



***MODERN PEOPLE FACING THE DEATH***  
**IN ERNEST HEMINGWAY'S SHORT STORY**  
***"THE SNOWS OF KILIMANJARO"***

a final project  
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*  
in English

PERPUSTAKAAN  
UNNES

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Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Semarang menyatakan bahwa skripsi/final project yang berjudul:

**MODERN PEOPLE FACING THE DEATH IN ERNEST**

**HEMINGWAY'S SHORT STORY "THE SNOWS OF KILIMANJARO"**

yang saya tulis dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri yang saya hasilkan setelah melakukan penelitian, bimbingan, diskusi dan pemaparan/ujian. Semua kutipan baik yang langsung maupun yang tidak langsung, baik yang diperoleh dari sumber kepustakaan, media elektronik, maupun sumber-sumber yang lainnya, telah disertai keterangan mengenai identitas sumbernya dengan cara sebagaimana lazimnya dalam penulisan karya ilmiah. Dengan demikian, walaupun tim penguji dan pembimbing penulisan skripsi/final project ini membubuhkan tanda tangan keabsahannya, seluruh isi skripsi/final project ini tetap menjadi tanggung jawab saya sendiri. Jika kemudian hari ditemukan pelanggaran terhadap konvensi tata tulis di dunia perguruan tinggi, saya bersedia menerima akibatnya. Demikian, harap pernyataan ini dapat digunakan sepenuhnya.

Semarang, 24 Agustus 2011

Yang membuat pernyataan,

Putri Rahmawati Pratiwi

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## MOTTO

**” If you think you can, you can.”**

**” Allah will exalt those who believe among you,  
and those who have knowledge, to high ranks.”  
(Al Mujadalah: 11)**



**Dedicated to:**

**my lovely mom,**

**Siti Zumriyah**

**my pleasing dad,**

**Kambali**

**my young brother,**

**Muhammad Priyo Utomo**

**my young sister,**

**Siti Fatmawati Utami**

**my beloved and all of my friends**

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Hopefully this final project can give such advantages for those who read.

Putri Rahmawati Pratiwi

## ABSTRACT

Pratiwi, Putri R. 2011. *Modern People Facing the Death in Ernest Hemingway's Short Story "The Snows of Kilimanjaro"*. Semarang: English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University. First advisor is Dwi Anggara Asianti, S.S., M. Pd. Second advisor is Intan Permata Hapsari, S. Pd., M. Pd.

This final project is based on the study which attempted to examine *Modern People Facing the Death in Ernest Hemingway's Short Story "The Snows of Kilimanjaro"*. The main purposes of the study are to find out the symptoms of modern people face the death and to know the modern people's attitudes face the terrible fate of their death in *"The Snows of Kilimanjaro"*.

The object of this study is the short story entitled *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* by Ernest Miller Hemingway. The data of this study are in the forms of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, dialogues, and hidden meanings found in the short story that are related to *Modern People Facing the Death*. The data were collected by means of reading *the Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story* several times repeatedly. Data analysis took three phases. Firstly, it was identification phase. Data were identified based on its relevance with the symptoms and attitudes of *Modern People Facing the Death*. Second was inventory. Data were entered into an inventory table. Third was classification. The inventory data were classified according to their categories (the symptoms and attitudes of *Modern People Facing the Death*).

The results of the study are: 1) Symptoms modern people facing the death are hallucinations and emotional changes, 2) There are five modern people's attitudes of facing the death: The first is denial. Second is anger. Thirdly is bargaining. Next is depression. Finally, they will enter an acceptance attitude.

However, this study did not explore about the individual differences of modern people which contribute to their attitudes in facing death. Also, the signs of death themselves have not been studied. It is suggested that the individual differences of modern people which contribute to their attitudes in facing death be researched.

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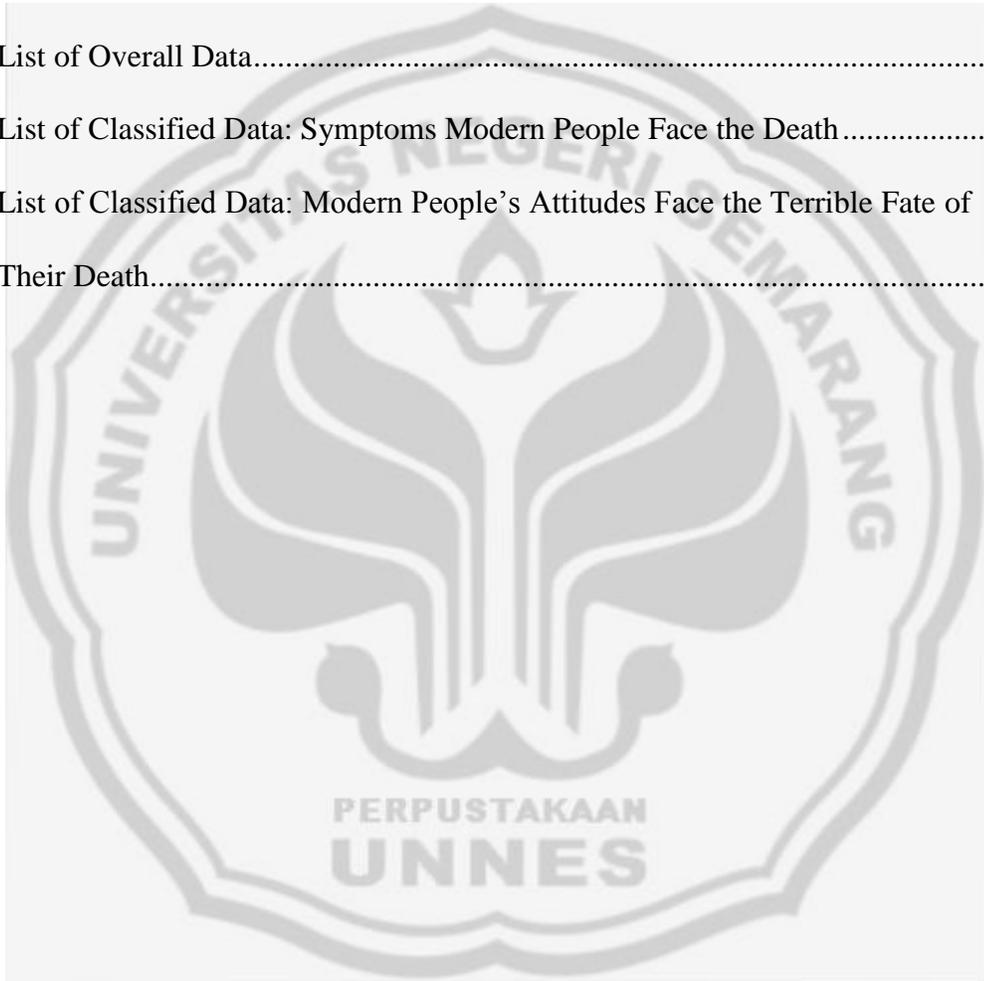
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

Chapter I provides an introduction of the study which consists of Background of the Study, Reasons for Choosing the Topic, Statements of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Outline of the Final Project.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Death is one of the mysteries of life. It can change ways of someone's life. Everyone cannot get away from it, but all of us do not know when and how it would happen. Mystery of death is so absolute so that all things look small and brittle.

Death would surely come but we do not know when it will. Whoever cannot avoid death. However, it is almost ascertained that everyone fears death. As said by a psychologist, fear of death is not normal fear but it represents phobia or dread which mixed with feeling fear, panic, dither, and appalling. Phobia of death is not dread which is waiting us in final destination, but it represents dread which is hidden in the depth of someone's feeling till we almost experience death aroma in everything (Hidayat 2006: 28).

