joins other Republicans to defeat their enemy, the Fascists who have been growing in Spain.

The previous explanations show us that Robert Jordan is concerned with the war. He cares about the life of Republicans there. He does not want to see their life to be destroyed by the Fascists. He does not like Fascism since he understands Fascism. It is the reason for him to be an anti-fascist. Besides, he has bad memory about the death of his father caused by the violence of the Fascists. (*Ibid*: 28) He also hears the barbarous actions of the Fascists from his friends. And it makes him hate the Fascists.

“My father was also a republican all his life,” Maria said. “It was for that they shot him.” (p. 57)

“That’s my town,” Joaquin said. “What a fine town but how the *buena gente*, the good people of that town, have suffered in this war.” Then, his face grave, “There they shot my father. My mother. My brother-in-law and now my sister.” (p. 118)

“My rabbit,” Robert Jordan said and held her as close and as gently as he could. But he was as full of hate as any man could be. “Do not talk more about it. Do not tell me anymore for I cannot bear my hatred now.” (p. 308)

Robert Jordan knows that at that time Fascism grows in Spain. He thinks that it may become a threat for the life of the Republicans. He cares about their life since he himself is a Republican and believes in the Republic and its people. He is ready to sacrifice himself to win the war. For him, his life is less important than his duty to blow up the bridge. It shows us that he really cares about Spain and its people.

In the duration of the war, Robert Jordan is under the Communist discipline, although he is not a communist. He wants to join the Communist discipline because he considers communist as the only party which offers good program and discipline. He has a duty to blow up a bridge that is considered as an offensive bridge of the Republicans. He realizes that his duty is great because it is a part of a plan to win the war. In other words, his success to blow up the bridge gives significant effect to the success of the war. Realizing that his duty is very important, he prepares many things concerning his duty. He has made sketches of the bridge and studied them. He also has arranged a strategy to blow up the bridge. His attitudes show us that he is very serious and responsible with his duty.

He works under General Golz's order. He should blow up the bridge in the day that is ordered. (p 5) General Golz hopes him understand the order. General Golz trusts Robert Jordan's capability to blow up the bridge because he has heard that Robert Jordan has had many experiences in blowing up bridges.

Once, Robert Jordan wants to cancel the attack because he is worried about the number of the men he has now. He thinks that he is still lacking of people to help him blow up the bridge. Then, he asks Andres to send a dispatch to General Golz about this problem. Unfortunately, he can not cancel it because he does not have an authority to do this. However, Robert Jordan is able to continue the attack to show the others that he is responsible with his duty. He realizes that he should blow up the bridge.

Robert Jordan is not alone to do his duty. General Golz has sent him some guerillas to help him. Although he does not know them yet, Robert Jordan

tries to develop relationship with them. He knows that he needs them to do his duty. And Robert Jordan is a good dynamiter whom they need to win the war. He gets difficulties when he develops relationship with the leader of the guerillas, Pablo. He is not friendly to Robert Jordan. Moreover, he is not willing to help Robert Jordan. His attitude can be understood since Robert Jordan knows that actually Pablo is afraid of being killed because of blowing up the bridge. However, Pablo changes his mind when he realizes that this duty is also important for his belief, the Republic. Then, he joins Robert Jordan. And no one can understand when he is able to betray Robert Jordan by stealing the exploders that are used to blow up the bridge.

Other guerillas, Anselmo, Rafael, Fernando, Andres, and Agustin are very helpful to Robert Jordan. They do not only help Robert Jordan physically, but also they put themselves as the places for Robert Jordan to share his problems during the war. Their relationship is more than partnership during the war. Their spiritual supports are needed by Robert Jordan because to win the war he does not only need their physics but he also needs their trust and confidence so that he is more optimistic to do his duty.

In fact, Pablo can not bear to live alone without other guerillas whom he have before. He comes back to the camp in which they work together to face their enemies. He apologizes for what he has done to Robert Jordan and others

"I am glad to see thee," Robert Jordan said. He walked over to him. "We are all right with the grenades. That will work. The other does not matter now." (p. 341)

"Nay," Pablo said. "I do nothing for thee. Thou art a thing of bad omen. All of this comes from thee. Sordo also. But after I had thrown away thy material I found myself too lonely. (p. 341)

"I am sorry for having taken thy material," Pablo said. "I was an equivocation." (p. 353)

Pablo's statement that he is lonely shows us that he needs others in his life. What he has done is nothing without others. He feels lonely after throwing away Robert Jordan's materials. It gives indication that he realizes that he is a part of them and it is a wrong decision to get rid of them. He and the others are human beings who need each other.

