



## **ERNEST HEMINGWAY AS A NOVELIST OF CLASSICAL NOVELIST**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Ernest Hemingway is one of the representative writers of the twentieth century mainly dealt with the portrayal of the shock experienced after the two world wars. Writers started looking beyond the borders of democracy analysing certainties and uncertainties arising out of the war American social philosophy was making rational inquiry and reforming. Traditional gentility, provincialism and middle class values began to get replaced by styles and themes. Environment and ethnicity unravel psyche of the society surrounded by forces reshaping individual lives.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Ernest Hemingway was born in Illinois, U.S.A. IN 1899. He was an adventure lover taking to frequent hunting and fishing expeditions... Hemingway returned to the U.S. IN January 1919 after serving in army for Italian force and seriously wounded on the Italian front. Hemingway depicted loss of faith of war wounded disillusioned people through his stories. The stories are mainly concerned with tough people either intelligent men or women who dropped into an exhausted cynicism and honesty are implicitly contrasted with brutality of civilized society. Emotion is withheld recording only the bare happiness through understatement and spare dialogue in the writings. Hemingway received Nobel Prize in literature. Hemingway died on July 2, 1962 at Ketchum Idaho in the United States.

Hemingway's novel bears witness to personal obsession with death. The novel *Have and Have not* is story of protagonist Harr Morgan. Harry Morgan is a working class man fighting

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against corruption exploitation and immorality of gross inequality .Morgan remains disillusioned due to poverty. Frankie tries to help [Morgan without realizing future consequence. Harry Morgan appreciates support of 'have not's 'like Wesley, Eddy and Frankie but in inner mind he remains a conflicted person. Language of character expresses inner psyche of common people. The language of characters portrays an unremitting spirit of man in single handed battle of life. Morgan dies in his battle against Cuban revolutionary bank robbers and administration of misrule.

The novel For Whom the Bell Tolls is a story of protagonist Robert Jordan fighting against Fascists Government in the Spanish Civil war. The novel depicts the battle which began in 1936 for the cause of Republican victory delineating three days life of American professor Robert Jordan .Jordan continues the mission by joining guerrilla group of Palo to destroy a strategic bridge behind Fascist lines. Language of people showcases a sense of solitude in the gravity of war.. The expression of Pillar in the narrative transpires a sense of aloneness leading everyone to find somebody as friends in order to prove to be civilized.

The old Man and the Sea is the finest novel Hemingway had ever written. The protagonist Santiago, who is considered an unlucky fisherman, continues personal entire for eighty four days without a fish. While three days endeavour enables to catch the fish. Santiago has a terrible fight against innumerable sharks to protect the fish. While three days endeavour enables to catch the fish. Morbidly divested Santiago wins the battle against the nature. Santiago maintains dignity of a man losing everything in the wrestle against sharks. The very nature of returning home from sea, indicates assort of salvation of miseries in the hands of Jesus Christ. The novel marks attainment of maturity in Hemingway's legendary character Nick Adam's journey, twenty seven years old story of a young man learning all the spirit maturing to an old man Santiago.

Santiago addresses fish as brother and says "never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful, or a calmer or more noble thing that you brother; Santiago seeks company with one or other around in the sea feeling completely being alone. Santiago could see thee prisms in the deep dark water and the line stretching ahead and the range undulation of the calm. The sense of isolation becomes complete in the battle of life in the sea. Solitude in the character leads to further disenchantment Analysis of the select novels traces individual wounds indicating bitterness in the characters.

### **Major themes and content of Hemingway:**

Living completely by understanding death remains a preoccupation of Ernest Hemingway. Select novels are indication of experimentation of death. Characters experience egregious weakness in the process of realization at the face of bitter struggle. Commenting on stories

and novels Nair expostulates, “he goes on to describe the victim’s grim and struggle with his dangling thread of life. The focus is on life and death .In his latter novels and short stories, he often delineates this birder land between life and death. Hemingway characters keep thinking at crisis to move forward in life may company being own mind.’ ’This might very well be the beginning of a deeper search into the recesses of the individual conscience to eke out certain lasting values to sustain him through the arduous battle of life.’(26)All work irrespective of themes bear a thread of looking at values of life by grasping the value of death.

### **Craftsmanship of Ernest Hemingway**

Hemingway, an experimenter in writing true sentence to depict a scene truly, explores the principles of ice-berg theory and fourth dimensions .Hemingway remained an artist wholly committed to art trying to learn art of writing. Hemingway raises the position of American function by depicting a picture of the whole world through different perspectives. Commenting on personal fiction Hemingway maintains, I am trying to make before I get through, a picture of the whole world-or as much of it as I have seen. Boiling down always, rather than spreading it out thin’(15-16)Through poetic prose Hemingway instead of describing life, or criticizing it, portrays feeling of actual life incorporating both bad, ugly and beautiful aspects of life.

Hemingway always remains an explorer in use of language and creation of epoch making characters. The use of subaltern language portrays inner working of the characters in the select novels to unearth the nature and extent of inexplicable trauma .Reynolds comments on Hemmingway’s life and work, Ernest Hemingway was the embodiment of America’s promise ;The Young boy from Oak Park who set out to become the best writer of his time .With pluck and luck. Talent and wit, hard work and hard living, he did just that’ (360) Hemingway makes an indelible mark through his precise language of subaltern people. Morris appreciates crafts of writing of Hemingway. He remarks on behaviour of characters.

His approach to his job is so direct that it appears casual any café or hotel room will do him for setting .He drops his characters in and lets them live. He does not label their motives with generalizations of love, hate ambition. They are stumbling through life like a man lost in a forest: attracted to his side by what appears to be clear5ing repelled when the clearing is found to be a marsh. (192)

Heming way portrays characters striving to create traditional home in the characters. Brook Jr. and Warren add to Morris remarks:

The typical Hemingway character is tough and, apparently insensitive. But only apparent for the fidelity to a code, to a discipline may be an index to a sensitivity which allows the

characters to see, at movements, their true plight. This is the irony of the situation in which the finds himself Hemingway's heroes are aristocrats in the sense that they are the initiate and practice a lonely virtue.(179). Characters sharpen necessary skills in solitude to maintain dignity as code hero.

Use of typically language makes Hemingway's writing inimitable. That language portrays a panorama of commotion in Hemingway's fiction. Moses argues on limitation of words drawing instances from in the novel For Whom the Bell Tolls;

Hemingway's preoccupation with language is not merely stylistic, however, but it constitutes a major sub-theme in the novel.

### **Conclusion:**

Hemingway in his novels portrays himself In his expeditions and narrates his experiences In almost all his novels .

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