"Whatever we believe about death (and what happens after death), its inescapable nature is not in debate. But knowing that death is a universal requirement does not end our predicament - it only pushes our need to understand what life is all about, what its purpose is, to the fore."  
([http://www.adidam.org/death and dying/index.html](http://www.adidam.org/death_and_dying/index.html))

The above quotation means that death represents fearful mystery. Most of modern people assume taboo talking about death. Death is a terminating permanently breath and someone's steps of life, but every human being is conscious and overshadowed by fear of death. However modern people believe in death, but death cannot be estimated. It must come and cannot be avoided. That's why, it is a very fearful thing.

Fear is modern human's reason crowded around by hundreds of lurking danger their soul. It is very rare among them meeting death because of age natural factor. They experience extraordinarily uncommon fear and shock when witnessing people who know surely their spirit passed away. Events which are met by human being in life strengthen their confidence that every creature has spirit (life or soul) or hidden existence in the depth of their mind which is able to walk off their physic when they feel painful, sleepy, and death. Thus, everyone must come to grip with a universal principle – all living things inevitably will die.

People who die, here are modern people, feel psychological conflict, from the awareness of the approaching death, bringing up feelings of failure and waste, to their terrible fate and up to their final overwhelming victory over death, leaving their fate behind on the plains, and achieving immortality. Thus the death becomes a horrible mockery of life. This kind of death is considered to be a defeat for the one who dies, a consequence of his failure.

Psychologist experts state that dread of human being and his fear of death represent fear losing of person. People fear losing from entourage, or they fear losing

of themselves independence and back to condition of depending on others. Thus, fear of death is not a psychological dread which is caused by personal desire moving up at being separated and solitude. (Hidayat 2006: 42)

Because of the mystery, fear, and anxiety prior to death, death is the central theme of Ernest Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. As said a writer of one of Ernest's bibliographies, Maria Amelia (Burgess 1985: 128), *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* is the story of the oncoming death that tells us about psychological side of modern people, reflected by Harry as main character, in facing the death; how death is felt getting closer and also modern people attitudes approach the death. This story is also covered with images of death and death's presence itself. What this has revealed is that there are particular attitudes and symptoms that modern people demonstrate in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* appealing to explore. This final project is going to address these two issues.

## 1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

In this study, I chose this topic to be analyzed because of the following reasons:

- (1) A writer of one of Ernest's bibliographies, Maria Amelia (Burgess 1985 : 125) said that *The Snows of Kilimanjaro short story* is written by a famous writer, Ernest Miller Hemingway. This short story is one of Hemingway's most frequently anthologized short stories which was first published in Esquire in

August 1936. This story tells us about psychological side of modern people in facing the death.

- (2) I analyze the symptoms and attitudes of *Modern People Facing the Death* because the topic has been under explored in literature field. Hidayat, for example, analyzed the symptoms and attitudes of *Modern People Facing the Death* in psychological field. Therefore, I want to examine one work of it, there is short story "*Snows of Kilimanjaro*" by using psychological theories.
- (3) Modern people have heavy live and consideration to think their heavy and terrible fate in modern era. They look into death as awful thing which have effects in their life and seldom talk about it. They think death as a disaster. Therefore, I want to challenge such assumptions and invite them not to ignore death because it will surely come.
- (4) Death represents fearful mystery. Some anthropologists say that most modern people assume taboo talking about death. Through this analysis, I hope modern people can value their life, do not waste their time doing useless things, and are not afraid to die.

### 1.3 Statements of the Problem

As stated previously, there are many problems which arise in the fiction but I want to limit my study by presenting just the following problems:

- (1) What are the symptoms of modern people facing the death in Hemingway's short story "*The Snows of Kilimanjaro*"?
- (2) How do the modern people's attitudes facing the terrible fate of their death in Hemingway's short story "*The Snows of Kilimanjaro*"?

#### 1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study can be stated as follows:

- (1) to find out the symptoms of modern people facing the death in Hemingway's short story "*The Snows of Kilimanjaro*".
- (2) to know the modern people's attitudes facing the terrible fate of their death in Hemingway's short story "*The Snows of Kilimanjaro*".

#### 1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study is expected to be useful for its significance as follows:

- (1) The result of the study can give us some benefits for development of literature for the readers, especially all English Department students of Semarang State University to enjoy, understand, and study the literary works deeply, especially short story.
- (2) The result of the study will give a clear estimation how modern people's attitudes face the death as reflected in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* because it will be experienced by everyone.

- (3) The result of the study will give a motivation for the readers to apply their mind about death in their real life. Everybody will die. Therefore, he or she must prepare a foothold in life to face the death.
- (4) The result of the analysis can be a good reference for English Department students taking the same topic for their final projects.

## 1.6 **Outline of the Final Project**

In my final project, I will present five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which consists of general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the final project.

Then, chapter two is review of the related literature that presents the definition and explanation about genres of literature, short story, description about psychology, and also description about death, and also symptoms and attitudes of facing the death.

Chapter three is methods of investigation which contains object of the study, type of the data, sources of the data, and procedures of collecting and analyzing the data. Then I will present the analysis of the final project in chapter four.

At the end of the final project, I will end it by presenting the conclusions and suggestions that will be found in chapter five.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Chapter II presents review of related literature which consists of the ideas and theories underlying the topic. To begin with, I will present the definition of genres of literature first. Then, I will explain about short story, description of psychology and personality, and also description of death, concept of death, and theories of facing the death.

#### **2.1 Genres of Literature**

The word “literature” has different meanings depending on who is using it. Russian Formalist Roman Jakobson defines literature as “organized violence committed on ordinary speech”, highlighting literature’s deviation from the day-to-day and conversational structure of words. Illustrated stories, hypertexts, cave paintings and inscribed monuments have all at one time or another pushed the boundaries of “literature.” (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature>). While, the Muslim scholar and philosopher Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq (702-765 AD) defined “literature” as follows:

“Literature is the garment which one puts on what he says or writes so that it may appear more attractive. He added that literature is a slice of life that has been given direction and meaning, an artistic interpretation of the world according to the percipient’s point of views. Frequently, the texts that make

up literature crossed over these boundaries.”  
 (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature>)

Literature is something which is written or spoken and full of imagination, emotion, and thought of the writers. It is as a masterpiece which can be enjoyed by all of the readers. By learning literature, the readers can get moral values, so they can get moral education of literature.

Genre, an originally French term, means kind, genus, or type. Holman and Harmon (1992: 34) state that "the traditional genres of literature include tragedy, comedy, epic, lyric, and pastoral. However, it includes novel, short story, essay, television play, and motion picture scenario." A literary genre refers to the traditional divisions of literature of various kinds according to a particular criterion of writing. "The list of literary genres are autobiography, memoir, spiritual autobiography, biography, diaries and journals, electronic literature, erotic literature, slave narrative, thoughts, proverbs, fiction." (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature>)

Literature can be divided into two major categories: fiction and nonfiction. Fiction means literary works based on the imagination. Fiction includes novels, short stories, poetry, and drama (plays). Nonfiction conventionally means literary works based on facts that can be verified. Nonfiction includes personal essays, travel writing, history, biography, and autobiography. Fiction can be further subdivided into poetry and prose. Prose is written without rhyme or meter. It includes narrative writing of any kind, such as novels, short stories, plays, and satires. (Shulman 2000: xi)

## 2.2 Short Story

In the genre of literature, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* is classified as a short story. According to Keegan in Kenney (1966: 50), "a short story is something which is read in one sitting and brought a singular illumination to the reader, sudden and golden like sunlight cracking through heavy cloud." Other definitions, the short story refers to a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, usually in narrative format. Further he states that "short story based upon length differs somewhat even among professional writers, due somewhat in part to the fragmentation of the medium into genres."

