

KHAZAR UNIVERSITY

Faculty: School of Humanities and Social Sciences

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THESIS

Theme: “The problem of war and peace in Ernest Miller Hemingway’s literary works”.

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Abstract

The object of the thesis is to give a detailed analysis of “The problem of war and peace in Ernest Miller Hemingway’s literary works” and compare the relationship of the concept of “war and peace” not only in Ernest Miller Hemingway’s works but also in world literature such as Leo Tolstoy’s manuscript “War and Peace”, to find out if Hemingway presented relationship between these two concepts in his works.

The purpose of the thesis is to find out the differences and similarities between two concepts (war and peace) and also Ernest Miller Hemingway’s point of view about these two concepts, to describe the relationship of war and peace in his novels and stories. His style of creating images of characters is really different from others.

The aims are:

1. To define the features of English literature during World War I, World War II and Spanish Civil War;
2. To see how Ernest Miller Hemingway’s life style influenced his point of view, his writing style and the theme of his works;
3. The relationship between “War and Peace” in Ernest Miller Hemingway’s works;
4. Theme of war and its influence on people in Hemingway’s “Farewell to Arms”, “The Sun Also Rises”, “For whom the Bell Tolls” and the short story “Soldier’s home”;
5. Leo Tolstoy’s “War and Peace”, its differences and similarities with Hemingway’s concept of “war and peace”;

The method of the thesis is comparative study and content analysis. The research of this thesis was made with the help of Ernest Hemingway’s books such as “Farewell to Arms”, “The Sun Also Rises”, “To have or have not”, “The soldier is home” and also the books written about Ernest Hemingway.

The thesis consists of Introduction, four main chapters, conclusion and

bibliography.

The introduction gives general information about the concepts war and peace and their relationship and general description about four chapters of the thesis. Also it describes Hemingway's thoughts about war.

The first chapter is general information about Ernest Miller Hemingway's life and creativity, his personal life, his families, his friend, his literary and military career and their reflections in his works.

The second chapter is detailed information about Hemingway's life style and the places where he spent most meaningful times of his life and their influence on his literary career.

The third chapter gives some information about "Farewell to arms", one of the Hemingway's most outstanding works, the relationship of war and peace in this work and the reflection of Hemingway's war experiences and love he had during the war.

The fourth chapter is a description of events Hemingway experienced in The Spanish Civil War in his manuscript "For Whom the Bell Tolls"

The fifth chapter describes the difficult life of post war generation which has its brilliant reflection in Hemingway's "The Sun Also Rises"

Conclusion involves the result of analysis for introduction and five chapters separately, also the result of comparison of war and peace in Hemingway's works. Also the comparison of Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace" to Hemingway's point of view is discussed in conclusion part.

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Introduction

At first glance war and peace seem like absolutely opposite to each other. They have completely different meanings and they define different concepts. But in the same time these two words are also close enough to each other. But if we analyze the concepts a little deeper then they will not any longer be that different. They are almost related with each other. Peace proceeds war and normally war proceeds peace. And most of the wars on the earth end with peace and freedom. There is not any war which lasts forever. One day it finishes and there is peace then.

Never less war is a loss, wildness, cruelty, death of innocence people, even children. But peace is freedom, happiness and silence. Ernest Hemingway wrote: “War is cruelty, none can make it gentle”.¹ It is the reality itself. During the war everyone turns to a cruel person, wants to defend himself. Because: “to win a war, we must kill our enemies.”² If you do not kill you will be killed. But I think during the war a soldier should fight with a soldier, not with the defenseless people who have no arms, especially with children and women or the old. You can fight for freedom but you should not martyr.

Some people sometimes think that peace is not always good, it can also be disadvantageous and they comment that war is not always bad. There are also some fair wars that are done for justice or for independence. But there is also saying that: “The most disadvantageous peace is better than the most just war”.³ It is true that even the fairest war destroys cities and countries, kills innocence and defenseless people, the old, the children, and it is injustice itself. Then how

¹ The Complete Works of Gilbert Parker By Gilbert Parker

[http://books.google.az/books?id=0ynxzFdhL_sC&pg=PT4092&lpg=PT4092&dq=war+is+cruelty+none+can+make+it+gentle&source=bl&ots=SKzASva0a&sig=MX2rKID5RtVtN1t3oer4c7y1360&hl=az&sa=X&ei=eXx5VIj1DaKeywOQ14LQBw&ved=0CE0Q6AEwBw#v=onep.&q=war%20is%20cruelty%20none%20can%20make%20it%20gentle&f=false](http://books.google.az/books?id=0ynxzFdhL_sC&pg=PT4092&lpg=PT4092&dq=war+is+cru+elty+none+can+make+it+gentle&source=bl&ots=SKzASva0a&sig=MX2rKID5RtVtN1t3oer4c7y1360&hl=az&sa=X&ei=eXx5VIj1DaKeywOQ14LQBw&ved=0CE0Q6AEwBw#v=onep.&q=war%20is%20cruelty%20none%20can%20make%20it%20gentle&f=false)

² Hemingway, Ernest. For Whom The Bell Tolls. Book one, Chapter 2

³ Desiderius Erasmus, Adagia. <http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/361115-the-most-disadvantageous-peace-is-better-than-the-most-just>

can a war be just if it kills, destroys and hurts?! If it leaves children without parents, women without husbands and people with sorrow on their eyes.

I decided to choose the topic: “The problem of war and peace in Ernest Hemingway’s works” because as a writer I really appreciate Ernest Miller Hemingway and his works and it is clear to everyone that war is the main topic of Ernest Hemingway’s most works. This is because Ernest Miller Hemingway lived large part of his life during the war time and as I understand from reading his biography and creativity Ernest Hemingway longed for serving in the army, helping people. He attended World War I, also worked there as an ambulance driver. He participated World War II and Spanish Civil War and reflected all his experiences he had during these wars in his novels and also short stories. In his novels “A Farewell to Arms”, “For Whom the Bell Tolls”, his short story “Soldier’s home” and also story collection “In Our Time” etc. he described partly his life and incidents he had during his life and during war and also positive and negative memories about war. Although he experienced some difficulties during his participation in the war but also he had several love stories, he met his first love and also second wife during the war time. Also war provided really much material for him to create outstanding manuscripts and become famous.

For my opinion the topic of war would be more interesting and discussable when you write about Ernest Miller Hemingway. Harvard Professor Henry Louis Gates wrote that “Ernest Miller Hemingway affected our thinking about war”⁴. It is a proof of that Hemingway really influenced not only the writers and also journalists coming after him.

During his life Ernest Hemingway saw so many wars, deaths, losses that he got used to it although he was afraid for the first time, as he described in short

⁴Spring 2006, Vol. 38, No. 1; Hemingway on War and Its Aftermath; *By Thomas Putnam*
<http://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2006/spring/hemingway.html>

story “Soldier’s home”⁵, when he was too young. It became ordinary for him later. Although he accepted war as a normal process, in the same time he hated it. He said: “Never think that war, no matter how important, know how justified, is not a crime”. So it is a crime.⁶

⁵ Hemingway, Ernest. “Chapter VII” and “Soldier’s Home.” From *In Our Time*. (1925)

⁶ Raeburn, Ben (Ed.) *Treasury for the Free World*; Introduction by Ernest Hemingway; edited by Ben Raeburn

Chapter 1. General information about Hemingway's life and creativity

Ernest Miller Hemingway, American well-known author and also journalist, was born on 21st of July in 1899. He was brought up in Oak Park in Illinois, a district in Chicago to well-educated and respected parents. Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, his father, was an educated physician, and Grace Hall-Hemingway his mother, was a successful musician. Ernest Hemingway's parents had six children. The second child of this educated family was Hemingway. He also had his secondary education in Oak Park, Illinois. Hemingway was very good at school, especially at English classes.

When he finished his education in high school he worked as a correspondence for The Kansas City Star for two or three months. During World War I he left to serve in the Italian army as a volunteer to work as an ambulance driver to give his contributions to World War I. In 1918, he was heavily wounded and came back home and stayed at home till he got recovered. The main theme of his novel "A Farewell to Arms" was formed by his wartime experiences, the bad and good memories about the war. In this novel he wrote about an American soldier who is heavily wounded and was taken to hospital and got married with a nurse who looked after him in the hospital.

In 1921, he got married with Hadley Richardson, who was the first of Ernest's four wives. The couple went to Paris, and there Hemingway committed for a magazine as a foreign reporter and while working there Hemingway was inspired by the modernist authors and painters of the 1920s "Lost Generation" expatriate community.

Hemingway's first and main novel, "The Sun Also Rises", published in 1926⁷, reflected the horrible summer Hemingway spent in Pamplona. "The Sun Also Rises" made Ernest one of the most prominent novelists in the world.

Ernest Hemingway had specific style. Ernest Miller Hemingway's sparing

⁷ Stoneback, H.R., Reading Hemingway's The Sun Also Rises, Glossary and Commentary.

and understated writing style had a big influence on the fiction of 20th century, while his life full of adventures and image he created in public affected the style of generations coming after him.

In 1954 Ernest Hemingway as a popular author of novels and short stories, also a journalist, was awarded by the Nobel Prize. During his life Hemingway produced seven novels, collection of six short stories. Two of his writings were non-fiction. Between the years 1920 and 1950 he created three novels, collection of four short stories. Three non-fiction genre works were published after he died. Readers consider most of his productions as classics in American literature.

In 1927 he got divorced from Hadley Richardson, and got married with Pauline Pfeiffer. This marriage was also unsuccessful, as soon as he came back from the Spanish Civil War they got divorced, and after the Spanish Civil War he wrote “For Whom the Bell Tolls”.

Hemingway had several marriages during his life. He had very complicated life and I think this can also affect his life style and character. He couldn't stay in the same place with the same person. He always wanted to change something in his life. In 1940 Ernest got married for the third time with Martha Gellhorn. Unfortunately they got separated after he got acquainted with Mary Welsh, Ernest's fourth wife, in London when World War II was going on. He took part at the Normandy Landings, also the war for the release of Paris⁸.

In 1952 after “The Old Man and the Sea” was printed, Ernest Miller Hemingway moved to safari to Africa, and there two consisted plane crashes happened where he almost died and that left him diseased during most of his

⁸ Liberating France Hemingway's way / Following author's 1944 reclaiming of the Ritz Hotel; Michael Taylor, Chronicle Staff Writer, Published 4:00 am, Sunday, August 22, 2004 <http://www.sfgate.com/travel/article/Liberating-France-Hemingway-s-way-Following-2731590.php>

life.⁹ He suffered these damages really very much and could not get recovered completely any more. He was damaged not only physically but also mentally. Hemingway had lived in several places as Key West, Florida in 1930 and in Cuba from 1940 to 1950, he never stayed in one place, he moved to Ketchum. In this house he committed suicide in summer in 1961 as his father did years before.

⁹ Baker, Carlos. Renewed in 1980 by Princeton University Press, Fourth edition, 1972. p. 331

Chapter 2. Hemingway's life style and its influence on his literary career

Ernest Miller Hemingway had very complicated life style which affected his whole career. He traveled too many places, took part in several wars, worked for different newspapers and also as a volunteer during the war. He did not invent any of themes of his works or stories. Most of them are taken from his life experiences. Reading about his life I realize how exiting, complicated and sometimes dangerous life style he had.

Ernest Hemingway was born to both well educated parents, in Oak Park. It was the conservative and civilized community of those times, Hemingway was brought up as a very civilized and educated person. Residence Frank Lloyd Wright wrote about Oak Park, "There are many churches in Oak Park for many good people to go to"¹⁰.

When Hemingway's parents got married Clarence Hemingway did not have a house so for some time after they got married, Grace and Clarence Hemingway decided to stay in Grace's father's house, Ernest Hall, and gave his name to their first son. When he grew up, Ernest Hemingway wrote that he hated this name. He related this situation with the selfish and foolish character in Oscar Wilde's work "The Importance of Being Earnest".¹¹

Some years later Ernest's family moved into a very big house with seven-bedrooms in it, in an area with respectable neighbors around. There was a music workshop for Ernest's mother and a medical office for Hemingway's father. Hemingway grew up in a civilized community. He traveled so many places with so many interesting things to see.

