



# FAN, TA'LIM VA AMALIYOT INTEGRATSIYASI

ISSN: 2181-1776(E) | SJIF 2023: 6.907

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## ARTISTIC FEATURES OF ERNEST MILLER HEMINGWAY

**The article** deals with the study of works of Ernest Hemingway. Ernest Miller Hemingway is a bright representative of American literature of the 20th century. The winner of the Nobel Prize (1954), the author of the most widely translated and recognized works “Fiesta”, “A Farewell to Arms”, “The old man and the sea”.

The writer had such a great influence on the concepts of life and society, love and romance, literature and art, beliefs and worldview of the generation of the 30s - 60s of the 20th century that his creativity, heroes of his works, way of living, speaking and using words were widely imitated. It is difficult to find another person in the world literature. In other words, the conversation between intellectuals, philosophers, and ordinary students in the 30s and 60s began with Hemingway and ended with Hemingway. That is why in the West he is figuratively called “the godfather of the whole generation”.

**Key words:** artistic features, works, Lost Generation, “The Old man and the Sea”

Image means artistic scenes of human life. The artistic scenes of human life are depicted in a literary work based on the following four conditions: generalization: accuracy, originality, use of artistic texture, striving for impressiveness and emotion in the image. Generalization: any image is a generalization. The characteristics and



signs of thousands of similar things and events are gathered on the ground of one thing and event described in the work.

So, the people depicted in the work of art are not real people in life, but a model that embodies the most important feelings in them and has an artistic integrity. Clarity: the writer shows the specific features of the artistic image and clarifies it, gives the image liveliness, vitality, and naturalness. Each image is not alive if it is not presented as multifaceted, unique emotions. Therefore, each person in a real work of art is a language, and together with this language, the whole is a concrete person[1].

In Ernest Hemingway's story "The Old Man and the Sea", Manolin is a child character who is probably a teenage boy and not only Santiago's student and loyal friend. The old man takes him on a boat for the first time when he is five years old. Due to Santiago's bad luck, Manolin's parents separate the boy from Santiago and force him to board another fishing boat. However, Manolin still cares deeply for the old fisherman and continues to treat him as a mentor. His love and devotion to Santiago is unmistakable as they discuss baseball and the young boy asks the villagers for help to improve the old man's poor condition. Here, the author created the child as an innocent, loyal and brave character. Speaking of the character of the old man, the old man Santiago is a Cuban fisherman who has been down on his luck for a long time. Despite his expertise, he has not been able to fish for eighty-four days. He is humble, but justifiably proud of his abilities. His knowledge of the sea and its creatures and craft is unparalleled and helps maintain a sense of hope no matter the situation. Throughout his life, Santiago was provided with competitions to test his strength and endurance. The marlin, which he fights for three days, represents his biggest challenge.

### **Literature review**

Tsventarnaya Alina Emiliyevna in her article analyzed the characters of "Old Man and the Sea" and make a conclusion: *"The characters of E. Hemingway are more antiheroes than heroes. This is not about people who are blinded by their physical or moral strength and perseverance, but rather about nihilists without clear spiritual convictions who seek refuge in the emotions given by the present in order to escape from themselves. Researchers called Santiago a completely new hero. The old man Santiago belongs to the natural world. His kinship with the sea is already visible in his guise. He knows exactly why he was born: "to become a fisherman, how a fish is born to become a fish." The third difference is the quality of the world to which Santiago belongs. This world is different. In it, too, there is a struggle for existence, there is cruelty and murder. But in this world the harmony of the eternal cycle of nature reigns, every living creature in it acts in accordance with the laws of nature and its purpose. Even sharks take their place in it. Finally, the image of the*



*protagonist is not as simple as it seems at first. Compared to former ordinary people, Santiago is a complex figure. He is a thinking old man, or, by his own definition, "an old man is not like the others." E. Hemingway endows him with the ability to reason a lot, poetizes his memories"[2].*

Ironically, although Santiago ultimately loses the fish, the marlin is also his greatest triumph. Like all of Hemingway's works, "The Old Man and the Sea" is distinguished by its simplicity, naturalness, clarity and liveliness. Because Hemingway pays great attention to the choice of words when writing his works. He rarely uses adjectives and abstract nouns and tries to use concrete, common and colloquial words as much as possible and avoids complex syntax. The strength of Hemingway's style is in short sentences and specific details. In his short sentences, the tensions he saw in life were reflected. When the author does not use simple and short sentences, he often connects the different parts of the sentence directly and sequentially using the conjunction "and"..<sup>[3;407]</sup>. *Hemingway uses dialogues as the main means of creating the image of real characters. E. Hemingway tries to use the author's comments as little as possible to reveal the psyche of the hero in his works. He tries to reveal the inner experiences and thoughts of the characters through their conversations. The author's dialogues also impress with their brevity and simple lexical structure. His characters speak in everyday, ordinary words. In their speech, there is no special artistry, the use of various verbal arts, and the use of artistic image tools. However, behind this simplicity, the hero's passionate feelings and dreams are hidden.*