Short stories tend to be less complex than novels. Usually a short story focuses on only one incident, has a single plot, a single setting, a small number of characters, and covers a short period of time. In longer forms of fiction, stories tend to contain certain core elements of dramatic structure: exposition (the introduction of setting, situation and main characters); complication (the event that introduces the conflict); rising action, crisis (the decisive moment for the protagonist and his commitment to a course of action); climax (the point of highest interest in terms of the conflict and the point with the most action); resolution (the point when the conflict is resolved); and moral.

Edgar Allan Poe has characterized a short-story as "a prose narrative requiring from half an hour to one or two hours for its perusal". A classic definition of a short story is that one should be able to read it in one sitting. Other definitions place the

maximum word length at anywhere from 7,000 to 9,000 words.

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short\\_story](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Short_story))

On the other hand, a short story is first acknowledged due to its length. Some notions about short story:

- (1) According to Kenney (1966: 44) "it is normally applied to works of fiction in length from one thousand to fifteen thousand words."
- (2) Edgar Allan Poe in Kenney has a proper argument on this length when he said "it should be short enough to be read at one sitting and long enough to produce the desired effect on the reader."
- (3) Stylistically, the short story must make every word count and a short story writer must always be aware of inconsistencies in style, in tone and point of view. Different from a novelist, he is not free to use different point of view in one short story. The short story must strive to achieve modest effects – usually a single effect; it has "neither the resources nor the time to achieve anything more". (Steinmann and Willen (1967) in Koesnosoebroto (1988: 11))
- (4) Esenwein (1961) in Koesnosoebroto (1988: 15) comes to a conclusion that the true short story is marked by seven characteristics:
  1. A single predominating incident
  2. A single preminent character
  3. Imagination
  4. Plot
  5. Compression
  6. Organization
  7. Unity of impression

At the end of his article, Esenwein defines a short story as a brief, imaginative narrative, unfolding a single predominating incident and a single chief character; it contains a plot, the details of which are so compressed, and the whole treatment so organized, as to produce a single impression.

Thus, short story is a story or a short and fictitious narrative which is conducted economically. Therefore, a short story is only presented two or three

figures and there is only one event and also only one effect to the reader. However, a short story has to represent the real and complete unity of form.

With regard to the above definitions and natures of a short story, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* could be justified as a short story with 8,000 words length. It also has a single plot which takes place in Kilimanjaro, a mountain in South Africa. Regardless of the shortness of the story, *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* has a single theme appealing to explore, that is about death.

### 2.3 Psychology of Death

As psychology studies about the mental and behavior of human beings, psychology of death focuses on the attitude and behaviors prior to death. Such attitude and symptoms towards death are determined by individual personality triggered by the mystery of death itself. (Hidayat 2006: 87)

The individual personality or psyche is, according to Freud, divided into three parts: *the id*, *the ego*, and *the superego*. The irrational, instinctual, unknown, and unconscious part of the psyche Freud calls *the id*. Containing our secret desires, our darkest wishes, and our most intense fears, the *id* wishes only to fulfill the urges of the pleasure principle. The second part of the psyche Freud calls *the ego*, the rational, logical waking part of the mind, although much of its activities remain in the unconscious. Whereas *the id* operates according to the pleasure principle, *the ego* operates in harmony with the reality principle. The third part of the psyche, *the*

*superego*, acts as an internal censor, causing us to make moral judgments in light of social pressures. In contrast to *the id*, *the superego* operates according to the morality principle and serves primarily to protect society and us from *the id*. (Freud 1990: 150)

*The id* is characterized as psychic energy which is irrational, illogic, unconscious and contains our secret desires. Unlike *the id*, *the ego* is rational, logic, and conscious in which to develop memory, learning, and talking. The superego will create sense of guilt and fear.

In a plain English, death is governed by the individual psyche: *the ego*, *the superego*, and *the id*. *The ego* will deliver to prepare the death itself. Unlike, *the ego*, much of *the id* refers to death anxiety. *The superego* represents to fear death feeling. This perspective on psychological condition prior to death determines how modern people face death.

## **2.4 Death**

With the above framework that personality contributes towards how people face death, this section would discuss about the death itself and death is so mysterious.

### **2.4.1 The Definition of Death**

Death is utterly acceptable to consciousness and life. There has been endless time of numberless deaths, but neither consciousness nor life has ceased to arise. The

quality and cycle to death has not modified the fragility of flowers, even the flowers within the human body.

Avatar Adi Da Samraj observes that “death should not be faced. It should be transcended, like everything else. When you become involved in your mind with death, making much of death and thinking about death, then you become more and more worried. Whatever we believe about death (and what happens after death), its inescapable nature is not in debate. But knowing that death is a universal requirement does not end our predicament - it only pushes our need to understand what life is all about, what its purpose is, to the fore”.  
([http://www.adidam.org/death\\_and\\_dying/index.html](http://www.adidam.org/death_and_dying/index.html))

Death is a perfect insult. At some point in every person’s life, he or she must come to grip with a universal principle - all living things inevitably will die. Do not suffer merely because death cannot be escaped in life. The simple definition of death is the end or the cessation of life and the permanent cessation of all vital bodily functions.

“Death is, and is usually thought of, as the permanent cessation of any possible voluntary movement or activity, or of any self-initiated or self-contained or self-activated movement or activity of the body or of any perceptions, thoughts or feelings that seem to be associated with, or that require, that body. Death is a stage in which a person’s body can no longer perform any useful or important activities and people show through their physical bodies they are thinking, perceiving, feeling, etc. or at least they show through their body activities that they can do this. Mind and body or mental and physical phenomena, minds or mental occurrences (meaning thoughts, feelings, perceptions, ideas, plans, hopes, desires, intentions, etc.) of any person in real life are, as far as is known today, “associated” in some sense with one and only one body, what we normally consider to be the body of that person”.  
(<http://www.medterms.com/script/main/art.asp?articlekey=33438>)

These common definitions depend upon the definition of “vital bodily functions” and life upon which there is no consensus. In a sense, the death of the body is significant because it signals, and is a part of, the death of the relationship

between the body and the mind. Whether the mind is extinguished altogether with the cessation of the body's functions (that is, bodily death) or not, does not need to be known in order for us to say someone is dead.

The death must come and actually occurs but we do not know when it comes. Whoever cannot avoid death. The death becomes a terrible thing of life. Everybody will be dead. Therefore, they must prepare a footstep in life to face the death and to apply in their real life.

#### **2.4.2 The Concept of Death**

Death is irreversible (the dead do not come back), and the body becomes nonfunctional (all functions and activities associated with the physical being cease). The causes of death, ranging from the deterioration of old age, illness, accidents, and homicides, to perhaps extreme psychological distress, are also fairly well known. A classic 1948 study by Maria Nagy of almost 400 Hungarian children aged three to ten revealed mature concepts of death as below:

“Death, first, is involved a continuation of life, but at a reduced level of activity and experiences. The dead do not do much, their condition resembles sleep, and they can return to the world of the living. Second, that death is final and irreversible. Death takes on concrete imagery and a personality, in the guise of skeletons, or the “boogeyman” Such personification leads to another interesting belief of this period. And the last is, time or age is reflected the mature components of death”. (<http://social.jrank.org/pages/186/Death-Development-Concept-Death.html>)

The notions or concepts of death that have described above involve essentially the death of the body of the “person” who is dead. And this has to do with the impossibility of that person's thinking, feeling, perceiving associated with that body.