As she was a musician, Hemingway's mother very often took part in concerts in the town. So Hemingway declared to hate his mother because she

¹⁰ The Birth of a Literary Legend; The Letters of Ernest Hemingway: Vol. 2; <http://www.cambridgeblog.org/2013/08/hemingways-childhood-home-in-oak-park-illinois/>

¹¹ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. New York: Macmillan, p. 8

spent most of her time in concerts but not with her children. But Michael S. Reynolds, one of his biographers mentions that Ernest Miller Hemingway reflected her power and enthusiasm¹². Thanks to her persistence that he learned to play the cello. Then this topic was a source of discussion. But Hemingway later accepted that participating music classes were helpful to his writing. It is obvious in the "contrapuntal structure" of "For Whom the Bell Tolls".¹³

Ernest's family also had a summer house on the shore of Walloon Lake, Michigan. When he was a four-year-old boy in their summer house he learned hunting, fishing, and camping from his father in the forests and lakes in Northern Michigan. His decadence for outdoor adventure and wish to live in distant or insulated places came from his early experiences he had in nature. He never stayed in one place for a long time, moved to several cities.

Between 1913 and 1917 years, Hemingway got his education at Oak Park secondary school and also River Forest High School. In this school he attended several kinds of sports, like boxing, football and water polo. He was very good at English lessons and for two years sang in the school band with his elder sister Marceline.

When he was a junior, he attended a journalism lesson, which was taught by a tutor Fannie Biggs. The instructor taught so real that Hemingway thought the classroom was a newspaper office. The best students in the classroom selected by instructor wrote articles for the school newspaper "The Trapeze". Ernest Miller Hemingway and his sister were also selected from the best students. Ernest Hemingway and Marceline Hemingway, Hemingway's sister, submitted their articles to this newspaper. In January of 1916, Hemingway's first article was published. The article was about a Chicago Symphony Orchestra's

¹² Michael S. Reynolds, Biographer Whose Career Was Hemingway, Dies at 63
By Dinita Smith Published: August 15, 2000

¹³ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). Hemingway: A Biography. p. 192

regional performance.

He went on indemnifying to change the style of the school's newspaper Trapeze and yearbook the Tabula, for which he assimilated the language of writers who wrote of sport. Hemingway used the pen name Ring Lardner Jr., a well-known scenarist¹⁴. Outstanding writers like Mark Twain, Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, and Stephen Crane, like Ernest Miller Hemingway were also journalists before working a novelist and wrote for magazines.

After completing his high education Hemingway became a junior reporter in The Kansas City Star newspaper. Although he worked there not more than six months he changed on the Kansas City Star's writing style as a fundamental for his writing: "Use short sentences. Make first paragraphs shorter. Use vigorous English. Be positive, not negative."¹⁵

¹⁴ Famous American scenarist and reporter.

¹⁵ The Ernest Hemingway Primer; By Timeless Hemingway
Copyright © 2009 Timeless Hemingway Publications, p. 8

2.1 Ernest Miller Hemingway's Paris life and its reflections on his works

Carlos Baker, who firstly wrote Hemingway's biography, considers that Anderson offered Paris to Hemingway because for those years, city was a cheaper place to live, and the most important thing was that there lived the most intelligent people from the world such as Gertrude Stein, James Joyce, Ezra Pound lived who could help Hemingway to improve his career.¹⁶ So Anderson's offer was really useful as Hemingway improved himself too much in this city instead of difficulties he had.

Ernest Miller Hemingway was a tall, handsome, robust, wide-shouldered, brown-eyed, red-cheeked, soft-voiced and square-jawed young man during early years when he lived in Paris. Ernest Miller Hemingway with his first spouse Hadley lived in a little building apartment in the Latin Quarter. There Hemingway rented a room in a building near his house as a study room where he could work effectively without any interruption.

In Paris Gertrude Stein was the stronghold of modernism. Then Gertrude Stein became Hemingway's tutor, he learned a lot from him. She caused him to know many painters and writers from many other different countries, whom Gertrude Stein called as the Lost Generation—a theme Hemingway disseminated with the writing and publication of “The Sun Also Rises”.

Ernest Miller Hemingway went to Gertrude Stein's place very often, and there very often came across with affective artists like Juan Gris, Pablo Picasso and Joan Miró. He finally eliminated from Stein's impact and their relation became off to a literary argument that lasted for decades.

Ernest Hemingway had good relationship with some of the American and English writers. Famous American poet Ezra Pound and Ernest Miller Hemingway met occasionally at bookshop that belonged to Sylvia Beach. Ernest Hemingway and Ezra Pound traveled to Italy in 1923. In Italy they lived in the

¹⁶ Baker, Carlos. (1972). *Hemingway: The Writer as Artist*. p. 7

same street till 1924. They had a close friendship. Pound acknowledged and found a young talent that was full of energy in Hemingway. Pound acquainted Hemingway with the writer James Joyce from Ireland. Hemingway and James Joyce often carried away on alcoholic sprees.¹⁷

During two years in Paris, Ernest Hemingway wrote eighty eight short stories for the newspaper Toronto Star. In these stories he described the Greco-Turkish War. In this war Hemingway became the witness of Smyrna caught by fire and wrote short stories like "Tuna Fishing in Spain" and "Trout Fishing All Across Europe: Spain Has the Best, Then Germany".

Ernest Hemingway was upset when he learnt that a suitcase that was full of with his writings had been lost by Hadley at the Gare de Lyon while Hadley was going to Geneva to join Hemingway in 1922. The next year in September, Hemingway and Hadley came back to Toronto, and here their baby John Hadley Nicanor was born on the 10th of October, 1923. While they were away Hemingway's "Three Stories and Ten Poems"¹⁸ that was published. Two of three stories included to this book were both that left back from the lost writings in the suitcase. The last story was written by Hemingway last spring in Italy.

During some months the second volume, "in our time" (with little letters), was published. The compact volume consisted of six vignettes and twelve stories that had been composed the former summer during Hemingway's first arrival to Spain. In Spain Hemingway found out the excitement of the bullfighting. He missed Paris, Toronto was boring to him,¹⁹ and he wanted to go back to Paris. For him to live as a writer was much more interesting to him rather than to live as a journalist.

In January 1924 Ernest Hemingway, Hadley Hemingway and their son came back to Paris and located in a new flat on the Rue Notre-Dame des Champs.

¹⁷ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. p. 82

¹⁸ Baker, Carlos. (1972). *Hemingway: The Writer as Artist*. p. 15

¹⁹ Baker, Carlos. (1972). *Hemingway: The Writer as Artist*. p. 16

Ernest Miller Hemingway assisted Ford Madox Ford, who is known as an English editor, novelist, critic and poet and his magazines, *The Transatlantic Review* and *The English Review* played an important role in the improvement English literature of the 20th century, to change *The Transatlantic Review*. The magazine consisted of works written by John Dos Passos, Baroness Elsa von Freytag-Loringhoven, Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein, and also a few of Hemingway's early written stories as "Indian Camp".²⁰

The story "Indian Camp" got significant praise. Ford Madox Ford accepted this story as a substantial and successful story written by a very young and talented author, and critics in the United States acclaimed Hemingway for connecting his specific writing style to the short story genre.²¹

Ernest Hemingway wrote "In Our Time" also with capital letters and without capital letters. When in 1925 "In Our Time" (with capital letters) was printed, the dust cover comments were by Ford Madox Ford. Six months before, Hemingway got acquainted with F. Scott Fitzgerald, and they made a friendship of "admiration and opposition". Fitzgerald had published "The Great Gatsby" in 1925 the same year with "In Our Time, that describes several characters living in the belletristic town of West Egg on sumptuous Long Island, in summer in 1922 . Ernest Hemingway read *The Great Gatsby*, really liked it, and made his mind to write a novel. And soon he wrote a novel.²²

Hemingway went to watch San Fermin festival in Pamplona together with Hadley, in Spain in 1923, and there he was captivated by bullfighting. In 1924 Hadley and Ernest came back to Pamplona then again went back. For the third time he returned there in June 1925. That year Hemingway and Hadley brought some British and American migrants with them: Hemingway's boyhood mate Bill Smith from Michigan, Harold Loeb, Stewart, Lady Duff Twysden and her

²⁰ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. p. 82

²¹ Mellow, James R. (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*. New York: Houghton Mifflin, p 236

²² Baker, Carlos. (1972). *Hemingway: The Writer as Artist*. p. 32

boyfriend Pat Guthrie.²³

After the carnival finished, some days later, on Hemingway's birthday, 21st of July, he started to think of how "The Sun Also Rises" would be, began working on it and finished it eight weeks later. In 1925, in December, some months later, Hemingway family left the city to spend their winter in Schruns, Austria.²⁴ There Hemingway started to check the manuscript thoroughly.

Pauline Pfeiffer came across with them in January in 1926 and although Hadley did not want Hemingway to do that Pauline forced him to sign an agreement with Scribner's. And suddenly he left Austria took a trip to New York immediately to have a meeting with the publishers. On his way back to Austria, Hemingway had a stop in Paris, and there started a relationship with Pauline, then came back to Schruns to end the last check in March. In April the work was brought to New York, he checked the final version in August 1926, in October the novel finally was published.²⁵

"The Sun Also Rises" speaks about post-war expatriate people, got good commentary, and is known and accepted as Hemingway's most popular work. Ernest Hemingway later commented to the redactor Max Perkins that the "aim of the book" was not talking so much about lost generation, but the generation who are going to live in the world forever.²⁶ He wished the heroes in "The Sun Also Rises" have been cudgeled but was not lost.

Hemingway's attention to Hadley was getting weaker every passing day. He was busy with his masterpiece "The Sun Also Rises".²⁷ He did not spend enough time with Hadley, spent most of this time writing "The Sun Also Rises". Hadley noticed of his love relationship with Pauline Pfeiffer in spring in 1926.

²³ Nagel, James. (1996). "Brett and the Other Women in *The Sun Also Rises*". in Donaldson, Scott (ed). *The Cambridge Companion to Ernest Hemingway*, p. 89

²⁴ Reynolds, Michael. (1989). *Hemingway: The Paris Years*. New York: Norton, p. 6

²⁵ Mellow, James. (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, p. 189

²⁶ Baker, Carlos (1972). *Hemingway, the writer as artist*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, p 82

²⁷ Mellow, James. (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*. p. 339

She came to Pamplona with Hemingway and Hadley in July of that year as a migrant. Hadley was badly destroyed about this betrayal.

While they were returning to Paris, she made her mind and demanded for a divorce. In November Hadley officially asked a divorce from him. They separated their lives. He did not leave Hadley and his son without help so he suggested giving the income he will get from "The Sun Also Rises". Hadley admitted Hemingway's request to receive proceeds coming from "The Sun Also Rises". Hemingway and Hadley got separated in January of 1927, and after four months of their divorce Hemingway and Pauline Pfeiffer got married in May of the same year.²⁸

Pauline Pfeiffer, Hemingway's second wife, was from a very rich Catholic Arkansas family. She came to Paris to report for Vogue magazine. As she was from a religious family before they got married with her request Ernest Miller Hemingway adopted Catholicism. They spent their honeymoon in Le Grau-du-Roi. Here he wrote his next short stories collection, "Men without Women", It was published in 1927.²⁹

In the end of that year Ernest's wife Pauline, wanted to return to America give a birth to her child there. John Dos Passos advised them to go to Key West.³⁰ That spring a severe injury happened to Hemingway in their bathroom in Paris. He caught skylight by mistake considering he was holding a toilet chain. This incident left a vivid cicatrix on his forehead. He was really shy that he could not vary a skylight and a toilet chain and when someone asked him about the cicatrix he was unable to explain. After he left Paris, Hemingway decided never again to go and to live in a big city like Paris. He could not get used to this city, neither could Pauline. Luxurious life was not for him. Hemingway preferred simple and comfortable life style and especially life in the countryside.

²⁸ Mellow, James. (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*. p. 339

²⁹ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. p. 195

³⁰ Robinson, Daniel. (2005). "My True Occupation is That of a Writer: Hemingway's Passport Correspondence", p. 87

So he had not find happiness in Paris and left this big city.

2.2 Hemingway's life in Kansas City and its influence on his literary career

Ernest Miller Hemingway never stayed in one place for a long time. He travelled continuously. In spring of 1928, Ernest Miller Hemingway and Pauline moved to Kansas City and here in 1928 Pauline gave birth to their son Patrick.³¹ Pauline had a really difficult childbirth, which Hemingway was badly affected by and reflected it in his famous novel "A Farewell to Arms". The disparity is, "A Farewell to Arms" the woman who had hard delivery and also her baby died but fortunately Hemingway did not lose both of them.³²

I think in this novel Ernest Hemingway not only reflected Pauline's hard delivery and also how he got acquainted with Agnes while he was in hospital. In "Farewell to arms the main characters American soldier Henry and a nurse in the hospital Catherine Barkley also got acquainted in the hospital. As Hemingway Henry also was wounded and was staying at hospital. May be he never forgot about Agnes even if got married for four times.