The meanings behind these simple words can be understood only when you understand the mental state of the hero in that situation. In fiction, there are a number of tools that serve to fully create the image of a person and bring it to life concretely before the eyes of the reader. These include artistic elements such as author characterization, portrait, artistic psychology, character speech. The description given to the image directly by the writer himself is called "author's characteristic". The main characteristics of the character of the character are described in the author's characterization. Usually, the author's characteristic is given in the beginning parts of the work or in the places where a concrete image enters the work. The author's characterization plays an important role in the reader's understanding of the character's actions and words. The external image of a character drawn with words - a portrait is also considered an important tool in creating a human image. Portrait, first of all, helps to embody the character as a concrete person in the eyes of the reader. On the other hand, a portrait in an artistic work has characterological signs. That is, the writer tries to reflect the characteristics of the character in his picture.



### Analysis and results

The modern literary process cannot be imagined without connection with the general development of the world, in the depth of which each individual literature develops in a general polyphonic, diverse literary context. Creative relations, literary relations, other forms and types of literary interaction, which have become a characteristic feature of the literary movement, have a strong impact on accelerating the development of national literature. It is known that there are many forms of intertemporal interaction: influence, translation, borrowing, imitation, stylization, figurative analogies, reproduction, development, competition, etc.

In Ernest Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and the Sea", the unconscious used the mind and the unconscious to help decide the purpose of the story: *"Eighty-five is a lucky number," the old man said. "How would you like to see me bring one in that dressed out over a thousand pounds?" "I'll get the cast net and go for sardines. Will you sit in the sun in the doorway?" "Yes. I have yesterday's paper and I will read the baseball." The boy did not know whether yesterday's paper was a fiction too. But the old man brought it out from under the bed [4;43].*

According to modern literary scholars, this work is attributed to the writer's Cuban friend, fisherman Gregory Fuentes, as the main character. Hemingway adopted the use of metaphor and symbolism to achieve the goals of his cultural and spiritual beliefs. Through his charming approach, the concept of the novel shows the author's ability to retreat into the wild and then return. The use of this allegory provides an opportunity to explore the role of faith and belief. Hemingway's character demonstrates a tendency to identify with the world around him; this unity does not belong to his countrymen, but to the inanimate world around him, and also to his relation to the great marlin. His high regard for the marlin recalls the "animal" tradition: *"He remembered the time he had hooked one of a pair of marlin. The male fish always let the female fish feed first and the hooked fish, the female, made a wild, panic-stricken, despairing fight that soon exhausted her, and all the time the male had stayed with her, crossing the line and circling with her on the surface. He had stayed so close that the old man was afraid he would cut the line with his tail which was sharp as a scythe and almost of that size and shape [4;43].*

Animalism as a philosophy is associated with the rise of primitivism, in which some proponents believe that in order to repair the damage that modern society has done to human morality, humans must take animals as models of dignity and virtue. Animals are noble, balanced, rational and in touch with nature; it is an extreme form of primitivism. Animalism also refers to the desire to imitate or be like an animal. Animalism in *The Old Man and the Sea* can be seen in Santiago's blurring of the line between man and beast. This can be traced through the symbolic importance of the



fishing line that connects the big fish to the old fisherman. Man is the only creature known to identify himself with animals; therefore, such behavior indirectly confirms a person's humanity [5]. In many of his works, such as "The Sun Also Rises" and "The Old Man and the Sea," Hemingway's interest in showing situations that require little thought but patience is another manifestation of the writer's animality in his work. He rested on a pole and float without a ladder and tried not to think, just to endure. The old man behaves in a reserved manner, insisting that he is mainly separated from his fellows and close to the instinctive, natural and rude. Another clear allusion to the animal world in Hemingway's epic is through his sympathy and admiration for green turtles and hawks: He loved green turtles and hawks for their elegance, speed and value... Most people are indifferent to turtles, because the heart of a turtle beats for hours after it is cut and slaughtered. But the old man thought: I have such a heart, and my limbs are like theirs. Santiago observes the servitude of "fraternity" with marlin and green turtles; he calls the marlin "my brother". However, the need to survive makes Santiago continue his fight with the fish: "I wish I could feed the fish, he thought. He is my brother. But I must kill him and be strong for it". Hemingway seems to present a character that fits Rousseau's view that society corrupts man. Santiago's individuality is emphasized by setting him apart from urbanized society. Sophisticated and cultured life has cut modern man off from the natural world and instinctual impulses. The character retains his innate goodness through his solitude and isolation "He was an old man fishing alone in a boat in the Persian Gulf"[4;40].