In other words the person's body will show no signs of mental activity or the possibility of its return. Thus, universality in death is a concept yet to be achieved.

Modern human being experiences extraordinarily uncommon fear and shock when witnessing people who known passed away. Events which are met by modern human being in life strengthen their confidence that every creature has spirit (life or soul) or hidden existence in the depths of their mind which is able to walk off their physic when they feel painful, sleepy, and death.

Arthur Schopenhauer, philosopher of German 1788-1860 M in Rashed (2008: 1) told that "fear of death is as the firmness expression of human being to hold his life and dread of uncertainty future which will wait for in the final destination". People fear in death is human being which does not know death and something after. Because fear of death represents a fear at "the unknown" (unknown something) and in a quick time, it can change anything become nothing.

Fromme in Rashed (2008: 2) tells two types of fear of death: first, normal fear type is felt by everyone when they are musing about the death idea, and second one, abnormal fear type (deviating) is taken form restlessness extreme (anxiety extreme) which almost never leaves the doer's view. Perhaps, this last type, as Fromme said, is as irrational fear of death, arising out of human being's feeling that he has failed in life, or unable to live enough, or unable to realize self ability and his productive ability management. Thus, it can be said that pathologic or irrational fear of death basically represents sinful feeling expression as an effect of wasting in life without realizing ourselves and doing our missions (ideals purpose) . This hidden wishful-

thinking mechanism feeds the ego (that human care about everything done) and gives the consolation from death in the idea of an afterlife.

Death ends any possible killed thinking, such as meditation and reflection or it precludes killed continuing perception of the physical world, or such things as dreaming, desiring, or feeling pain, pleasure, misery, sorrow, and joy. Suffering from systematic cognitive dysfunctions will infuse the way of analyzing data, and distort the forming of conclusions. Emotional and societal factors influence the idea more. The expectations and recent experiences change the way the recall memories. Even the perceptions are effected by pre-conscious cognitive factors; what seen, felt, tasted and heard are all subjects to interpretation before realizing of them.

Death is the end of life in the world. There will be a new life after death. We do not be afraid of it because it will come, must happen, and cannot be avoided. Therefore, we must prepare everything before we die.

### **2.4.3 Theories of Facing the Death**

Two influential theories dominated thinking about death until the late twentieth century. Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) had the first say:

“Our own death is indeed quite unimaginable, and whenever we make the attempt to imagine it we . . . really survive as spectators. . . . At bottom nobody believes in his own death, or to put the same thing in a different way, in the unconscious every one of us is convinced of his own immortality. (Freud, 1990: 304-305)

Factors which influence people in facing the death:

(1) Health.

The findings come mostly from studies in which respondents in relatively good health reported on their own fears. Other studies and observations, though, give occasion for further reflection. There is evidence to suggest that people may be experiencing more anxiety than they are able to report. Even people who respond calmly to death-related words or images show agitation in breathing, heart rate, and reaction time, among other measures.

(2) Age.

The relationship between age and death anxiety is also rather complex. Adolescents may at the same time harbor a sense of immortality and experience a sense of vulnerability and incipient terror, but also enjoy transforming death-related anxiety into risky death-defying activities. What people fear most about death often changes with age.

(3) Anxiety levels.

The fact that most people report themselves as having a low to moderate level of death anxiety does not offer support for either Freud's psychoanalytic or Becker's existential theory. Respondents do not seem to be in the grips of intense anxiety, but neither do they deny having any death-related fears.

<http://www.deathreference.com/A-Bi/Anxiety-and-Fear.html>

Health, age, and anxiety level are factors which influence modern society in facing of death. Health influences human's life. Health people are not easy to be sick although their body endurance is down. While unhealthy people are easy to be sick

and cause the death. Low body endurance can reduce someone's ability to do something. It is like someone who is in old age, his or her activities becomes lower level. One who is in old age will experience the death. It is also same with one who is in high anxiety level will disturb his or her mind and cause the death.

#### **2.4.4 Symptoms of Facing the Death**

In 1997, psychiatrist Elisabeth Kubler-Ross introduced in her book "Facing Death" about symptoms of facing death. Signs here are marks or symbols used to represent someone's death. Whereas symptoms are features which indicate a condition of disease, in particular one apparent to the patient. Thus, signs and symptoms of facing the death are things that indicate the probable present or conditions are exist.

Elisabeth Kubler-Ross (1997: 57) states while each dying person will experience the final symptoms of living in different ways depending on their illness or injury, there are a few common symptoms that often occur:

(1) Breathing changes

People who are facing their death may experience periods of rapid breathing or even periods where their breathing stops for a few seconds before starting again.

(2) Hallucinations

People who are facing their death see something that is not really there. It is not uncommon for people to hear voices or see people that are not there.

### (3) Emotional and Personality Changes.

People may become withdrawn and depressed, talk less to others and become less interested in the world around them. Depending on their illness, they may even show personality changes. For example, dying people causes people to slowly lose their memory and self-controls, sometimes become angry, swear and yell.

A death is modern people culture, religion or spiritual group. People can better prepare for their dying. There are a few signs that usually occur:

- (1) Irregular breathing patterns are as a person nears death. Difficult or painful breathing may also be associated with panic and anxiety.
- (2) A dying person may become restless, agitated (jerking, twitching), disoriented, or confused (unsure about the time and place, or identity of people). Such behavior can be caused by medication side effects, or by pain or other discomforts.
- (3) As death nears, the dying person will typically start to withdraw and decrease his or her interactions with friends and family. At the same time, the person will usually spend more time sleeping.
- (4) Towards the very end, the dying person will show a decrease in consciousness and responsiveness.

Symptoms modern people facing the death are features which indicate a condition of disease, in particular one apparent to the patient when he or she will die.

People who are facing their death may experience breathing changes, hallucinations, and emotional and personality changes.

## **2.5 Attitude**

”An attitude is a hypothetical construct that represents an individual’s degree of like or dislike for an item” ([www.Attitude\\_\(psychology\).htm](http://www.Attitude_(psychology).htm)). Attitudes are judgments. They develop on affect, behavior, and cognition. They are generally positive or negative views of a person, place, thing, or event. This is often referred to as the attitude object. People can also be conflicted or ambivalent toward an object, meaning that they simultaneously possess both positive and negative attitudes toward the item in question.

### **2.5.1 Emotion and Attitude Change**

”Attitudes can be changed through persuasion. Emotion is a common component in persuasion, social influence, and attitude change. Much of attitude research emphasized the importance of affective or emotion components” (Breckler & Wiggins, 1992: 410). Emotion works hand-in-hand with the cognitive process, or the way we think, about an issue or situation.

### **2.5.2 Components of Emotion Appeals**

Any discrete emotion can be used in a persuasive appeal; this may include jealousy, disgust, indignation, fear, and anger. Fear is one of the most studied emotional appeals in communication and social influence research. Dillard (1994:

295) suggests that “fear appeals have been thought of as messages that attempt to achieve opinion change by establishing the negative consequences of failing to agree with the advocated position”. The explanation above looks at the effectiveness of using fear and threat to change attitudes.