After some time Patrick was born, Pauline and Hemingway took a journey to Wyoming, Massachusetts, and then to New York. Hemingway was also keeping in touch with his son from Hardley, John Hadley Nicanor was (nicknamed Bumby). In winter, Hemingway was staying in New York with his son Bumby. When they were about getting on a train to Florida, there Hemingway got a cable which told Hemingway his father committed suicide and died. The reason of the suicide is that Hemingway's father had some financial difficulties. Hemingway was upset, because he wrote to his father earlier telling not to be anxious about financial problems but unfortunately the letter arrived some minutes after his suicide.

³¹ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. p. 208

³² Hemingway, Ernest. (1929.) *A Farewell to Arms*. New York: Scribner's, p. 340-343

Hearing this bad news Ernest Hemingway remembered of Hadley, his first wife. Hadley's father also committed suicide because of financial problems. Hemingway understood how Hadley felt when her own father committed suicide in 1903 when they still were married. Hemingway commented that he would most probably go the same way. Saying these words maybe he wanted to mention that his end also will be the same. Actually it was the same way with his father's.

In December after he came back to Key West, Hemingway started to draft the work "A Farewell to Arms". Then he went to France in January. Hemingway was still revising the work and he finally completed the work in August of the same year but the revision was delayed for some time. Scribner's Magazine, which the novel was planned to be published by, arranged to begin the serialization of "A Farewell to Arms" in May, but in the end of April, Ernest Miller Hemingway still had not finished the ending, which he had changed approximately for seventeen times. Finally he completed novel and it had been published on the 27th of September.

Biographer James Mellow wrote that "A Farewell to Arms" established Hemingway's honor as a considerable American writer and performed the complexity that did not appear in "The Sun Also Rises".³³ During the summer when Hemingway was staying in Spain in 1929, Hemingway started to write his following work, "Death in the Afternoon", which was about the explosion in the munition.³⁴ As he was captivated by bullfighting Hemingway made his mind to write a detailed tractate about bullfighting. Hemingway, explaining the matador and bullfight completely with list of words and additions, because he thought bullfighting was a great tragic interest, and it is between death and life.

As nature lover Ernest Hemingway was fond of spending winter season in Key West. It is an island in the Straits of Florida on the North American

³³ Mellow, James. (1992). Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences. p. 378

³⁴ Hemingway, Ernest. Death in the Afternoon. New York: Simon and Schuster, chapter twelve, A Natural History of the Dead, p. 50

continent, at the southernmost tip of the Florida Keys and summer season in Wyoming, a state in the mountain region of the Western United States, in early 1930, the most enjoyable country he had ever been before in the west part of America also hunted deer, grizzly bear and elk. Hemingway loved fishing and hunting. Soon Hemingway was joined by John Dos Passos, American novelist, who he had a close friendship with.³⁵ And in November 1930, he brought John Dos Passos, his friend, to the train station to see him off in Billings, Montana, while going back home Hemingway had a car accident and broke his arm. It was really a serious injury and he suffered a lot. The surgeon diagnosed it as the complex spiral fracture and doctor tried to bind his bone with kangaroo chord. As the fracture was too serious Hemingway stayed in the hospital for seven weeks, and Pauline was looking after him. The nerves in his right hand were injured and it took a year to get recovered, during a yearlong he suffered intensive pain.

Hemingway's third son, the second son from Pauline, Gregory Hancock Hemingway, who was born in Kansas City one year later of the car accident, on the 12th of November in 1931. Pauline's uncle, who was very rich, bought Pauline and Ernest Hemingway a carriage house located in Key West. Ernest Hemingway made the second floor a writing studio. It was easy for Ernest Hemingway to find the location of his house coming home after drinking a long night as it was across the street near the lighthouse.

While staying in Key West Ernest Miller Hemingway frequently went to the local bar called Sloppy Joe's and spent most of his time in this bar. Also he invited his friends Dos Passos, Waldo Peirce and Max Perkins to have time together—to come with him to fishing to the Dry Tortugas, a small group of islands, located at the end of the Florida Keys, USA. After Dry Tortugas,

³⁵ Pizer, Donald. (1986). "The Hemingway: Dos Passos Relationship". *Journal of Modern Literature*. Volume 13, issue 1. 111–128

Hemingway kept up his travel to Cuba and to Europe. Although in 1933 Hemingway commented about Key West that they had a good house there, and kids were all well, Mellow thinks he was plainly restless.³⁶

Ernest Miller Hemingway continued travelling all the time. In 1933, Ernest and Pauline Hemingway took a trip to safari to East Africa. Trip that lasted more than two months provided enough material for “Green Hills of Africa”, a nonfiction work by Ernest Hemingway, written in 1935. This is the second work of nonfiction of Ernest Hemingway.³⁷ As well as travel to safari Africa also provided enough material for "The Snows of Kilimanjaro" and "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber", short stories where he described his impressions about Africa.

Ernest and Hadley Hemingways also traveled to Machakos in Kenya, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Then he and his wife relocated on to Tanganyika Territory, and in Tanganyika Territory Hemingway engaged in hunting around Lake Manyara. The Hemingways were guided by the noted "white hunter" Philip Hope Percival, a renowned white hunter and early safari guide in colonial Kenya. Philip Hope Percival also was a guide to Theodore Roosevelt, Baron Rothschild along his 1909 safari trip.

While traveling to safari Africa, Ernest Miller Hemingway was infected by amoebiasis that brought about his intestine slip out from its place, and he was immediately taken to Nairobi by plane, an event that he described in "The Snows of Kilimanjaro". In early 1934 when Hemingway was back to Key West, he started to write “Green Hills of Africa”. In 1935 this was published to four parts: "Pursuit and Conversation", "Pursuit Remembered", "Pursuit and Failure", and "Pursuit as Happiness", in the story each has its own specific role.

As he was fond of fishing, Ernest Hemingway purchased a boat for

³⁶ Mellow, James. (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*. p. 424

³⁷ Desnoyers, Megan Floyd. "Ernest Hemingway: A Storyteller's Legacy". John F. Kennedy Presidential Library Online Resources, p. 9

fishing in 1934, he called the boat the Pilar.³⁸ "Pilar" was a second name for Pauline. This name also belonged to the partisan band woman leader in his novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls".³⁹

Ernest Hemingway first began sailing to the Caribbean. In 1935 he firstly reached to Bimini. Here in Bimini he spent almost most of his time. During this time he spent at Bimini he also worked on "To Have and Have Not". This novel is about a man called Harry Morgan. He was a captain of a fishing boat that was running between two places, Cuba and Florida. The novel describes Harry as a very good man who is wanted to join to black-market operations by economic violence under his control. "To Have and Have Not" was published in 1937 when Hemingway was staying in Spain. And Hemingway wrote only this novel during the 1930s years.

³⁸ Mellow, James. (1992). Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences. p. 597

³⁹ Hemingway, Ernest (1940). For Whom the Bell Tolls. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, chapter 19, p. 251

2.3 Hemingway's life and creativity during Spanish Civil War

Ernest Hemingway spent most of his life in the war. It shows how humanist and brave person he was. This bravery is reflected in his novels and stories and may be because of this his works are so real and full of excitement. During the war time Ernest Miller Hemingway reported for several magazines and newspapers. Hemingway was offered and agreed to work as an editor for the North American Newspaper Alliance during the Spanish Civil War.

In March Hemingway with Joris Ivens, a Dutch filmmaker, came to Spain. Joris Ivens, in those days was filming "The Spanish Earth" so he suggested Ernest Hemingway to write the script instead of John Dos Passos who was the screenwriter of The Spanish Earth. John Dos Passos had stopped writing the script because José Robles, his closest friend was prisoned and later was killed in the prison.

The capital punishment of his friend changed John Dos Passos's thoughts about the leftist republicans. This occasion also created a problem between him and Hemingway. Ernest Miller Hemingway later commented that John Dos Passos left Spain because he was ashamed.

Martha Gellhorn, a journalist and a writer, met Hemingway the previous Christmas, in Key West in 1936 and Hemingway liked her very much. Martha, after some time joined Hemingway in Spain. As Hemingway's first wife Hadley, Martha was also from St. Louis. And like Pauline, she also reported for magazine Vogue in Paris. Kert writes about Martha Gellhorn that she never behaved to Hemingway the way as other women behaved, she was very polite and friendly."

In the end of 1937, when he and Martha Gellhorn were staying in Madrid, Ernest Hemingway created his first and last play, "The Fifth Column", as Madrid was under bombardment. Hemingway in this play described the situation in Madrid during the war. Hemingway came back to Key West for two or three months. Then he returned to Spain two times in 1938. There he was

fighting at the Battle of Ebro. This battle was for the last republican stand. Ernest Hemingway was fighting together with the American and British journalists. They were last journalists who left the battle as soon as crossed the river.

He was travelling very often and almost finished the relationship with his second wife Pauline. In spring in 1939, Ernest Miller Hemingway sailed to Cuba on the boat. In Havana he stayed in the Hotel Ambos Mundos. Hemingway did not go to stay with Pauline and this was the parting period of a slow and hard split from Pauline. Everything started when Hemingway fell in love with Martha.

As soon as he got separated with Pauline, Martha and Hemingway got together in Cuba. The couple soon rented "Finca Vigia" ("Lookout Farm"), very large property. It was 15 miles from Havana.

Pauline and her two sons went away from Hemingway that summer. The family came together for the last time during a visit to Wyoming. When Hemingway finally got divorced from Pauline, Hemingway and Martha immediately got married on November 20th, in 1940 in Wyoming.

He was changing his residences very often, especially after finishing his marriages. As he did when he got divorced from Hadley, in summer he moved to Ketchum, Idaho. There he stayed at newly constructed resort of Sun Valley. In winter the couple went to Cuba. There Hemingway became disgusted by his friend from Paris who was keeping more than twelve cats in his house, let the cats have a meal from the table.

Hemingway was inspired by Martha Gellhorn, third wife, to write "For Whom the Bell Tolls" his most popular novel, which Hemingway started writing in March of 1939. Hemingway finished writing "For Whom the Bell Tolls" in July of 1940 and was published in October in 1940. As a tradition Hemingway kept his tradition of travelling several places while he was writing a manuscript. Hemingway started to write "For Whom the Bell Tolls" in Cuba, continued it in

Wyoming and finished in Sun Valley. "For Whom the Bell Tolls" became very popular, within months half a million copies of the book was sold. The book was also awarded by a Pulitzer Prize.

Meyers describes the book that as soon as it was published, "For Whom the Bell Tolls" established Hemingway's fame in literature and made him very famous in the world".⁴⁰

Martha went on work vacation in January 1941 to China, for Collier's magazine. Hemingway also travelled with Martha, but in reality he hated China and Chinese people, he went there with Martha's request. Hemingway could not stay in China anymore and as soon as Martha finished with Collier's magazine they returned to Cuba. That year in December United States declared war, when the Cuban government agreed to help him repair the Pilar. Hemingway wanted to use Pilar to lie in ambush submarines passing the coast of Cuba from Germany. Hemingway was always longing for taking part and gives his efforts in the war.

⁴⁰ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. p. 335

Cuba life and where Hemingway got Nobel Prize

As he was busy with attending in World War II Hemingway said that he was out of his career as an author from 1942 to 1945.⁴¹ He did not write any works or stories during this period. Hemingway had very difficult days during World War II.

In 1946 his wife Mary had an abnormal pregnancy after five months of their marriage. The Hemingway family bared several accidents and illnesses during the period of war. In 1945 Hemingway smashed his knee in a very bad car accident and sustained another terrible injury on his forehead. Mary also had serious injuries. First she damaged her right ankle. After that her left ankle was broken in consistent skiing crashes. A car accident in 1947 left Hemingway's son Patrick with a wound on his head and he became seriously ill.

Ernest Miller Hemingway fell into depression because his companions were dying. Ford Madox Ford and Yeats died in 1939. Losing two friends in one year was very hard for Hemingway. Scott Fitzgerald died in 1940 and unfortunately in 1941 again Hemingway lost two friends in one year: Sherwood Anderson and James Joyce. In 1946 Hemingway lost Gertrude Stein and the next year Max Perkins. Max Perkins was Hemingway's close friend and Scribner's editor. During these eight years Hemingway had severe headaches and also high blood pressure. He suffered from weight problems, eventually diabetes—As the result of several accidents he had during his life time and heavy drinking he had eventually diabetes.