The theme of "The Old Man and the Sea" is the rise of individuality and the subjugation of social integrity. Santiago's individuality derives from the unique and distinctive qualities of his character; his primitiveness, his noble savagery, his sense of oneness with the natural world and sea creatures, his blood brotherhood with the marlin, his heroism, independence and alienation in a society that glorifies youth, luck, social integration. Yet this individuality does not mark him as an outsider in the universe; because it achieves significant integration with the surrounding world. Unlike Hemingway's other novels, "The Old Man and the Sea" emphasizes what man can do rather than what he cannot do, the world is presented as a place where the best can establish their heroism, tragedy and pain is overcome by optimism and resilience. Santiago's journey is a quest that seeks and establishes a unique identity within an inclusive universal structure.

*The old man had seen many great fish. He had seen many that weighed more than a thousand pounds and he had caught two of that size in his life, but never alone. Now alone, and out of sight of land, he was fast to the biggest fish that he had ever*



*seen and bigger than he had ever heard of, and his left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle.<sup>1</sup>*

The American character is characterized by individuality and independence, Ernest Hemingway's novel gives it a heroic and epic dimension.

As it is known, Ernest Hemingway is well-known with his “iceberg” method. Below we are going to analyze his short story “Cat in the rain”. The short story is about two Americans. The writer depicts a great and marvelous picture of nature: *“There were big palms and green benches in the public garden. In the good weather there was always an artist with his easel. Artists liked the way the palms grew and the bright colors of the hotels facing the gardens and the sea. Italians came from a long way off to look up at the war monument. It was made of bronze and glistened in the rain. It was raining. The rain dripped from the palm trees. Water stood in pools on the gravel paths. The*

*sea broke in a long line in the rain and slipped back down the beach to come up and break again in a long line in the rain”*[5;1].

One can see the author utilizes the symbol of rain as he did before. The rain symbolizes tranquility of the life and hard time in people’s life. The writer also mentions about the war monument: *“Italians came from a long way off to look up at the war monument”*. It means that the short story describes the hard time after the war. The cat which is depicted in the short story is not “just a cat”. It can be a symbol of the American wife who is very poor, lonely and needs help. The wife who wants to rescue her from the rain, in doing so, she want to rescue a part of herself. Furthermore, while analyzing we can interpret that the cat can be a desire for the wife. Firstly, she wants to get a cat, after it, she wants to achieve more her desires. While reading one can come across such phrases: *“I want to pull my hair back tight and smooth and make a big knot at the back that I can feel,” she said. ‘I want to have a kitty to sit on my lap and purr when I stroke her”*. Her wishes are getting developed gradually. She continues her speech: *“And I want to eat at a table with my own silver and I want candles. And I want it to be spring and I want to brush my hair out in front of a mirror and I want a kitty and I want some new clothes”* [6;2]. Ernest Hemingway draws a true picture of Americans’ life. They have a desire for material objects: a bigger house, modern cars, the latest fashionable clothes.

“As the story has narrative elements, it is not so difficult to determine its structure. Thus the story opened with an exposition where the author depicts the two main characters of the story, the setting (“There were only two Americans stopping at the hotel [6;1]. “ and then he moved slowly to the conflict of rising action (“The cat

<sup>1</sup> “The old man and the sea” by E.Hemingway г.Москва 1971 36b



was trying to make herself so compact that she would not be dripped on.”). As the story developed, the author revealed the conflict (“I’m going down and get that kitty,” the American wife said. ‘I’ll do it,’ her husband offered from the bed. ‘No, I’ll get it”). When the climax was announced (“And I want to eat at a table with my own silver and I want candles. And I want it to be spring and I want to brush my hair out in front of a mirror and I want a kitty and I want some new clothes.”), the reader could understand that the wife wanted a change and she was longing for the life that was before the war. She announced her wish to have a cat (“If I can’t have long hair or any fun, I can have a cat.”). That was the moment when came the dénouement (the outcome of the conflict). The narrator went on saying that George was not listening and he was still reading his book when the maid brought “a big tortoiseshell cat” which the house-keeper sent to the wife. The author put an emphasis on the “tortoiseshell cat” which could

represent the wife’s hope that there would come a change in their life”[6].

### **Conclusion**

As it has mentioned in above, the wife wants to change her life. She is so lonely, she has no good relationship with her husband. At the beginning of the story her husband is so gentle we can know about it by reading the dialogue: “*I’m going down and get that kitty,*’ the American wife said. *I’ll do it,*’ her husband offered from the bed”[6;1]. Her husband becomes rude toward his wife during the story: “*Oh, shut up and gee-t something to read*”[6;1]. That’s why the wife likes house-keeper’s seriousness, politeness. “*The wife liked him. She liked the deadly serious way he received any complaints*”[6;1]. It highlights that she needs someone to talk to. The house-keeper is so gentle and kind because of that he sends her a cat at the end of the story.

It should be added that the writer’s style is simple to understand. He uses dialogues between the couples and it makes the short story real. He gives a name for main hero as George, but he doesn’t call the heroine. He uses the American wife, wife, the American girl instead of her real name. Maybe, the author depicts not only one girl’s life, but only all American women’s fortune.

To sum up, the author highlights the problem of life. He wants to say that there can’t be a good relationship where the loneliness, the misunderstanding, selfishness exist.



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