### 2.5.3 Theories on Attitudes of Facing the Death

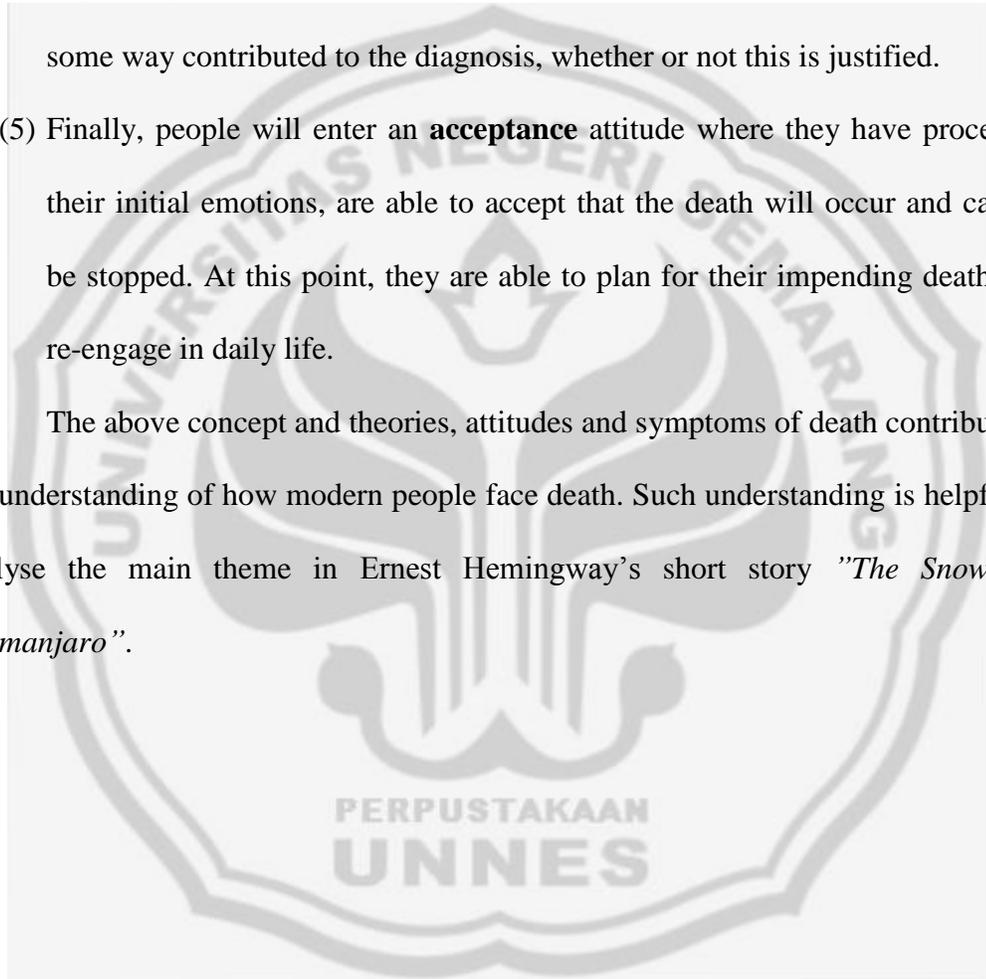
According to Kubler-Ross who known for her book "Facing Death", she stated that there are five attitudes of facing the death:

- (1) The first is **denial**. People may feel unable or unwilling to accept that the loss of their life will shortly take place. It can feel as though they are experiencing a bad dream and they are waiting to "wake up", expecting that things will be normal and that the diagnosis is a mistake.
- (2) After people have passed through denial and accepted that death will occur, they may begin to feel **anger** at the unfairness of it. They may become angry at themselves for the disease and at their higher power for allowing it to happen. Feelings of abandonment may also occur and religious beliefs may be severely tested during this time.
- (3) Next is **bargaining**. People may beg their higher power to change the diagnosis, saying things like "I'll change if you allow me to live." This phase usually involves promises of better attitudes or significant life change, which will be made in exchange for the reversal of the diagnosis.
- (4) Once it becomes clear that **anger** and **bargaining** are not going to change the situation, people may then sink into a **depression** attitude where they confront

the inevitability and reality of death and their own helplessness to change it. During this period, they may cry, experience sleep or eating changes, or withdraw from other relationships and activities while they process the impending death. They may also blame themselves for having caused or in some way contributed to the diagnosis, whether or not this is justified.

- (5) Finally, people will enter an **acceptance** attitude where they have processed their initial emotions, are able to accept that the death will occur and cannot be stopped. At this point, they are able to plan for their impending death and re-engage in daily life.

The above concept and theories, attitudes and symptoms of death contribute to the understanding of how modern people face death. Such understanding is helpful to analyse the main theme in Ernest Hemingway's short story "*The Snows of Kilimanjaro*".



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODS OF INVESTIGATION**

In this chapter, I will explain the methods of investigation in detail. I used qualitative approach in analyzing the short story. For further information, it is described as the following points: Object of the Study, Type of the Data, Sources of the Data, and Procedures of Collecting and Analyzing the Data.

#### **3.1 Object of the Study**

The object of the study of my final project is the short story entitled *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* by Ernest Miller Hemingway. The short story can be found in the Norton anthology of American literature volume 2 (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), edited by Nina Baym et al. page 255-276. It is published by w.w.w. Norton and company inc., New York in the year of 1985.

#### **3.2 Type of the Data**

The type of data in this study is qualitative form. The data of this study are in the forms of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, dialogues, and hidden meanings found in the short story that are related to *Modern People Facing the Death in Ernest Hemingway's Short Story "The Snows of Kilimanjaro"*.

### 3.3 Sources of the Data

The sources of the data are from the object of the study that is Hemmingway's short story and supporting data from books, dictionary, and websites which are related to modern people facing the death. I also attempted to look for some books which are related to literature, literacy appreciation, short story, and short article from many authors.

### 3.4 Procedures of Collecting the Data

There are four steps in collecting data used in this final project. They are as follows:

- (1) Reading *The Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story* several times repeatedly to understand about the content of the story deeply.
- (2) Identifying the data that are related to the topic namely *Modern People Facing the Death* by marking, underlining and numbering the suspected data in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story*. Marking is used to identify the data in the form of paragraph. Underlining is to underline all the sentences that I found in chapter 1 to chapter 5 in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story* to support the problems. Numbering is giving number to the data.
- (3) Inventorying all the identified data and quotations which were in the form of selected words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, dialogues, and hidden

meanings dealing with *The Modern People Facing the Death* using the table to help list the data. The quotation list is to prove that the data taken were based on the story. The list of overall quotation is in the table as in appendix 2 (page 44). The data table contains column of numbers, data numbers, data form, page, line, and answering question number.

- (4) Classifying the data of the short story based on the symptoms of modern people face the death, modern people's attitudes face the terrible fate of their death. The classified data were used to answer the statements about the symptoms of modern people face the death, and modern people's attitudes face the terrible fate of their death. The classified data are in the form of tables as in appendix 3 (page 46) and appendix 4 (page 47). The data table contains column of numbers, data numbers, and quotations.