In January of 1946 Hemingway started to write "The Garden of Eden" and till June he finished 800 pages of the book. In the post-war period Hemingway had also started to create a trilogy permanently titled "The Land", "The Sea" and "The Air". He planned to combine them in one book with the heading "The Sea Book". Both projects were stopped, Hemingway's inability to keep up these projects was because of a result of his difficulties he was having

⁴¹ Mellow, James. (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*. p 552

in those years.

In the year of 1948 Hemingway and Mary couples took a trip to Europe. They stayed in Venice for some time. While staying in Venice Ernest Miller Hemingway saw and loved Adriana Ivancich. Adriana was just 19 years old, too young for Hemingway. Adriana had no interest to Ernest Miller Hemingway. As a result of Hemingway's platonic love the novel "Across the River and Into the Trees" was written in Cuba. It was in the period of arguments with Mary and the novel was published in 1950. The next year Hemingway was very angry at the critical thoughts about "Across the River and Into the Trees". So Hemingway decided to write the outline of "The Old Man and the Sea" during eight weeks time. Hemingway commented that it was the best he could write for all of my life.⁴² "The Old Man and the Sea" was a month selection book. It made Hemingway a celebrity in the world, and in 1952 in May Hemingway was honored by the Pulitzer Prize. A month before he was awarded by the Pulitzer Prize he took the second trip to Africa.

In 1954 when Hemingway already was in Africa almost his whole body was injured seriously in two plane crashes following each other. He was planning to make a Christmas present surprise to Mary as a sightseeing flight. On their way very terrible plane accident happened. The crash grounded in heavy brush. As a result Hemingway had a head wound but Mary's two ribs were broken. The following day they tried to get medical help in Entebbe. What a pity that when the second plane was being boarded it exploded at take-off. After this accident Hemingway's skin was burnt and he had also another injury. This injury was very serious. It resulted with the leaking of fluid of the brain.

When the couple eventually reached to Entebbe they found the reporters looking for the reason of Hemingway's death. Everyone was sure that they were dead. Hemingway told the reporters the story about the accident briefly. He spent the following few weeks recovering and reading wrongly written

⁴² Desnoyers, Megan Floyd. "Ernest Hemingway: A Storyteller's Legacy", p 12

announcements about his death. Although he announced that it was a lie but it was still going on. In spite of his wounds, in February Hemingway went on a fore planned fishing expedition with his son Patrick and his wife. But he had pains and it made Hemingway to become unrestrained and difficult to get on with. He was getting angry easily.

Unluckily a bushfire happened while they were on expedition and Hemingway again got injured. He suffered from second degree scalds on his legs, the front side of his body. His lips, his left hand and some part of right arm were also burnt.

After some months in Venice, Mary told to their friends all about the injuries Hemingway had after the plane accident. His two discs were cracked, one of his kidneys and liver got ruptured, his shoulder dislocated and skull was seriously damaged. These accidents caused Hemingway to fall in a deep self locking. Before Hemingway could control drink alcohol, but after the crashes he started to drink much more heavily than he did before to kill the pains his damages.

In October in 1954 finally Ernest Miller Hemingway got Nobel Prize that he had been waiting for a long time. Hemingway behaved modestly and told that there were also others who deserved it as Carl Sandburg, Bernard Berenson and Isak Dinesen. But he also added that the prize grant would be welcome.

Mellow wrote that Ernest Hemingway was waiting for the Nobel Prize long ago, but unfortunately he won it after bad plane accidents. Some thought that maybe it was decided to give him the Nobel Prize after it all happened to him and his speech to the press.

Although he was suffering the injury pain he was still in inclination of travelling. Although he was suffering from injuries he gained in the African accidents Hemingway made his mind to travel to Stockholm.

Starting from the end of 1955 till the beginning of 1956, Hemingway was bed sick. Doctor advised him to stop drinking but he followed this advice only

for some time then started to drink again. He came back to Europe in October in 1956 and there Hemingway came across with Basque writer Pio Baroja. He was seriously sick and died a few weeks later Hemingway met him. While on this trip Hemingway was badly ill, had high blood pressure, also suffered from liver disease.

While he was in Paris in November, he remembered the chests he had laid up in the Ritz Hotel and since 1928 never had them back. The chests were full with his notebooks and handwritings which he wrote in his Paris years.

The year 1959 was the end of the period of Hemingway's powerful activity. He completed "A Moveable Feast". After finishing "A Moveable Feast" Ernest Hemingway crashed down into a very deep depression, and he was unable to get over from it.

Hemingway went on reworking the material for "A Moveable Feast" late in 1950. In summer in 1959 Hemingway decided to visit Spain to look for some bullfighting stories printed by "Life magazine". He returned to Cuba in January of the next year to finish the manuscript. "Life magazine" only required 10000 words, but out of his control the manuscript became more than this. It was the first time that he could not organize his writing. So Hemingway asked Hotchner to come to Cuba and help him. Hotchner gave a hand to him to make the Life piece 40,000 words. Hotchner saw how hesitant, disorganized and upset Hemingway was, his eyesight was going weaker and weaker every passing day. Hemingway and Mary went out of Cuba on July of 1960, and decided never to come back. After he traveled to Spain alone, in the news it was reported that Hemingway was seriously ill, even on the verge of death. Mary was panicked badly until she got news from him telling her, that he was good.

Although the first part of "The Dangerous Summer" was published in "Life magazine" in 1960, Hemingway was badly sick and thought that he was on the period of a breakdown.⁴³ He felt lonely and stayed in bed, and kept

⁴³ Reynolds, Michael. (1999). *Hemingway: The Final Years*. New York: Norton, p. 545

silence. In October Hemingway left Spain and went back to New York. Here he did not go out from Mary's apartment. He told that he was followed.

After several months in April 1961, when he was back to Ketchum, in the morning Mary found Hemingway holding a gun in the kitchen. Mary called Saviers who calmed him. Then they took Hemingway to the Sun Valley hospital. Hemingway was taken back to the Mayo Clinic to have more electro shock therapy.⁴⁴

He left the hospital in the end of June and reached in Ketchum on 30th of June. On July 2, 1961 after two days of release from hospital in the early morning hours, Ernest Miller Hemingway "quite deliberately" fired himself with gun. Mary immediately informed the Sun Valley Hospital. The doctor quickly reached at the house but found Hemingway dead of an injury to the head. But the explanation given was that Hemingway's death had been accidental.⁴⁵

Before his death, Hemingway behaved like his father behaved before he killed himself.

Hemingway's brother Leicester and also his sister Ursula killed themselves. One of Hemingway's diseases was that he drank so much for most of his life. He took too much alcohol.⁴⁶ I also relate his depression with his personal life. He got married for four times that was not normal.

Ernest Hemingway's family, relatives and friends immediately left for Ketchum for his funeral. Funeral was held by a Catholic priest. Everyone even priest believed that the death was accidental. About Hemingway's funeral his brother Leicester commented that the funeral seemed to him like Ernest would have agreed with all."⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Meyers, Jeffrey. (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. p. 551

⁴⁵ Reynolds, Michael (2000). "Ernest Hemingway, 1899–1961: A Brief Biography". in Wagner-Martin, Linda (ed). *A Historical Guide to Ernest Hemingway*. New York: Oxford UP, p. 16

⁴⁶ Burwell, Rose Marie. (1996). *Hemingway: the Postwar Years and the Posthumous Novels*. New York, p. 14

⁴⁷ Hemingway, Leicester. (1996). *My Brother, Ernest Hemingway*. New York: World Publishing Company, p. 15

While having interview with the press five years after his death Mary Hemingway, Ernest Hemingway's fourth and last wife agreed that Ernest Miller Hemingway had committed suicide.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Widow Believes Hemingway Committed Suicide; She Tells of His Depression and His 'Breakdown' Assails Hotchner Book; By Harry Gilroy, August 23, 1966, Section, p. 36

Chapter 3. The style Ernest Miller Hemingway used in his writings

Ernest Miller Hemingway used very real stories from life in his works. Many writers believed that “The Sun Also Rises” is an affecting story, told in a clear and powerful narrative prose. Hemingway’s “The Sun Also Rises” influenced many crime and fiction novels. It made Hemingway really very famous.⁴⁹

Ernest Miller Hemingway was awarded by the Nobel Prize, it was for his masterpiece “The Old Man and the Sea”. It was written in modern style. As seen from Hemingway's early stories he included to “In Our Time” it became clear that till that time Hemingway had not decided about his writing style yet. He never used complicated syntax. Approximately most sentences were simple sentences.

3.1 Scientist’s comments on Hemingway’s writing style

Henry Louis Gates commented that Ernest Miller Hemingway's writing style was mostly influenced "in reaction to Hemingway’s World War experience".⁵⁰ When World War I was over, Hemingway and his modernist friends lost belief about the Western civilization. These writers behaved against the 19th century writers complex style so they established a new writing style. In this writing style the meaning is created through action, dialogue and silences.

Irene Gammel commented that comparing this relationship between Ernest Miller Hemingway and some other modernists Hemingway’s style was cultured and sharpened and the unusual ideas of the century.

Ernest Miller Hemingway began his career as a short story writer. Based on this fact we can say that Ernest Hemingway could get the more from the less. Ernest could prune language well and he could tell the truth in such way that

⁴⁹ Marital Tragedy, October 31, 1926;
<http://www.nytimes.com/books/99/07/04/specials/hemingway-rises.html>

⁵⁰ Putnam, Thomas. "Hemingway on War and Its Aftermath", November 30, 2011

could be told over the truth. This style was called the iceberg theory. In iceberg theory the cases steam above water. In literature they also refer to iceberg theory as the omission theory. Hemingway thought one event could be described with the help of an absolutely different thing that happens under the surface. We can give an example such as the character Nick Adams, a fisherman, in "The Big Two-Hearted River". Nick Adams was concentrated on fishing so much that he could not think about any other activity.

Jackson Benson thinks that Ernest Miller Hemingway applied autobiographical facts to his writings about general life but he did not use only from his life. For example, we can see it in "The Art of the Short Story". Hemingway explains that only a few things he had found that were true. He also added that if someone let out necessary events that others know about, it means that the story will be strengthened. If you dismiss some facts as you do not have information about it then the story will become worthless.⁵¹

"I was every time shameful using the words holy, honorable, and the useless expression... I had not seen anything holy, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards at Chicago....⁵² In this paragraph from "A Farewell to Arms" abstract words like glory, honor, were used instead of dates, road names, the names of villages, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments.

The photographic "snapshot" style establishes a lot of images. The sentences in the text are created on each other and the events are for creating a sense of everything Ernest Miller Hemingway also applied some cinematic techniques as cutting immediately from one event to another.

In his personal and literary writings, Ernest Miller Hemingway commonly used the conjunction "and" instead of commas. Hemingway's use of this word like

⁵¹ Ernest Hemingway (1990). "The Art of the Short Story". In Benson, Jackson. *New Critical Approaches to the Short Stories of Ernest Hemingway*

⁵² Hemingway, Ernest; *A farewell to arms* Ernest Hemingway. Published 1929 by Scribner in New York

this might be because he wanted to bring to immediacy.

Some his followers thought that Ernest Miller Hemingway never used emotions in his writings, he was very dreary. But Ernest Hemingway's intention was not to miss emotions; he wanted to describe it more academically. He considered that to describe emotions would be very simple and indistinct. So he modeled some images in order to catch the reality.

The fame Hemingway's works had to a great extent is because of their themes. According to Frederic Svoboda, a well-known scholar, the main themes of Hemingway's works are war, love, loss and wilderness.

3.2 Image of human and nature relations by Hemingway

The nature that Ernest Miller Hemingway described in his writings is a place for revival, for remedy and in his works the hunter and fisherman feel incomparability when they catch the prey.

In some Hemingway stories, for example in "A Very Short Story", male is presented as a positive character and female is presented as a negative character.

Ernest Miller Hemingway for his anti-woman thoughts was attacked by feminist critics. They called him public enemy number one. But in some other of his works new appearance was given to Hemingway's female heroes. He had discovered his fragility to gender topics.