In this war, Robert Jordan finds two women, Pilar and Maria. Pilar is Pablo's wife. She is very kind and helpful to Robert Jordan. Although she is the wife of Pablo, she is not afraid of having different attitude with him concerning Robert Jordan's duty. And Robert Jordan seems lucky to have a friend like her. He is willing to work together with her.

Maria is his love. He admires Maria from the first time he meets her. He never falls in love with any woman before he meets Maria. "No, there is no time for girls." (p. 7) His love to Maria has encouraged him to win the war because he wants to live longer with her after he finishes his duty. Unfortunately, he is not able to continue the struggle after blowing up the bridge. He asks Pablo and Pilar to take care of Maria. (p. 404)

Robert Jordan loses his best friend, Anselmo. He is dead after Robert Jordan blows up the bridge. The death of Anselmo influences his emotion much. He looks so sad. However, Anselmo's death reminds him that it is also impossible for him to die in this war. The death may come to every one, including Robert Jordan himself. Therefore, no one knows for whom the bell tolls. It tolls for

everyone. Every one has his own time to die and no one knows when it comes. Once, he thinks that he hates to die although he realizes that every one must die. (p. 272) Robert Jordan realizes that what he has done is “something” for others, especially the Republicans. And he feels lucky to join this war because he is a part of them. That is why he is not afraid of death anymore.

The descriptions of Robert Jordan’s attitude towards the war and his relationship with the others show us that there is interdependence among human beings. Every one needs other as long as he is still alive in the world, especially in a war. It is possible for man to struggle alone. He will need others, moreover when he should do a great duty in a war. It seems that the existence of other human beings also influence one’s life. Robert Jordan realizes that he is a part of the Republicans, and Spain is a part of the countries in the world, that is why he is willing to help the Republicans to save their life from the Fascists’ violence and he needs help from other Republicans to do his duty. Others’ existence is meaningful for him. Every one is a part of human beings in the world. That is why it is important to help each other. From this discussion, the writer comes to the conclusion about the theme of the story. The theme is **no man is an island**. It means that no one lives alone. A man is a part of other men, especially when they are in a war.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Having done the analysis the writer comes to the conclusion of the thesis. First is about the attitude of the main character, Robert Jordan towards the war. Robert Jordan concerns with the war, Spanish Civil War, and is willing to join the war to help the Loyalists against the Fascists. Besides, he cares about the life of Republicans in Spain who is threatened by the growth of the Fascists there. In this war, he has a duty to blow up a bridge that is considered as an offensive bridge of the Republicans.

Robert Jordan has a great desire to win the war to save the life of Republicans who live in Spain. He realizes that their life will be threatened if Fascists are let to grow in Spain. He is also very responsible to do his duty. It can be seen from his attitude to keep on struggling even though, once he faces a difficult problem that makes him send a dispatch to cancel the attack, to his general, General Golz, from whom he receives this duty. Although he becomes pessimistic to continue the attack, he still keeps on trying. However, the attack can not be canceled. And at last, he is able to do his duty, to blow up the bridge although he should lose his lovely friends, Anselmo and Fernando

Secondly, there is good relationship between Robert Jordan and others who help him do his duty. It shows us that Robert Jordan is not alone in doing the duty to blow up the bridge. They give Robert Jordan both material and spiritual supports. It seems that Robert Jordan has complicated friendships. Once he should face difficulty in developing relationship with Pablo, the leader of the guerillas,

even he has been betrayed by Pablo. He steals some exploders that are used to blow up the bridge. However, every problem that Robert Jordan has can be solved and Pablo is willing to be with him finally.

Some other friends who are also Republicans seem to be cooperative with Robert Jordan. They are willing to struggle with him. They give their respect to Robert Jordan's duty from the first time they meet. Their support is very useful for Robert Jordan. They do not only give their energy, skills, and life to face the enemy in the attack, even more they also become places for Robert Jordan to share his problem. Besides, Robert Jordan finds his love, Maria, whom is his great support to win the war. She makes him want to live longer after blowing up the bridge. The relationship that Robert Jordan has is very significant for him to do his duty since he feels that they give much support and help

Thirdly, Robert Jordan's willingness to join the war is meaningful for Spain, especially for the Republicans. The war needs somebody that is like Robert Jordan. He has the capability to do the important duty, blow up the bridge. The bridge is very important since it becomes a part of a plan to win the war. In other words, the help of Robert Jordan is needed by Spain and vice versa, Robert Jordan needs others to help him to do his duty. It is impossible for him to do this great duty by himself. He needs both spiritual and material supports, even love. Here, the readers see that in the life, especially in the war, there is no one who lives alone. He is not able to fight by himself, he needs others to help him. And the existence of others may bring great influence to someone's life. From this discussion, the writer makes a statement about the theme of the novel based on



Robert Jordan's attitude towards the war and his relationship with others who help him in the war. And the theme is no man is an island. It means that there is no man who lives alone.