### 3.5 Procedures of Analyzing the Data

In this study, I analyzed *Modern People Facing the Death* in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* short story by Ernest Hemingway. The steps are:

- (1) I used the theories in psychology to support the data. I also took concept and theories, attitudes and symptoms of death to answer the question number 1 up to 2.
- (2) The next step was interpreting the data. It was done through the following steps:

- a. I read and wrote the data from the short story and other sources.
- b. I analyzed the symptoms of modern people face the death and modern people's attitudes face the terrible fate of their death in view of the theories of the psychological and the symptoms and attitudes face the death.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESULT OF THE STUDY

This chapter focuses on the analysis of the data. The data that have been taken from *The Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story* will be obviously presented in this chapter. This chapter consists of two subchapters which become the main answers of the problem statements stated on the previous chapter. They are the symptoms of modern people face the death and their attitudes in facing the terrible fate of their death as reflected in the short story. To answer the two problems, I would make a direct quotation from the short story then discuss them to support my argument.

#### **4.1 Symptoms of Modern People Face the Death**

Death is related to the central theme of the story: the death and the description of how modern people feel to die. We know that, modern people, for years, have curiosity about the idea of death. Now that it is close they have lost all curiosity about it, and they only feel a "great tiredness and anger" over its irreversible approach:

**(1a) "For this that now is coming, he had very little curiosity. For years it had obsessed him; but now it meant nothing in itself."  
(Page 257)**

Another datum is:

**(2a) "You know the only thing I've never lost is curiosity." He said to her.  
(Page 274)**

The above quotations support the notion that death is inevitable but we do not know when it comes. Therefore, death becomes a mystery for every man. Whoever cannot avoid death. The fact that modern people do not talk about death does not mean that they do not think about it. The simple fact of death is not news to anyone, yet the reality of its occurrence is ignored by every living person.

Discussed in the previous chapter, Kubler-Ross in her book "Facing Death", while each dying person will experience the final symptoms of living in different ways depending on their illness or injury, there are three symptoms that people experience: breathing changes, hallucinations, and emotional and personality changes. (Ross 1997: 57)

In general, modern and traditional people experience symptoms of facing death according to Ross. Based on the common symptoms above, there are a few differences between symptoms of modern and traditional people; those are hallucinations and emotional changes. On modern people, they tend to modern life styles which think about property, party, money, and wealth.

#### **4.1.1 Hallucinations**

People who will be death usually experience hallucination or go into fantasy. They often see or feel something which does not happen. This condition may happen because their mind and soul think bad things. People's hallucinations are various. If this hallucination is not controlled well, it injures someone or other people. Even someone will be fear and finally stress.

In this case, Harry as reflected modern people in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story* experiences hallucinations during his oncoming death as the illustrated below:

**(3a) "He lay still and death was not there. It must have gone around another street." (Page 271)**

However, death must happen and come, but nobody knows about when, where, and how it comes. As illustrated the above datum, people who are facing their death also start hallucination to retreat into a fantasy world where their desires could be satisfied.

More specifically, hallucination in modern people facing death is related to modern life style. This is reflected in *The Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story* as quoted below:

**(4a) "Drinking together, with no pain now except the discomfort of lying in the one position, the boys lighting a fire, its shadow jumping on the tents, he could feel the return of acquiescence in this life of pleasant surrender. .... and just then it occurred to him that he was going to die." (Page 265)**

In general, modern people sometimes drink to escape from their problems and to relieve pain. As quoted above, even in facing death, Harry imagines how drinking could help him to escape from death.

Getting hallucination is a painful situation. Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) had the first say "our own death is indeed quite unimaginable, and whenever we make the attempt to imagine it we . . . really survive as spectators. . . . At bottom nobody

believes in his own death, or to put the same thing in a different way, in the unconscious every one of us is convinced of his own immortality.

#### 4.1.2 Emotional Changes.

In general, personality is interpreted as somebody psychology characteristic determining his or her behavioral pattern, has the dynamic character and regularly grows and changes, and can influence somebody's environment at his or her surroundings. People who will die may become withdrawn and depressed, talk less to others and become less interested in the world around them. Depending on their illness, they may even show personality changes. For example, dying people causes people to slowly lose their memory and self-control, sometimes become angry, swear, and yell. In the story, Harry is facing his closer death. He becomes bullying man, shouts to his wife, and says bad words.

**(5a) Harry: " You bitch," he said. "You rich bitch. That's poetry. I'm full of poetry now. Rot and poetry. Rotten poetry."**

**Helen: " Stop it. Harry, why do you have to turn into a devil now?" (page 260)**

As the quotation above, Harry who is facing his own death, feels angry and likes to swear and yell. He has lost his control and personality. He treats his wife badly by saying "**bitch**", is a call for naughty women. It means that, people who will die be able to change their emotion and personality. If they have many problems, they can influence their psychology condition. Mood changing can happen quickly and fluctuate. Emotion can or not be controlled. Therefore, people can be good or bad

one. It also can be understood that their psychological condition is in trouble in problem solving.

Harry, as the center of character in this story, he has enjoyed property of his wife. Therefore, he treats his rich wife roughly. It indicates that modern people as reflected Harry tends to be emotional facing his death.

## **4.2 Modern People's Attitudes Face the Terrible Fate of Their Death**

In this sub-chapter, I shall give modern people's attitudes face the terrible fate of their death. *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* is a story that centers on the character named Harry who is a man of action, a hunter, but ironically he is dying because of a thorn scratch, merely taking pictures. Thus his death becomes a horrible mockery of life. From that story, modern people who are facing death will experience five attitudes. Those are denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance. Some quotations below are the example of the attitudes approaching the death.

### **4.2.1 Denial**

One of modern people's attitudes toward their closer death that appears in this story is **denial**. When people are facing their own death, they usually deny death and regard its coming is still so long. However, death can come suddenly, any time, and

anywhere. In datum below, we can see that Harry as the main character feels unable or unwilling to accept that the lost of his life will shortly take place.

**(1b) Harry: "I can't listen to it," he said. "Talking is the easiest. We quarrel and that makes the time pass."**

**Helen: "I don't quarrel. I never want to quarrel. Let's not quarrel any more. No matter how nervous we get. Maybe they will be back with another truck today. Maybe the plane will come." (Page 256)**

Harry has to face unwilling situation. In fact, death will come soon or later. He wants to make time pass easily. According to him, talking is the easiest thing to be done waiting for his death. It means that he does not want to die. He always asks his wife to quarrel. He wants the time pass and his death, too. However, his wife is a patient woman and ignores his request to quarrel. Modern people will deny his death as Harry does. The dialogue below also shows the denial:

**(2b) Helen: "Stop it. Harry, why do you have to turn into a devil now?"**

**Harry: "I don't like to leave anything," the man said. "I don't like to leave things behind." (Page 260)**

As shown above datum, we can feel as though Harry is experiencing a bad dream and he are waiting to "wake up", expecting that things will be normal and that the diagnosis is a mistake. He cannot accept his changing or uncomfortableness of his sick.

The sentences *"I don't like to leave anything," the man said. "I don't like to leave things behind."* indicates Harry's attitude that does not want to die. He will lose his wife and money and leave anything in the world.

Harry's denial indicates that he is not ready to be apart of his wealth. Although denial retains in all people regardless of modernity, but more specifically on modern people, in general including Harry, have the life style of possessing things and be happy with their possessions. As death will keep them apart of things, some modern people might not ready and eventually deny about their death.

#### 4.2.2 Anger

Attitudes can be changed through persuasion. Emotion is a common component in persuasion, social influence, and attitude change. When modern people know the end is near, inevitable feelings of loss make them suffer.

What actually happened indicates that modern people feel the end of their life with sarcasm and cynicism to fulfill their ambition facing their death. Here, Harry becomes desperate waiting for his certainty death; when, where, and how it will come. Therefore, he tells to his wife angrily by using sarcasm and cynicism words.