Ernest Miller Hemingway in his "Death in the afternoon" says that although world hurts everyone some are still strong. The people that do not break it will kill them. This world even can break the best, the gentlest and the bravest also.⁵³ Even if you are not one of these be sure that it will kill also you but it will not hurry to do that. The topic of death and women started in early stories as "Indian Camp". The topic of death covers Hemingway's works. Young believes "Indian Camp" holds the "master key" to "what Ernest Hemingway was

⁵³ Hemingway, Ernest A Farewell to Arms (1929)

till some thirty-five years of his writer life".

Ernest Miller Hemingway's writing style was effective as his heroes had a "true life". His main characters are mostly frontiersmen, military people, fishers, boxers and they are among the real examples of trustworthiness in modern literature".

In "The Sun Also Rises" Hemingway very often reminds the readers that the character Cohn is a Jew. He is not an unattractive hero as he is a Jew but this character is unattractive as he is a Jew.

"The Sun Also Rises" was published and after that Ernest Miller Hemingway was already the main person for the post war generation of World War I. He had left a style to follow after him.

Some think that Hemingway masked his nature with boastfulness. Actually, Salinger and Hemingway met each other and worked together during World War II. Hemingway recognized him as a good influence on himself. Then Salinger wrote a letter to Hemingway saying that during their conversation he had his really hopeful time about the whole war as Ernest Miller Hemingway had full memories of war and shared them with Salinger.

Hemingway's last wife Mary Hemingway originated the Hemingway foundation In 1965. Mary Hemingway also gave Hemingway's writings to John F. Kennedy Library.

Hemingway was not the only person in his family who gained fame and reached high level. Ernest Miller Hemingway's two granddaughters who were also famous, the sisters Mariel Hemingway and Margaux Hemingway were Jack Hemingway's daughters. As actresses they both gained popularity during the 1970s and 1980s. Margaux also worked as a fashion model. But unfortunately she also had psychological problems and exactly after thirty five years of Ernest Hemingway's suicide, Margaux Hemingway committed suicide in the 1st of July in 1996 in Santa Monica, California. She was not the second person after Ernest Miller Hemingway, who committed suicide. She even became the fifth member

of the Hemingway family in four generations who committed suicide"

Chapter 4. The relationship of war and peace in

“A Farewell to Arms” by Ernest Miller Hemingway

During the World War I “A Farewell to Arms” was written by Ernest Miller Hemingway. Hemingway was inspired by his World War I experiences and love story he had while he was in hospital to write this novel. “A Farewell to Arms” was published in 1929. The main character of the novel is Frederic Henry, an American soldier who serves in the army. He serves as a Lieutenant ("Tenente") in Italian Army. Ernest Miller Hemingway took the title of the novel from English dramatist George Peele's poem of the same name, who lived and created in 16th century.

In 1918 Ernest Miller Hemingway decided to go to war and join ambulance service as an ambulance driver in Italy. During this war he was wounded and recovered twice. Most probably he created the character Frederic Henry to describe himself. From the experiences he had during this war he started to work on “A Farewell to Arms”. Hemingway describes the war extraordinarily. You can feel the fear, the friendship, cruelty, the courage of young American soldier as you experienced it yourself. He described the women and men he met in Italy so real that while reading it you think that you lived this life. In “A Farewell to Arms” Ernest Miller Hemingway not only wrote about war but also he created a drama of love and incomparable passion two young people felt to each other.

“A Farewell to Arms” is a love story between a nurse Catherine Barkley and the American soldier Frederic Henry and also about losses of First World War, life of soldiers, fighting and moving of populations from one place to another. By the character Catherine Barkley Hemingway created the image of Agnes, his first love, he met while he was in hospital. After publication of “A Farewell to Arms” Hemingway became well-known as a modern American writer. This book became Hemingway's best-seller.

“A Farewell to Arms” consists of five books. First book speaks about

beginning of Frederic Henry and Catherine Barkley's relationship. They were introduced to each other by Rinaldi. At the first sight Frederic likes her and tries to attract Catherine and as Catherine also liked him their relationship starts.

While serving on the Italian front line, Frederic was shot in the knee and was taken to Milan to be recovered in a hospital. In the second book Frederic and Catherine's love becomes much stronger because all summer the couple spend their time together in Milan. They fall in a love with each other, live together, and after some time it comes clear that Catherine is pregnant for three months.

In the beginning of the third book, Frederic goes back to the army, but soon the Austrians reach to the Italian areas and the Battle of Caporetto takes place, and the Italians lose the battle and goes back. Frederic murders an engineering sergeant because of his betrayal. He was caught up and was taken to a place by the "battle police". There polices interrogate and kill the officers for the "treachery" that is supposed to lead to the protection of Italia. Frederic, after seeing that police kill everyone after interrogating them, he made his mind to escape from there. He jumped into the river.

Catherine and Frederic come together again and go to Switzerland in a boat in the fourth book.

In the fifth book the couples rent a house and spend their days peacefully in the mountains. When Catherine's birth starts, after a long lasting and difficult birth, she gives a birth to a dead baby. Catherine also cannot get recovered after birth and dies soon. Frederic returns to the hotel room in a rainy weather.

The novel "A Farewell to Arms" was created on Hemingway's military experiences he had in the Italian army in the World War I. The inspiration Ernest Miller Hemingway got from Agnes von Kurowsky, his first fiancée, a nurse who took care of him in Milan in a hospital, helped him to create the character Catherine Barkley. He wished to get married with her but she rejected him after he went back to America.

Some pieces of the novel were written in his house in Piggott, Arkansas.

Others were drafted in Kansas with Pauline, when she was waiting to give a birth to their baby. It means that Hemingway was not only inspired by Agnes to write this novel but also by Pauline's hard delivery. Pauline had a caesarean operation which Hemingway explained on the scene of childbirth of Catherine Barkley.

4.1 The events of the Spanish Civil War and Ernest Hemingway

One of Ernest Miller Hemingway's well-known novels is "For Whom the Bell Tolls". In 1940 it was published. This novel is about Robert Jordan. Robert Jordan is a young man from America. He is in the International Brigades. He serves in the army during the Spanish Civil War. He is a dynamiter and appointed to blast a bridge when they attack on Segovia city. Jeffrey Meyers writes that the novel is regarded as one of Hemingway's best works, along with "The Sun Also Rises", "The Old Man and the Sea", and "A Farewell to Arms".⁵⁴

"For Whom the Bell Tolls" was written in 1939 when Hemingway was in Sun Valley, Idaho and Cuba, Key West. Hemingway lived in Cuba in the Ambos-Mundos hotel and there he worked on this novel. Ernest Hemingway completed this novel July of 1940 year and the novel was published in October of the same year.

The novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is motivated on Hemingway's Spanish Civil War experiences. There he met Robert Jordan who was an American protagonist. Robert Jordan fought against Spanish militaries with the Republican soldiers.

In the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls" three types of characters are described. The first type is those characters who are completely fictional. The second types are those who are also fictional but motivated real people. And the third type characters are those who were the real figures who took part in the war. The events in the novel take place in the mountain called Sierra de Guadarrama that is between Madrid and Segovia and it lasts during four days and three nights.

"For Whom the Bell Tolls" became very popular, half a million copies was sold within months so was recommended for a Pulitzer Prize, also made Hemingway very famous.

⁵⁴ Jeffrey Meyers; The New Criterion;
<http://www.newcriterion.com/author.cfm?mode=articles&authorid=14&CFID=105625755&CFTOKEN=3647e9216d393d89-341D800B-F1A1-DADE-E95BB0E323DCCC29>

He was very experienced dynamiter. A Russian general directed him to go to enemy lines and blow up a bridge with the help of a band of regional antifascist partisan. He was instructed to blow up the bridge to hinder enemy troops from being able to attack their troops.

In military camp Robert Jordan came across with Maria. Maria was a young Spanish woman. While El Sordo's band of antifascist partisans are attacked and killed, Pablo made his mind to deceive Robert Jordan. He decided to steal the dynamite caps. He wanted to do this to prevent the destruction of the bridge.

As a result Robert Jordan improvises a solution how to explode his dynamite. In the end Pablo decided to return and assist in the operation as he faced the loneliness. All his friends left him. Robert Jordan successfully destroyed the bridge and prevented enemy's attack. While they are escaping from the enemy Robert Jordan is injured badly because his horse was killed under him by a fire from a tank and he fell down. He does not agree his friends to carry him, he wants them to go without him. He thinks that if his comrades will take also him it will be difficult to carry him and he will slow them down. In this case they can be caught by enemy and could be killed. So as a real humanist person he says goodbye to Maria and he is sure that she will be in safety with other partisans. As a soldier rule when you are wounded and cannot be helped or if you are caught by enemy soldiers you shot yourself not to suffer. So his comrades offer him to shot him so he does not have to suffer the pains. But he rejects this suggestion from his comrade to be shot. Robert Jordan lies in agony and thinks that maybe he can kill a few enemy soldiers. He hopes he could delay enemy's reach to his comrades before he dies or is killed. The story of Robert Jordan is over before Robert Jordan starts his ambush.

The main topic of the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is to describe the cruelty of civil war. If you are wounded even if it is so difficult for your friends they should leave you there and go away. Otherwise all will be captured

together.

Death is a main concern of “For Whom the Bell Tolls”. As Robert Jordan is ordered to explode the bridge he knows the truth that he will not survive it. Other members of the Republican partisan band Pablo and El Sordo can see that unavailability also. The most of the main heroes in the book observe their own endings.

An event about the end of Joaquin's family character is an excellent sample of this theme. When Joaquin's friends heard about this tragedy, as real friends they came and tried to comfort him. His friends said that they are now Joaquin's family. They told that he is not alone although he lost his family, they would be with him, and would never leave him. To be surrounded with love like this by one's friends is a real Spanish love. In the beginning and also in the end of this work writer used the pine needle forest to describe love to places, love to the senses, and love to life itself. Robert Jordan was awaiting his end imagining his heart was throbbing against the pine needle forest floor.

In Ernest Miller Hemingway's works suicide always described as a solution to suffering. Many of his heroes, even Robert Jordan, would choose death instead of capture and they are always ready to kill themselves or to be killed or to kill someone to prevent his or her own death. In the end of the book Robert Jordan, the main character of the book is wounded and he cannot travel with his friends so he agrees with this situation and is awaiting his last ambush that he thought it will end his life. Sometimes he thinks about suicide but in the same time he gets himself ready against the cruel thoughts of suicide to prevent capture. He does not want to be captured by the enemy and have death at the hands of the enemy. He hopes that he can get courage and may be kill some enemy soldiers so they cannot reach his comrades. His father committed suicide not to be killed by the enemy. So he thinks that his father was a coward person, he hopes to prevent suicide partly not to be look like to his father. Writing these thoughts of Robert Jordan, it is possible that Ernest Miller Hemingway wanted

to reflect his own thoughts about his father. When he heard his father's suicide news he was lost. He thought that he shouldn't do it because of some financial problems. May be he also thought that his father was a coward person.

Robert Jordan realizes suicide but doesn't want to agree it. He thinks that a person who commits suicide must be completely occupied by himself or can be mentally ill to do a thing like suicide.

Also he complains about the taxes on the land. But he hopes the big owners and the wealthy will require some changes against such taxes. So much tax seems to me to be revolutionary. It should be changed soon.

Ernest Miller Hemingway very often used images to describe the dull atmosphere of cruelty and death in his books. An automatic weapon is the chief image in the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls". As he wrote in "A Farewell to Arms", Hemingway's description of the fright of modern armament to obliterate romantic conceptions which appeared in ancient war like the aspect of hunting, sportsmanlike competition, combat.⁵⁵ The most powerful image given in this novel was when Maria's parents were shot in front of the wall of a slaughterhouse.

The enemy planes are very fearful, and all hope is lost when the planes reach. The labor of the partisans seem to be gone, their responsibilities and their skills become meaningless. Because how skilled and vigorous the soldier is, the planes are more powerful. You cannot fight with the plane so you are killed. Good saying: "Not the strongest soldier will win, but the soldier with the biggest gun. The soldiers using those guns are ordinary hangmen, they do not have even a little dignity, humaneness. They should be taught some dignity, humanity and their planes, tanks their automatic guns and their artillery must have been taken away. There should be peace, kindness, happiness but not cruelty, war and sorrow. There shouldn't be any death, weapons, or blood. Humanity and mankind needs to be restored, everyone must be taught how to behave to each

⁵⁵ Hemingway, Ernest. For Whom the Bell Tolls. USA: Scribner, 1968, p 188

other. We should be friends of one another, not enemies.