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APPENDICES

A. Summary of the novel

For Whom The Bell Tolls is a story which tells about Spanish Civil War. Robert Jordan is the main character in this novel. He is an antifascist who only believes in the Republic and its people. He is an American but loves Spain much. He knows Spain, its culture, its language, and its people well. He has studied in Spain for many years and becomes an instructor in a university to teach Spanish to American people. That is why, he knows Spain well.

In this war, Robert Jordan has a duty to blow up a bridge, a bridge that is used to attack the enemy. He is not a soldier. He gets an education from the Communist discipline during the war. Although he is under the Communist discipline, he is not a Communist at all. He has no politics, he only believes in the Republic.

Robert Jordan will fight for the Loyalists against the Fascists. He knows that the life of Republicans will be threatened if Fascists are let to grow in Spain and he does not want to see this. He loves Spain and believes the Republic. He is under Russian General Golz's order. His mission to blow up the bridge will be a part of a plan to win the war. He does not fight in the central place of the war but in the outside.

In doing his duty, Robert Jordan is helped by some guerillas who have been sent by General Golz. He has to work together with some people whom he

does not know yet. However, he tries to make good relationship with them. Then, he falls in love with a young beautiful girl, Maria. She becomes his spirit to win the war and to live longer after blowing up the bridge. Once, he gets troubles with one of them, Pablo. He is not cooperative to Robert Jordan at the first time. He does not want to help him. And no one knows why he changes his attitude and is willing to work with them.

One day, Robert Jordan's friend, Anselmo, informs him that there are some troops of Fascists across the road near the bridge. It makes Robert Jordan nervous. He does not know what to do with some troops. He becomes pessimistic and wants to cancel the attack. He sends a dispatch to General Golz about this problem. However, Robert Jordan realizes that the attack can not be canceled. General Golz does not have an authority to cancel this. The problem becomes more complicated when he knows that Pablo has stole his exploders that will be used to blow up the bridge. But, he comes back with some men to help them. Robert Jordan forgives him and thanks him for bringing some men because they still have lack of men to do the attack.

Finally, the attack begins. Robert Jordan has ordered others to be ready in their own position. The bridge is blown up, but Robert Jordan should lose his lovely friends, Anselmo and Fernando. The death of Anselmo makes him very sad. But, Pilar, the wife of Pablo, convinces him that it does not matter. The important thing is that the bridge is already blown up. Then, they continue the struggle.

Unfortunately, Robert Jordan gets an accident. His left leg is broken. He is not able to continue the journey with his friends, even, he can not save his love, Maria. He asks Pablo and Pilar to take care of her. He is leaning against a pine needle tree and waiting for the coming of an officer, Lieutenant Berrendo. And he is ready to die.

B. Historical Background of the Story

The writer attaches the historical background of the story because she thinks that it gives the present writer and the readers a clear information about every single important thing concerning the novel. However, she does not mean to use this information to make the analysis based on a social-historical approach. The writer does not have to use a social-historical approach since she only focuses her analysis on the intrinsic elements of the story.

For Whom The Bell Tolls was inspired by Hemingway's experiences as a foreign correspondent, first in Paris and then in Spain itself, during the Spanish Civil War. Hemingway visited Spain in 1931, just after the monarchy of Alfonso XIII had been overthrown. After several years of political conflict and civil unrest, elections were held in Spain. The resulting parliament was evenly divided between the leftist and rightist, creating a very volatile political situation. It was then that Alfonso XIII voluntarily exiled himself and on April 13, 1931, the Republic was proclaimed. (www.gradesaver.com/classicnotes/titles/belltolls/Fullsumm.html)

Hemingway, observing these events, predicted that a civil war would erupt between the leftist and rightist political factions. He was correct, and then

the Spanish Civil War began in 1936, Hemingway wrote articles and delivered speeches to raise money for the leftist, now called the Loyalist. In 1937, Hemingway traveled to Spain to cover the war for the North American Newspaper Alliance. Only a few months after his arrival, Hemingway announced to the literary world that he was working on a new novel, its subject was Spanish Civil War. The Spanish Civil War quickly became infiltrated by foreign intervention on both sides, and indeed has been linked to a World War II, as the forces of Fascism and Communism pitted against one another. Many volunteers from democratic countries volunteered fought for the Loyalist against the Fascist army of Francisco Franco. The Russian General Golz who orders Robert Jordan to blow the bridge is also historically grounded. Russia sent “observers” and financial aid to help the leftist cause. The Fascist Monarchists had the support of Germany and Italy. To understand the context of *For Whom The Bell Tolls*, an important fact to remember is that it was a war between communism and fascism, and ideological and tactical practice for foreign volunteers. (*Ibid*:56)

By the spring of 1937, the time in which *For Whom The Bell Tolls* took place, the Monarchist army had won their way up the Iberian peninsula and were besieging Madrid. The action in *For Whom The Bell Tolls* took place in the woods surrounding the city of Segovia. The war lasted until March 28, 1939, when the better-armed Monarchists finally conquered Madrid.