When people are facing their own death, they usually are angry easily. The soul and mind's condition are at trouble and stress because people will meet death at their hand. And also they may be fear to face their horrible death so that their bad feeling will appear. In this case here is Harry. Since he got the terrible pain, he becomes to be a bad, bullying, and temperament man.

It is supported by the datum below:

**(3b) "Since the gangrene started in his right leg he had no pain and with the pain the horror had gone and all he felt now was a great tiredness and anger that this was the end of it." (Page 257)**

The datum above is an evidence that after modern people have passed through denial their death will occur, they may begin to feel **anger** at the unfairness of it. They may become angry at themselves for the disease and at their higher power for allowing it to happen.

In this case Harry, is afraid of his death and becomes angry. He says bad words to his wife. In this case, Harry as reflected modern people becomes arrogant and anger because he has been influenced by his bad lifestyle like drinking alcohol and hedonism life.

#### **4.2.3 Bargaining**

The attitudes in this story are also showed by bargaining about the closer death. Modern people who have been angry and lost his self-control, his higher power to change the diagnosis, saying things like "I'll change if you allow me to live" is a bargaining of his behavior or significant life change, which will be made in exchange for the reversal of the diagnosis. In my opinion, modern people bargain their death because they are not ready to die and to prepare next life after they have many sins. And this is as one of reasons of Harry's attitudes to bargain his closer death.

It is supported by dialogue below:

**(4b) Harry: "I don't want to move," the man said. "There is no sense in moving now except to make it easier for you."**

**Helen: "That's cowardly." (Page 256)**

The dialogue above is between Harry and his wife, Helen. He tries to find another ways so that his horrible death will come longer because he is not ready to

face it quickly. Harry realizes that he cannot refuse the fate and change situation. He just can make comfort his mind by bargaining to hope that his death does not happen fast.

The sentence *"I don't want to move," the man said* means that Harry does not want to die as soon. He does not want to move to another place. He does not want lose his money and wealth. Therefore, Harry as modern people bargains in order to his death does not come soon.

#### **4.2.4 Depression**

Depression happens while someone gets pressure because the factual and expected condition is in contrast. When people are facing their own death, they usually feel depression and under pressure. This condition is caused by stress and fear as an effect of think the death. Since people are fear and unreadiness face the fast death, it causes their psychological and sensory be pressed and makes depression. Harry sinks into depression attitudes where they confront the inevitability and reality of death and their own hopelessness to change it. In this case, he shows that he cannot control his angry, emotion, attitudes. He seems desperate when drinking alcohol.

**(5b) Helen: "..... . Don't you love me?"**

**Harry: "No," said the man. "I don't think so. I never have."**

**Helen: "Harry, what are you saying? You're out of you head."**

**Harry: "No. I haven't any head to go out of."**

**Helen: "Don't drink that," she said.**

**"Darling, please don't drink that. We have to do everything we can."**

**Harry: "You do it," he said. "I'm tired." (Page 258)**

The conversation above is between Harry and his wife, Helen. He is depression and under pressure to face his closer death. He drinks alcohol to reduce his mind about death. By drinking it, he distracts for a while from his problems. Moreover, it indicates that he has modern life style doing enjoying things to relieve his suffering pain.

#### **4.2.5 Acceptance**

When people are facing their own death, they usually accept death with cordiality. They can think accordance with the reality. They realize that all of the creatures must be dead and the death will happen. They just wait a while for their death and it is fixed. They do not know when and where they will die because it is secret's God. Moreover, people who accept death with cordiality, it means that they have prepared their death well and are ready to live at immortality nature.

**(6b) Harry: "Can't you let a man die as comfortably as he can without calling him names? What's the use of slanging me?"**

**Helen: "You're not going to die."**

**Harry: "Don't be silly. I'm dying now. Ask those bastards." (Page 256)**

Another datum is:

**(7b) Helen: "You ought to take some broth to keep your strength up."**

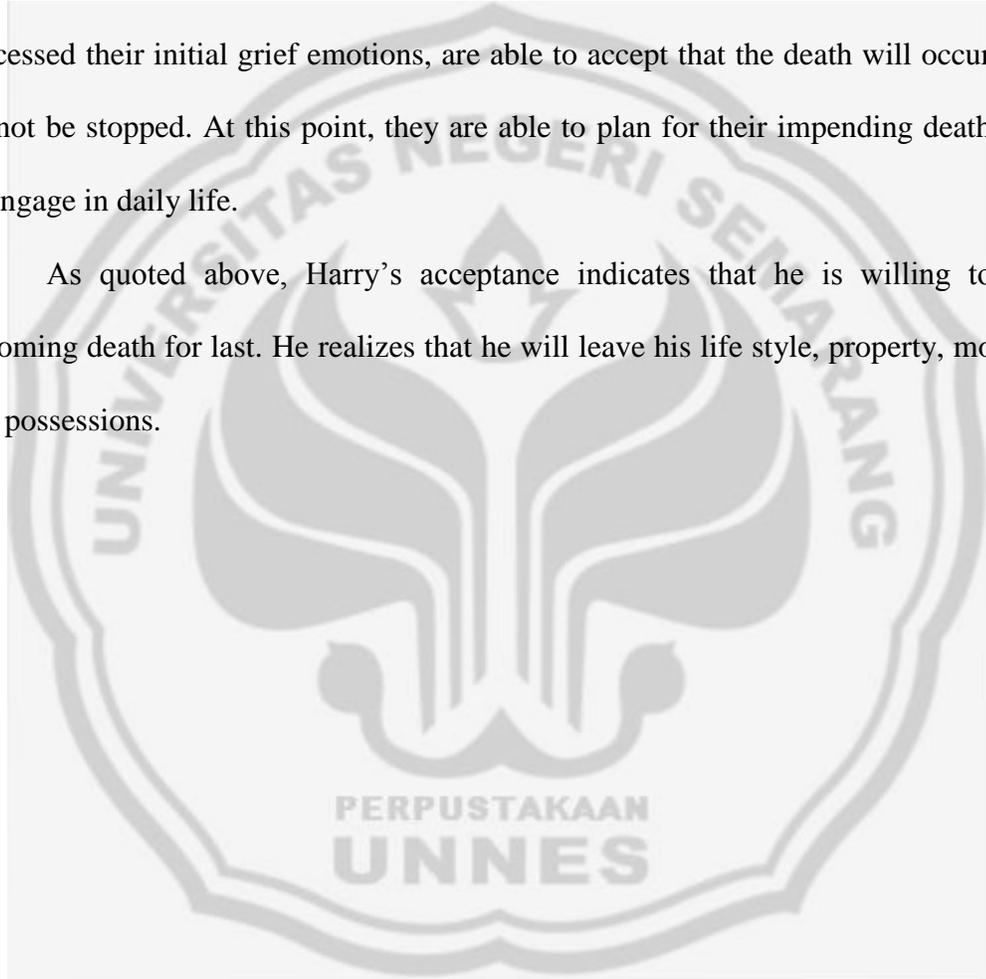
**Harry: "I'm going to die tonight," he said. "I don't need my strength up." (Page 268)**

Another one is:

**(8b) "He had traded it for security, for comfort too, there was no denying that, and for what else?" (Page 263)**

Finally, people will enter an attitude of **acceptance** where they have processed their initial grief emotions, are able to accept that the death will occur and cannot be stopped. At this point, they are able to plan for their impending death and re-engage in daily life.