This novel is in prose style and it consists of some dialogues. After its publication, the prose style and dialogues caused controversy and some critical thoughts appeared.

The Pulitzer Prize was unexpectedly recommended “For Whom the Bell Tolls” in 1941.⁵⁶ Hemingway had not expected it. The events in the novel “For Whom the Bell Tolls” happens in the end of May in 1937, in the second year of the Spanish Civil War.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ Meyers, Jeffrey (1985). *Hemingway: A Biography*. London: Macmillan, p. 336

⁵⁷ Hemingway, Ernest (1940). *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons

4.2 The work “Have and Have not” by E.Hemingway and its topical analysis

This novel had been written in 1937. It is about Harry Morgan, the hero of the novel. Harry Morgan is a captain in a fishing boat. Then he becomes busy with smuggling between Florida and Cuba.

Harry Morgan is described as a very good man but although he does not want to do he is induced to be a member of black-market. He cannot control it as he is forced by economic might. As he doesn't agree to go into black-market, his customer Mr. Johnson decided to trick him so he runs away without returning any money he owes to Harry Morgan. Then Harry has no other choice so he makes his mind to illegally take Chinese immigrants to Florida. He continued to take various illegal cargos as he had to support his family. He took also alcohol and revolutionaries from Cuba.

Ernest Miller Hemingway wrote “To Have and Have Not” about Cuba and Key West. The novel was strongly affected by Marxist ideology. The novel is composed of two short stories, "One Trip Across" and "The Tradesman's Return". The writing style of the novel is completely modernistic. There is also narrative which is told from different viewpoints at various times by various characters.

When Howard Hawks wanted to adapt this novel to make a film Ernest Miller Hemingway had told to Howard Hawks that it was the worst book he had ever written. He did not like this novel so he called it “bunch of junk” and even did not advise him to adapt his novel

Hemingway started to write “To Have and Have Not” as a short story "One Trip Across" giving information about the character Harry Morgan. Then the second story was written and 1936. And after writing the second story Ernest Hemingway decided to work on a novel about Harry Morgan. But although he started to write about Harry Morgan then theme of the novel was mixed with the topic Spanish Civil War. Hemingway was so influenced with the Spanish Civil

War that he transferred theme to war.

4.3 Descriptive features of postwar generation in “The Sun also Rises”

Ernest Miller Hemingway wrote the novel “The Sun Also Rises” in 1926. “The Sun Also Rises” is about some British and American migrants. They came to Pamplona to see the performance of the bulls and courage of the bullfights. Several reviews were done on this novel before publication. This novel is accepted as Hemingway’s best and the most important one. In 1926 “The Sun Also Rises” was published in the United States.

Travel to Pamplona inspired him to write this novel. The adventures he had there provided enough material to create a wonderful work like “The Sun also rises”. Ernest Miller Hemingway started to work on this novel on 21st of July, on his birthday. He could finish the draft with difficulty after two months in September. After working on the work for some time, Hemingway began to revise the manuscript in winter in 1926.

The basic theme of “The Sun Also Rises” was taken from Hemingway's travel to Spain in 1925. The setting of “The Sun Also Rises” was rare and different from others, showing Paris coffee pleasure, the enthusiasm he felt in festival of Pamplona. The middle part of “The Sun Also Rises” speaks about adventures of a Pyrenees fishing trip. The writing style Ernest Hemingway's used in his writings, consisting of style of definitions to express personalization and action, accepted as applying the Iceberg Theory. Iceberg Theory, also known as the theory of omission, is the writing style belonging to Ernest Miller Hemingway. When Ernest Hemingway worked on short stories, this style was also used by him. Hemingway never focused on underlying elements but only surface elements.

“The Sun Also Rises” is known as a roman. The characters in “The Sun Also Rises” are not imagination. They are all the real people who are around

Hemingway as he did in most of his works. Also the actions which take place in his works are real events. In “The Sun Also Rises” Hemingway commented that the "Lost Generation", post war generation, are considered by some people to have been ill-mannered, dissolute and seriously damaged by mischief of World War I, but in reality they are trusty and strong. Also, Ernest Miller Hemingway looks into the topics of love and death, renovation of nature.

While staying in Paris with the second wife in the 1920s, he worked as a reporter for “Toronto Star”. Hemingway visited Smyrna to write about the war between Greece and Turkey. Hemingway tried to create fiction as he believed, any story should be written about real life events. If a writer has poor life experiences then his writings cannot be as real as Hemingway’s.

Hadley Richardson and Ernest Hemingway went to Pamplona to see San Fermin festival and there Hemingway was fond of bullfighting.

In 1924 they went back to Pamplona with Donald Ogden Stewart, with his spouse, Chink Dorman-Smith and John Dos Passos. When they came for the third time some American and British people came with them. In Pamplona, they got separated. After Pamplona, they wanted to go to fishing in the Irati River but it couldn’t shift out because of dirty water.

First Ernest Miller Hemingway aimed to work on a nonfiction manuscript about his trip to Pamplona to Festival, but then he made his mind that he had enough experience and enough material was collected for a novel.

After some months passes, in December of 1925, the Hemingway family went to Schruns, Austria in winter. There Hemingway started detailed revision on the manuscript. They came together with Pauline Pfeiffer in January

Firstly reading “The Sun Also Rises” it can be understood as it is a love story between Jake Barnes—who got wounded in the war and became impotent—and the fallen woman who got divorced Lady Brett Ashley. Lady Brett's always has relationships with others and also with Robert Cohn, this relationship makes Jake sad and he stops the friendship between him and Cohn.

But unfortunately seeing all this disloyalty Jake cannot stop the love he feels to Lady Brett. It would be better to get separated with her than to stop his friendship with Robert Cohn or to feel upset each time seeing her seducing the men in front of his eyes. Also while watching the bullfighting Lady Brett's tempt of bullfighter Romero who is 19 years old brings Jake about to lose his respect among the Spanish people in Pamplona.

Barnes is a journalist from America, but he lives in Paris. He also loves Lady Brett Ashley. Brett, short haired and several love affairs, personalizes sexual freedom in 1920.

"The Sun Also Rises" consists of three books.

In the first book events take place in a café society in Paris of young emigrants from America. There Jake and Robert Cohn plays tennis, his friend from college. Later, Lady Brett announces her love to Jake, but both of them realize that they do not have any chance to have normal relationship.

In the second book Jake and Bill Gorton, who came from New York, come together. Lady Brett and Mike Campbell, her fiancé who came from Scotland reunite. Jake and Bill Gorton take a fishing trip to south and there they come together with Robert Cohn. Robert Cohn is not busy with fishing as he is thinking only about Lady Brett, and waiting for the couple to arrive. Robert Cohn and Lady Brett had a love relationship before he came here so he still cannot forget the pleasure he felt when he was with her although she is engaged now. After Jake and Bill Gorton's five days' fishing trip near Burguete, they meet the group again and they continued trip together.

Everyone drinks heavily. Robert Cohn is arguing with others, they sting him. During the festival all group members eat, drink a lot, followed the bulls running, take part in bullfights, and argue with each other. Lady Brett is introduced to Romero, a bullfighter, at the Hotel Montoya. She is attracted by Romero and also attracts him. Other men, Cohn, Jake, Campbell, become jealous of Romero as Lady Brett likes him much. The men have a quarrel with

one another. As Cohn, was a good boxer, beats Romero, Jake and Mike. Romero has injuries but as always he can perform well in the bullring.

In the third book characters are shown after the fiesta. After the festival ends group leaves Pamplona. Bill goes back to Paris. Jake leaves for San Sebastian, north part of Spain and Mike makes his mind to go to Bayonne. While Jake is going back to Paris, Brett sends him a telegram asking him to come and help her as she is in a very bad situation. After festival had finished Lady Brett left her fiancée and went with Romero, who she met during the festival. Romero was just 19 years old, not serious so does not want to take responsibility for Lady Brett and leaves her. When Jake arrives in the hotel, he sees Brett staying in a very cheap hotel, left by Romero, helpless, and penniless. She made her mind to return back and rejoin with Mike. She hopes he will accept him again. But I do not think that it is possible after she left him for another boy. The novel finishes without any result. Jake and Lady Brett are discussing in a taxi the events that might happen.

Description of the Lost Generation and Paris Life

There are two main themes of the novel "The Sun Also Rises". One epigraph is a hint to the "Lost Generation". This term firstly used by Gertrude Stein, to address to the post-war people.

The second epigraph is a lengthy citation by Ecclesiastes. He asks what kind of profit a person has from a hard labor he makes under the sun. Whatever you do generation is changing time by time, this generation is leaving and another is coming. Only the world abideth exists forever. The sun rises and again goes down to the place where it comes. While printing the book Ernest Miller Hemingway commented to Max Perkins, an editor that he did not write the novel about "Lost Generation", but "the earth abideth forever." Hemingway believed that his heroes in "The Sun Also Rises" can be suffered from war but they were not totally lost. Hemingway started to work on a matador's story spoilt by the Latin Quarter crowd's impact. After writing about matador Hemingway made his mind to widen the story to a novel. He started to write about a young boy who has friendship with rich emigrants. But in reality they are not as rich as they introduce themselves so Jake Barnes is under fear to be corrupted by rich and insincere expatriates.

Each of the Hemingway's characters in this novel is impressed by the war. War never leaves good affection on people, some get nerves, some get illnesses and others get losses of their close people. Like this they get corrupted. Ernest Miller Hemingway keeps the anxiety of the period after war and uses relationship of Lady Brett and Jake as a sample of this spoilt age. Brett is longing for Jake's love and Jake cannot respond to her love as he was sexually disabled. So he does not hope about Lady Brett as he knows that there is no future for their love. By Jake's disability Hemingway wants to show the disability of that period, disabuse, and the irritation that whole generation were influenced by.

Ernest Miller Hemingway adored hard working people. So he depicted the bullfighters and the loose women, whose work was really very hard, they tolerated a lot of difficulty for a living. Hemingway did not want to humiliate them, he described in a positive manner. But Lady Brett is not included in this list. Because she does not need any money for living, her character is spoilt. She was living on passed-down money. Jake is also a hard working journalist. Although he does not get high salary he always pays the bills in time. But there are some people who have opportunity to pay but they do not. Ernest Hemingway hates these people, showing Jake's accuracy about payment, he mentioned his objection to the people who does not want to pay.

Jake is Hemingway's hero and moral point of this novel. Although he is disabled and powerless he does not agree with this reality. He thinks that he is a real man who works hard and earns living instead of wasting his time all day. He has friendship with expatriates but he is not lazy and tramp like them Lady Brett Ashley got married twice but divorced. By describing her life style Ernest Miller Hemingway depicted free woman of those times. In 1920 separations became general and women got divorced easily in Paris. Hemingway reflecting these divorces wanted to show the affects of the war on people. All became so aggressive that they cannot tolerate each other's behaviors and give up so easily. They prefer separations.

James Nagel thinks, in Brett, Hemingway described an attractive woman of 20th-century.⁵⁸ Ernest Miller Hemingway also treated Lady Brett with delicate words, praised her beauty and attraction but in the same time he condemned her because of her behaviors with men. For Hemingway she has also positive and negative sides. She is free, not dependent on men. She easily forgives, she is kind but also she is helpless, vulnerable and fallen woman. In the novel Hemingway very often compares Lady Brett with the other women

⁵⁸ Nagel, James (1996). "Brett and the Other Women in *The Sun Also Rises*". in Donaldson, Scott (ed). *The Cambridge Companion to Ernest Hemingway*. New York: Cambridge UP, p. 95

characters. They are also prostitutes, loose women.

Some scientists think to be a tragedy about the novel. Actually it is a tragedy. Jake and Brett feel love to each other that cannot be improved because of Jake's disability. As Brett makes relationship also with Robert Cohn Jake and Robert Cohn has a quarrel because of her. Her having a love affair with many men in Pamplona destroys Jake's good respect among the citizens. For me Lady Brett is a girl who wishes only sex instead of love but Jake gives a real love but not sex. Although Brett has relationship with many other men, she loves only Jake. In my opinion she does not love anyone. Love is a pure feeling that you cannot dirty it up with any other feelings. If Brett loved Jake she would accept him even if he is disabled or not. She would never betray him. How can love be full of disloyalty? Brett humiliates Jake having relationship with many other men. She does not respect a person who loves her so much and prefers passion to love. In the end of "The Sun Also Rises", although the love he feels to Lady Brett, he leaves for Madrid to put a long distance between himself and her.