After a year the war ended, in 1940, *For Whom The Bell Tolls* was published. The story of the American volunteer, Robert Jordan, is loosely based on Hemingway’s own experience covering the war for the press. Hemingway

intended that the novel revealed the realities behind “the good fight” of the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War. (*Ibid*: 56)

Notes: The influence of Donne’s writings has proved to be great, not only in his own time but ever since, down to our own days. Many literary works display this influence. Here we look at several literary works with general subjects of death and awareness of human mortality including one with direct link to Donne’s meditation: *For Whom The Bell Tolls*. (<http://www.lsu.indstate.edu/ilnprof/ENG451/ISLAND/bell.html>.)

No man is an *illand*, intire of it selfe: every man
Is a peice of *Continent*, a part of the *maine*: if a
Clod bee washed away by the sea, *Europe* is the lesse,
As well as if a *Promontoric* were. As well as if *Mannor*
Of your *friends* or of *thine owne* were: any mans
death diminishes *me*, because I am involve
in *Mankinde*: And therefore never send to know for
Whom the *bell* tolls; It tolls for *thee*.
(Hemingway: 1940: dedicated page)

C. The Principle Elements of the Fascists and Their Appearance in Spain

The writer also thinks that the information about the Fascists and their existence in Spain is necessary to be explained in this part. It gives the readers understanding about the principle elements of the Fascists and their appearance in Spain. This information is given because the writer needs this information to understand the story completely and the readers are not confused in understanding the story. Once again the writer only means that the readers understand her thesis completely. That is why she does not have to use social-historical approach in writing her thesis since she only writes her thesis based on the intrinsic elements of the story.

In his book, *Today's isms*, William Ebenstein (1965: 110) writes some principle elements of Fascism. They are the distrust of reason, denial of basic human equality, code of behavior based on lies and violence, government by elite, totalitarianism, racialism, and imperialism, opposition to international law and order.

William Ebenstein (1994: 97) also writes about the appearance of the Fascists in Spain. Francisco Franco was the leader of the Fascists. He came to power in Spain in a civil war that lasted three years, took 600,000 lives, and became in the late 1930s an emotional cause comparable to the Vietnam war in the 1960s. The Spanish Civil War began in 1936 when Franco and several other nationalist general rebelled against government of the Spanish Republic. The generals were actively aided by two other anti-Republican forces: a varied group

of monarchist, and the Falangist, a group of self-conscious Fascists. During the course of the war, General Franco emerged as the leader of the Nationalist (anti-republican) forces and adopted the fascist ideology of the Falange as the rallying creed of his new regime.

C. Biography of Hemingway.

Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois. He was an American novelist and short story writer, awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. On graduation from high school in 1917, Hemingway became a reporter for the Kansas City Star, during World War I. He was served as an ambulance driver for the American Red Cross. On July 8, 1918, he was injured on the Austro-Italian front and was decorated for heroism.

In 1925 his first important book, a collection of stories called *In Our Time*, was published. The following year he published *The Sun Also Rises*, the novel with which he scored his first solid success. His position as a master of short fiction was advanced by *Men Without Women* (1927), which included the story *Hills Like White Elephants*, and was confirmed by *Winner Take Nothing* (1933), which included *A Clean Well-lighted Place*. At least in the public view, however, the novel *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), with its powerful fusion of love story with war story, overshadowed both.

Acting again as a correspondent, Hemingway made four trips to Spain, then in the throes of civil war. He raised money for the Loyalist and wrote a play called *The Fifth Column*, set in besieged Madrid, that was published with some of his best short stories, including *The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber* and

The Snows of Kilimanjaro, in *The Fifth Column* and *The First Forty-Nine Stories* (1938), the harvest of considerable experience of Spain was the novel *For Whom The Bell Tolls* (1940), the best selling of all his books.

After seeing action in World War II, Hemingway returned to his home in Cuba. In 1953, he received the Pulitzer Prize in fiction for the short novel *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952). This book was as enthusiastically praised as his previous novel.

By 1960 Fidel Castro's revolution had driven Hemingway from Cuba. He then moved to Ketchum, Idaho. Two of his posthumously published books are *A Moveable Feast* (1964), the memoir of his memoir of his apprentice days in Paris, and *Island in The Stream* (1970). In this place, Hemingway was hospitalized for uncontrolled high blood pressure, liver disease, diabetes, and depression. On July 2, 1961, he died of self-inflicted gunshot wounds and was buried in Ketchum.