As quoted above, Harry's acceptance indicates that he is willing to his oncoming death for last. He realizes that he will leave his life style, property, money, and possessions.



# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This final chapter presents some conclusions from this study and some suggestions based on the result of this analysis.

### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis in previous chapter, the conclusions are:

(1) Symptoms modern people facing the death are features which indicate a condition of disease, in particular one apparent to the patient when he or she will die. Modern people who are facing their death may experience hallucinations and emotional changes.

(2) Five attitudes of facing the death are the first is **denial**. People may feel unable or unwilling to accept that the loss of their life will shortly take place. After people have passed through denial and accepted that death will occur, they may begin to feel **anger** at the unfairness of it. Next is **bargaining**. People may beg their higher power to change the diagnosis.

Once it becomes clear that anger and bargaining are not going to change the situation, people may then sink into a **depression** where they confront the inevitability and reality of death and their own helplessness to change it. Finally, people will enter an **acceptance** attitude where they have

processed their initial emotions, are able to accept that the death will occur and cannot be stopped.

## 5.2 Suggestions

This study deals with the symptoms and attitudes of *Modern People Facing the Death*. However, this study did not explore about the individual differences of modern people which contribute to their attitudes in facing death. Also, the signs of death itself have not been studied. Therefore, I would like to suggest several points. First, it is suggested that the individual differences of modern people which contribute to their attitudes in facing death be researched. Despite the limitation of their study, second, I hope that this study can be one of the references for those who have interest in analyzing literary work especially the one that focuses on modern people and death or other broader aspects of it. Thirdly, I also expect that this short story can be used as one of alternative subjects in literary class because it gives a motivation for the readers to apply it in their real life. Everybody will be dead. Therefore, he or she must prepare a foothold in life to face the death.

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## Appendix 1

### Synopsis of The Snows of Kilimanjaro Short Story

Based on <http://www.answers.com/topic/the-snows-of-kilimanjaro-story-2>, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" opens on the African savanna where a man and a woman are talking to each other matter-of-factly about the man's leg, which is rotting away from gangrene. The woman is trying to make him more comfortable and make him believe that he will survive, but he seems to be enjoying the black humor of the vultures that are waiting for him to die. As she speaks to him, his resentment of her money and her upbringing comes out in his comments.

The first of his flashbacks comes at this point. In this flashback, he remembers being in World War I, then he thinks about scenes in numerous winters. Details from the war and from various pleasant skiing excursions mingle in his mind. As that flashback finishes, Harry returns to the present and argues with the woman before falling asleep. When he wakes up, the woman has been out to shoot an animal for them to eat and he thinks about her, why he married her, and why he does not like her. We learn that she is a lusty woman who was married before, who had two children and lost one of those children in a plane crash. Before he slips into another flashback, he and the woman have a drink together just as the realization that he is going to die hits him.

In his second flashback, he thinks about his time in Paris and Constantinople, but all of his memories are colored by memories of the war. When he returns to

consciousness, she convinces him to drink some broth and he stops thinking so harshly of her before slipping into a third flashback. In this memory, he is in the forest, living in a cabin, and then remembers being in Paris and spending time near the Place Counterscarp. He briefly returns to the present to ask for another whiskey and soda before flashing back again, this time to the fact that he never took the time to write about many things that he wanted to write about. His flashbacks start to bleed into the real world as he asks the woman to explain why he never wrote the stories he wanted to write. He thinks about why he feels such contempt for the wealthy, a group to which this woman belongs.

In his final flashback, he thinks again about the war, this time about a man he saw die, before waking from his flashback and talking to the woman more. He begins to see Death personified, breathing sourly on him. It is then morning again, and the pilot, Compton, has arrived to take him to the city and to the doctor. Harry gets in the plane and the pilot, instead of taking him to the city, flies him right by the peak of Mount Kilimanjaro and Harry “knew that there was where he was going.” In the final section of text, the woman wakes up because the hyena that has been making noise for hours stopped whimpering and has begun making another sound. As she looks over at Harry, she realizes that he has died.

## Appendix 2

### List of Overall Data

No	Data No	Data Form	Page	Line	Answering Question Number
1	1a	Implicit sentences	257	12-14	1
2	2a	Implicit sentences	274	9	1
3	3a	Implicit sentences	271	26-27	1
4	4a	Implicit sentences	265	17-22	1
5	5a	Explicit sentences	260	26-27	1
6	6b	Explicit sentences	256	3-7	2
7	7b	Explicit sentences	260	28-30	2
8	8b	Implicit sentences	257	10-12	2
9	9b	Explicit sentences	256	8-10	2
10	10b	Explicit sentences	258	3-10	2
11	11b	Explicit sentences	256	11-14	2
12	12b	Explicit sentences	268	5-6	2
13	13b	Implicit sentences	263	28-29	2

### Appendix 3

#### List of Classified Data: Symptoms Modern People Face the Death

No.	Data No.	Data
1	1a	"For this, that now is coming, he had very little curiosity. For years it had obsessed him; but now it meant nothing in itself."
2	2a	"You know the only thing I've never lost is curiosity." He said to her.
3	3a	"He lay still and death was not there. It must have gone around another street."
4	4a	"Drinking together, with no pain now except the discomfort of lying in the one position, the boys lighting a fire, its shadow jumping on the tents, he could feel the return of acquiescence in this life of pleasant surrender. .... and just then it occurred to him that he was going to die."
5	5a	Harry: " You bitch," he said. "You rich bitch. That's poetry. I'm full of poetry now. Rot and poetry. Rotten poetry." Helen: " Stop it. Harry, why do you have to turn into a devil now?"

## Appendix 4

### List of Classified Data: Modern People's Attitudes Face the Terrible Fate of Their Death

No	Data No	Data
1	1b	<p>Harry: "I can't listen to it," he said. "Talking is the easiest. We quarrel and that makes the time pass."</p> <p>Helen: "I don't quarrel. I never want to quarrel. Let's not quarrel any more. No matter how nervous we get. Maybe they will be back with another truck today. Maybe the plane will come."</p>
2	2b	<p>Helen: "Stop it. Harry, why do you have to turn into a devil now?"</p> <p>Harry: "I don't like to leave anything," the man said. "I don't like to leave things behind."</p>
3	3b	<p>"Since the gangrene started in his right leg he had no pain and with the pain the horror had gone and all he felt now was a great tiredness and anger that this was the end of it."</p>
4	4b	<p>Harry: "I don't want to move," the man said. "There is no sense in moving now except to make it easier for you."</p> <p>Helen: "That's cowardly."</p>
5	5b	<p>Helen: "..... Don't you love me?"</p> <p>Harry: "No," said the man. "I don't think so. I never have."</p> <p>Helen: "Harry, what are you saying? You're out of your head."</p> <p>Harry: "No. I haven't any head to go out of."</p> <p>Helen: "Don't drink that," she said. "Darling, please don't drink that. We have to do everything we can." Harry: "You do it," he said. "I'm tired."</p>
6	6b	<p>Harry: "Can't you let a man die as comfortably as he can without calling him names? What's the use of slanging me?"</p> <p>Helen: "You're not going to die."</p> <p>Harry: "Don't be silly. I'm dying now. Ask those bastards."</p>
7	7b	<p>Helen: "You ought to take some broth to keep your strength up."</p> <p>Harry: "I'm going to die tonight," he said. "I don't need my strength up."</p>
8	8b	<p>"He had traded it for security, for comfort too, there was no denying that, and for what else?"</p>