In "The Sun Also Rises" author compares the life qualities in Spain and Paris. Hemingway especially contrasts the madness of the bullfighting with the silence in the countryside in Spain. Hemingway liked the life in Spain very much. It was the only European country he liked to go and stay. He thought that there was healthy nature where you could enjoy and this country had not been separated to parts.

Ernest Miller Hemingway describes bullfighters as brave heroes facing death in a bullring. He thinks that bullfighting is also a war but the rules of this war are in contrast better than the military war he and Jake experienced.

"The Sun Also Rises" is believed to reflect the importance of the fiction in American literature starting with the description of worshippers looking for protection from English tyranny. It is very often used topic in American literature known as fleeing into the wilderness.

Ernest Miller Hemingway presents nature as a place where you can gain protection and revival, and a moment of magnificence is reached when the prey is hunted. Also he thought that the nature is the location where male can live without the attendance of the female: men fish, men hunt, men get free of the sin.

As mentioned before in "The Sun Also Rises" not only while watching the festival and also during other actions the characters get drunk. Hemingway describes his characters as alcoholics who drink all the time. I do not think that he blames these people because of their alcohol dependence. Maybe he wants to blame the war and its influence on these poor people. After war they gained so many problems, illnesses and depression that they want to ease their wounds with the help of alcohol. But they cannot understand that by heavily drinking they hurt themselves much more. They will not solve any problems. After drinking Lady Brett cannot control herself and has sexual relationship with the people who she does not feel love to. Jake drinks because of his sexual disability that he got in the war, but maybe he can also drink because of Lady Brett. Her behaviors hurt him badly and he wants to forget his love to her. So he is drunk to kill his feelings to Brett inside of him. In the morning Jake drinks three glasses of martinis and he is not satisfied so he starts drinking wine with lunch. As a result he puts three bottles to an end. Ernest Miller Hemingway also compares Jake's life in Paris and in Pamplona. He seldom drinks when he works in Paris but when he takes a vacation to Pamplona to watch the fiesta he drinks all the time. Hemingway wants to show how fiesta involves him to drinking.

While reading the novel we can easily see the comparison between Jake and Romero. While Jake is suffering from self-confidence and weakness, Romero shows a real masculine self-confidence, courage, experience, and accuracy. And it is possible that Lady Brett is fond of Romero because of these qualities. Romeo's way of behavior is very attracting for Brett so she cannot say "no" to him.

By the character Robert Cohn Hemingway reflected Harold Loeb, his friend who was opponent to Ernest Miller Hemingway for the feelings to Lady Duff. Lady Duff was the inspiration for Lady Brett from the Hemingway's real life. Most of Hemingway's characters are from his real life experiences. Reading about Ernest Miller Hemingway's life we can see that, Hemingway invited Loeb to join them in Pamplona but Loeb rejected Hemingway's offer. The reason was the conflict between them because of Lady Duff. Until the trip Lady Duff and Robert Cohn were lovers, Hemingway and Robert Cohn were friends. After the festival, whatever happened and Lady Duff and Robert Cohn's relationship and also his friendship with Hemingway finished.

The way Hemingway wrote the novel makes it more famous. It is modern, cynical, or underplayed. Hemingway used reduction, and gave some characters and sections without any descriptions. The end of the book is also strange. We cannot see any result about Brett or Jake. Ernest Miller Hemingway wanted to leave some positive possibilities for Brett and Jake's future.

The novel has no exact starting point or no exact ending point. Also there is not a stable main hero in the novel. Ernest Miller Hemingway very often changes heroes in the novel "The Sun Also Rises". Firstly he focused at Romero, the matador, described him as an ideal character who bears to all difficulties bravely although he does very dangerous work. He is not afraid even when he faces death each time when he is fighting with bulls. After him he focused on Robert Cohn and most events take place around him. But Robert Cohn was not presented as brave as Romero. The third hero is Lady Brett and at last Hemingway made his mind to finish the novel without any hero. But Jake should be the real hero of the novel as he has more positive qualities than other characters. He has only one minus and this does not depend on him, this is illness.

James Mellow, Hemingway biographer, in his writings claims that the bullfighting scenes are presented with a crispness and clarity that evoke the

sense of a topical film.⁵⁹

Ernest Miller Hemingway applied some techniques as color and graphical art to bring to emotional feelings in his Irati River descriptions. In “The Sun Also Rises” for Jake, nature was a search for reliability that does not exist in Paris.

In “The Sun Also Rises”, Hemingway created characters which are perfect examples of the generations after war for next generations.⁶⁰

It is a deeply affecting story, told in a delicate, solid, strong narrative prose which can make other literary language of works under shame.

Ernest Miller Hemingway was very good at making words specific. Of course there are also some critics who did not like the novel. Some of them thought that Ernest Miller Hemingway’s writing style was more proper for short stories than the novel. And some thought that Hemingway was very sad and his sadness he reflected in his novel “The Sun Also Rises”. Also others thought that Hemingway’s characters in “The Sun Also Rises” are very meaningless and dull. Also some critics commented that there was not concrete beginning or ending of the novel as it has no starting point.⁶¹

Some family members of Hemingway also criticized the novel as he was writing about prostituting in the novel. His mother even wrote a letter of dissatisfaction to him.⁶²

Ernest Miller Hemingway became very famous with the help of this novel. After this novel was published many people was affected, especially women began to make their hair short as wearing short sweaters as Lady Brett thinking it will make them as attractive as Brett. They also began to behave as free as her so Lady Brett became the symbol of freedom in America. And some critics think that the writing style of the articles in the magazines and also

⁵⁹ Mellow, James (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, p. 311

⁶⁰ Hemingway, Ernest (1926). *The Sun Also Rises*. New York: Scribner. 2006 edition

⁶¹ Mellow, James (1992). *Hemingway: A Life Without Consequences*.

⁶² Reynolds, Michael (1998). *The Young Hemingway*. New York: Norton, p. 53

writing style of some works were like Hemingway's style in "The Sun Also Rises"⁶³

"The Sun Also Rises" is not Hemingway's only book about bullfighting. There are also some others as "Death in the Afternoon" which was written in 1932 and also "The Dangerous Summer" which was published after his death in 1985.⁶⁴ With the help of the images he created about bullfighting in Pamplona firstly in "The Sun Also Rises", he made the yearly bullfighting at the Festival famous.

⁶³ Nagel, James (1996). "Brett and the Other Women in *The Sun Also Rises*". p. 87

⁶⁴ Hemingway, Ernest (1985). *The Dangerous Summer*. London: Hamish Hamilton Ltd

Chapter 5. Topic of war in the World Literature (1939-1945)

Ernest Miller Hemingway is not the only writer who attended several wars during his life time and he is not the only writer who reflected the war and peace, their advantageous and disadvantageous sides in his writings. May be he is the only writer who made war and peace the theme of most of his works. Many authors who served in different wars and survived wrote stories or novels. And these stories are kind of stories based on the authors own experiences. Some of these stories and novels are direct memories without any cancelation or any fiction.

Writers like Leo Tolstoy, Evelyn Waugh and Henri Barbusse who made contributions in the army of France wrote the work "Under Fire". Also Edward Estlin Cummings drove an ambulance as a volunteer in the army wrote "The Enormous Room". "Goodbye to All That" was created by Robert Graves who was a shooting officer in the Royal Welch army. Jaroslav Hasek also made contributions on contrary sides in Czech and Austrian armies. He wrote "The Good Soldier Svejk". Thomas Edward Lawrence served in Arabian army and it inspired him to write "Seven Pillars of Wisdom". Clive Staples Lewis was British Army soldier, also was a shooting army officer in the third Battalion. He wrote "The Chronicles of Narnia". Emilio Lussu's work was "Sardinian Brigade". Mellersh's "Schoolboy Into War", Erich Maria Remarque "All Quiet on the Western Front", are also included to the list of the works about the World War.

5.1 Main features of World War literature

World War I literature is considered to consist of letters, drama, poems, novels, diaries, and memoirs. The works by Siegfried Sassoon and Wilfred Owen, Ivor Gurney, Edward Thomas, Charles Sorley, David Jones and Isaac Rosenberg were studied at schools and also at universities.

During World War I all levels of British society, were literate. As a result, British authors during and after the war, earned with their writings (memories) about World War I.

So 1920s literature whole literature was about war and early 1930s and 1960s there was a boom in publication of war literature.

Literature of Spanish Civil War

Laurie Lee, was also on the Republican side. He wrote “A Moment of War”. This book is the last book of his semi-autobiographical trilogy. It covers his time as a combatant in the Spanish Civil War from 1937-38. The book describes how, in December 1937, Lee set out for Spain to fight for the Republican cause. He could not persuade anyone to help him and so eventually crossed the Pyrenees alone in a snowstorm.

After encountering Republican sympathizers, he was suspected of being a Nationalist spy and imprisoned. On the day scheduled for his execution, a fortunate encounter led to him being released and finally joining the International Brigade. The book then recounts Lee's experiences as a Republican soldier in Figueres, Valencia, Tarazona, Madrid, Teruel and Barcelona. He left Spain in February 1938.

There is some doubt about the historical accuracy of the book. Lee himself wrote that his diaries had been stolen and so he relied on memory for the eyewitness accounts.

George Orwell, was one of the writers, who served and on the Republican side and also wrote about war. His work “Homage to Catalonia” is George

Orwell's personal account of his experiences and observations in the Spanish Civil War.

5.2 The influence of World War I on Ernest Hemingway's creativity

Ernest Hemingway replied to a Red Cross acquisition attempt in Kansas City and registered to function as an ambulance driver early in 1918 in Italy. As Paris was under the bombardment in May of 1918 by German army Hemingway left New York and went to Paris. By June he was serving at the Italian Front. While fighting at the Italian Front, Hemingway got acquainted with John Dos Passos, who was a fundamental American novelist and painter who was active in the early twentieth century. They had a close friendship for more than twenty years.

The first day when he arrived in Milan, Hemingway was sent as a savior to the incident of a military provisions factory outbreak, where they retrieved the shattered bodies of women workers. He was really upset after this incident. He described this terrible accident in his non-fiction book "Death in the Afternoon": "I can remember we looked for the complete dead bodies for a long time but couldn't find so we decided to collect the pieces of the dead bodies"⁶⁵.

A few days after that incident, Hemingway was sent to Fossalta di Piave, a town in the region of Venice, Veneto, Italy, where at the age of 18, while working as an ambulance driver, Hemingway was just returning from the buffet taking chocolate and cigarettes for the soldiers serving in the front line he was badly wounded by mortar explosion on July 8, 1918. He was badly wounded and had to be taken to a hospital in Milan and stayed there for a while.

On July 8, despite he was wounded, but despite of this Hemingway saved the life of a soldier who was from Italy, for this courage he was awarded by the

⁶⁵ Copyright 1932 by Charles Scribner's Sons; Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data is available. ISBN 0-7432-3714-5; First Scribner edition 2002, p. 6

Italian Silver Medal for his bravery. He was only eighteen when this incident happened. Hemingway wrote about the incident: "When someone goes to war as a boy he has a great illusion of immortality. He thinks that other people get killed; not him. Then when he is badly wounded the first time he loses that illusion and he knows it can happen also to you."⁶⁶

Hemingway suffered from serious shrapnel wounds to both his legs, had an immediate operation at an operation center, and stayed for five days at a hospital until they transferred him for recovering to the Red Cross hospital, located in Milan. He stayed at the hospital for six months and there he met and made a close friendship with "Chink" Dorman-Smith. Their friendship lasted for more than twenty years and he stayed in a room with an American writer and a service officer Henry Serrano Villard, who became an ambassador in the future.

While getting recovered in the hospital, Hemingway fell in love with Agnes von Kurowsky from the first sight, who was a nurse in the hospital. She was seven years older than him. When he got recovered and returned to the United States in the January of 1919, Agnes and Hemingway made their mind to get married after a few months in America. But what a pity that in March of the same year, Agnes wrote a letter that she had fallen in love with an Italian officer. Jeffrey Meyers, a biographer, writes that Hemingway was morally destroyed by Agnes' betrayal, and in his future life he followed a tradition of leaving his wife before she leaves him in future. So he got married for four times and each time he left his wives.

Ernest Hemingway took part in World War I approximately a year and experienced a lot. Early in 1919 Hemingway came back home and it was a time of recuperation for him. He was very young, just 20 years old. He had gained from the war a maturity that was really different from sitting at home, jobless

⁶⁶ Hemingway's mission: to tell the truth about war;
<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-one/inside-first-world-war/part-nine/10803591/ernest-hemingway-war-reporter.html>

and with the need for recovering. He had really difficult days with fear. Hemingway couldn't at all explain to his mother and father what he felt when he was wounded in the war and saw his knee bleeding. He could not explain how frightened he was and he couldn't ask surgeons who did not speak English, whether his leg was come unstuck or not." This feelings Hemingway explained in his short story "Soldier's home."⁶⁷

Some time passed he got recovered in September and he did not want to stay in the city because after war he hated crowd, noise and preferred calmness, loneliness. So Hemingway decided to go to camping and trip with his friends from high school to the countryside in the Michigan's Upper Peninsula. Hemingway's this travel became the enthusiasm for writing his short story "Big Two-Hearted River", in this story Nick Adams, semi-autobiographical character goes to the countryside to live in solitude and calmness after he returned from war.⁶⁸

Hemingway was still jobless until a family friend of him suggested him a position in Toronto, and Hemingway immediately accepted the suggestion with nothing else to do. In the end of that year Hemingway started to work as a freelancer, also staff writer, and a foreign reporter for the Toronto Star weekly newspaper. Hemingway came back to Michigan the next month in June and after three months went to Chicago in September in 1920 to stay there with his friends, while still writing articles for "the Toronto Star" newspaper.

When he came to Chicago, and began to live there, Ernest Hemingway decided to work as a coordinate editor for the Cooperative Commonwealth, the magazine that was printed once a month, and there he got acquainted with Sherwood Anderson, novelist and writer.

When Hadley Richardson, who was the friend of Hemingway's roommate's sister, arrived in Chicago to see her, Hemingway met Hadley and

⁶⁷ Hemingway, Ernest. "Chapter VII" and "Soldier's Home." p. 2

⁶⁸ Hemingway, Ernest; Big Two-Hearted River; Part I

there Hemingway fell in love with her and later wrote, "I realized that Hadley was that girl I was going to marry"⁶⁹.

Hadley was beautiful, red-haired, well behaved, and Hemingway was eight years younger than Hadley. Although she was older than Hemingway, as her mother overprotected her, Hadley, behaved less experienced than a young woman of her age. Bernice Kert, writer of "The Hemingway Women", pretends Hadley was reminiscent of Agnes, but Agnes did not have the childishness that Hadley had.

Hemingway and Hadley kept up a correspondence during some months and then got married and took a trip to Europe. They were going to visit Rome, but Sherwood Anderson persuaded the couple to take a trip to Paris instead of Rome, sending letters of presentation about Paris to the young lovers. They were married on September 3, 1921 and two months later, Hemingway was hired as foreign reporter for the Toronto Star, and the newly married couple went to Paris. Meyers writes of Hemingway's life with Hadley: "With his wife Hadley, Ernest Miller Hemingway attained all the longings he dreamt to have with Agnes: the affection of a pretty woman, an easy coming income, a wonderful living in Europe."⁷⁰

5.3 Leo Tolstoy's "War and Peace", its similarities and differences with Hemingway's works

Famous Russian writer and novelist Leo Tolstoy wrote the novel "War and Peace". The novel was completed in 1869. The novel is epic genre. This work is famous as one of the most important works in the world and writer's best literary goal.

"War and Peace" is describing the period of the French occupation of Russia and the affect of Napoleonic era and Tsarist society on people. Leo

⁶⁹ S. Lynn, Kenneth. "Hemingway", printed in the United States of America, p. 127

⁶⁹ Hlrgazette archives; <http://www.hlrgazette.com/2011-articles/151-july-30-2011/1694-ernest-hemingway.html>

Tolstoy describes it from the point of view of five Russian Noble Families. Most part of the novel in last chapters are not narrative, it is more likely a philosophical discussion.

The novel "War and Peace" has a lot of characters. Most of the characters are described in the first book. A few of the heroes are real characters from history such as first Alexander. The events of the novel are taking place in the period approximately in the 1812s, during French occupation of Russia in the Napoleonic wars.

Tsar Alexander I's mother Maria Feodorovna, was the strongest lady in the royal court of Russia. The events in the novel start in July in 1805. The setting of the novel is Saint Petersburg. Anna Pavlovna Scherer organized the party and devoted this party to her mother Maria Feodorovna. Anna Pavlovna Scherer is Maria Feodorovna's daughter of honor and her close friend. Her mother shared all her secrets with her daughter. As the characters enter the salon where is the party going to take place they are introduced one by one. Pierre Bezukhov, the illegitimate son of a wealthy nobleman. The man was killed after a series of fights. As his father was very rich, he gave his son enough payment to get education abroad. After his mother's death he became a kindhearted person but also socially awkward. It is very difficult for him to get integrated into Petersburg society. In the party it gets clear to everyone that Pierre is his father's the most favorite son.

Andrei Nikolayevich is Lise's husband. Prince is also attending in the party. He is the charming society favorite. Prince Andrei Nikolayevich wants to be an adjutant of Kutuzov Mikhail Ilarionovich in the future war which will take place against Napoleon.

First the novel starts in Saint Petersburg then it goes on in Moscow, the capital comparing its town to upper public in Petersburg. Here Leo Tolstoy introduces the Rostov family

The Bolkonsky's country property is in the place called Bald Hills, When

war starts family's only son Andrei goes to attend in the war. His wife Lisa, who is pregnant, stays with Andrei's father Nikolai and religious sister Maria.

Russian French war preparations are described in the second part. Nikolai Rostov is going to attend in a battle for the first time. He appreciates Tsar Alexander for his charisma and learns from him. As his family was facing financial problems he decided to stay at home in winter.

“War and Peace” starts with the events that happened in 1805 during the leading of Tsar Alexander I. Then the novel goes on with the invasion of Russia in 1812 by French army by Napoleon. During the period of the kingdom of Catherine the Great, Paris royal court became the head of European civilization in the west. Catherine's French was fluent and she was longing for changing Russia into a large European country, announced French as the official language in the royal court. For the following century, it was a necessity for participants of the Russian nobility court to learn French and analyze French civilization. Historical and civilized factor of the intelligence is described in the novel “War and Peace”. Alexander I is Queen Catherine's grandson. He began to lead the country in 1801 after Catherine's death when he was 24. Alexander I's mother Marya Feodorovna, is the strongest and politically powerful lady character in the court of Russia.

The novel “War and Peace” speaks about five intelligent high level families. They are the Rostovs, the Bezukhovs, the Kuragins, the Bolkonskys and the Drubetskoys. The main topic is the disorder of these families' personal lives and comparison of their life style with the modern history during 1805 and 1813. This is also the period of Napoleon's Russia invasion that took place in 1812.

The Bezukhovs are really wealthy family but not all together. They fall apart because their father old Kirill Vladimirovich, has gained many illegal sons. The Bolkonskys are big and very rich family that has old roots. Their residence is at Bald Hills. Nikolai Andreevich Bolkonsky, the oldest prince in this family

was a general in Catherine the Great army, in the last wars.

The Rostovs family has a lot of properties in different places, but they have not enough money to spend. They have very close and kind relationships with one another. They are a friendly family and live without paying any attention to their financial difficulties. The members of this family think that friendship and kindness to each other are much more important than money. The Kuragins' three children have all different and strange characters from one another. The Drubetskoys is of exhausted nobility. The family only has two members an old mother and her young son. Mother always pushes her son Boris, to do his best to have a brilliant career.

Leo Tolstoy devoted his years looking for material and updating this book. He even searched for primary origin documents as interviews he took from historians and historical documents. He also took materials from history books as historical novels written by other writers and philosophy books.

Leo Tolstoy as Ernest Miller Hemingway took part in the war and normally a big part of his novel is based on his own experiences. His attendance in the Crimean War provided enough material to write this novel, he experienced how they set up the Russian army. But it is clear that he also used some historical materials while writing his novel. Most of the characters are from history. But Ernest Miller Hemingway never used anything from history. Most of his characters and events are from his own life experiences.

The text of "War and Peace" consists of four books and fifteen parts. An epilogue in two parts – one mainly narrative, the other is thematic. The beginning part of the novel is completely concerned with the fictional characters. The other parts increasingly include essays about the peculiarities of war, strength and history. Tolstoy dispersed these writings into the story in a way that was against of preceding fictional custom. Some shortened versions took off these writings completely. But others that were published when Tolstoy was alive easily moved them into an addition.

The differences between Leo Tolstoy's and Hemingway's works are that Hemingway never used historical characters while writing about war but Tolstoy did. Tolstoy had three kinds of characters in this work. They are completely fictional characters, fictional characters motivated on real characters and also characters taken from real life. But Hemingway never used fictional or completely real characters. Most times he used fictional characters motivated on real characters.

Chapter 6. The literature of World War II (1939–1945)

As it was in 1914 also in 1939 the beginning of war brought to an end of a great intellectual era. Productivity in literature was less than before. Individuals were dispersed. The limited production of paper caused less production of books and magazines. Even if good works and stories were created by writers their publication became a problem. Before main theme for the works was love, nature or adventures but it changed after war. And of course the main theme for the poems and the short stories as for men who were under arms and for the women, who helped them, became war topic. Everyone who served in the army and fought against the enemies began using their own war experiences to write stories and novels. So the stories and novels began to be created from real life experiences.

World War II was not a time for new beginnings in literature. Only the theme of the works changed. In those time there was the New Apocalypse movement and the poets who were the member of this were inspired by Neoromantic anarchism. Everyone who experienced war wanted to be a writer and write his war adventures so some unimportant writers appeared. Although several unimportant writers appeared during the World War II the best fiction about the war was written by outstanding writers and their works as Evelyn Waugh's "Put Out More Flags", Henry Green's "Caught", James Hanley's "No Directions", Patrick Hamilton's "The Slaves of Solitude", and Elizabeth Bowen's "The Heat of the Day". Also three poets as Alun Lewis, Sidney Keyes, and Keith Douglas were the most skilled and had different styles from others. Alun Lewis's short stories of haunting about the lives of officers are the very great accomplished works.

The war also figures prominently in many thousands of novels and other works of literature, including many published in the 1990s and 2000s (decade).

6.1 World War II and its reflections on Ernest

Miller Hemingway's works

During the World War II between May 1944 and March 1945, Ernest Miller Hemingway was staying in Europe in London. The first time when Ernest Miller Hemingway reached to London he got acquainted with Mary Welsh, the correspondence of TIME magazine. Seeing her Hemingway became captivated and fell in love with her although he was married to Martha. At the same time Martha was coming to meet Hemingway in London. As Hemingway rejected to help her to get a ticket to fly on a plane Martha was obliged to cross the Atlantic in a ship full of explosives. When Martha reached to London she found Hemingway in a hospital with an injury from a car accident. Despite to his illness, Martha blamed Hemingway telling he was a liar and made her mind going to finish their marriage immediately. When he met Martha for the last time in March 1945, he was getting prepared to go back to Cuba. As soon as they got separated with Martha, he had offered Mary Welsh to get married with him on the third meeting and they got married soon.

Hemingway had a large bandage on his head because of the car accident he had before separation from Martha.

Ernest Miller Hemingway gathered some group of people and leaded that group himself. Of Hemingway's behaviors, Paul Fussell a historian who wrote about II World War commented that Hemingway got into significant difficulty doing infantry captain to a group of people that he collected because a reporter cannot lead troops. But he also claimed that Hemingway did it well. He said he "beat the rap" by telling that he only suggested advice.⁷¹

On 25th of August he attended in the battle for the freedom of Paris, although Hemingway told that Hemingway was not the first man who came to Paris for liberation, and he was not the only person who liberated the Ritz. In

⁷¹ Putnam, Thomas. "Hemingway on War and Its Aftermath". *The National Archives*. Retrieved November 30, 2011

Paris there was a reunion arranged by Sylvia Beach, and Ernest Miller Hemingway attended this reunion. There Hemingway "made peace with" Gertrude Stein. In the end of the same year, he took part at a heavy battle of Hürtgen Forest. On December 17, 1944, a Hemingway was seriously ill and had temperature. He had been driven by himself to Luxembourg to dissemble. Later it was called The Battle of the Bulge. No sooner than he arrived, Lanham directed Hemingway to the doctors. The doctors hospitalized him with the diagnose pneumonia. When he was completely recovered, a week later, the fighting in this battle ended.

Ernest Miller Hemingway was getting awards for several times not only for his prominent literary works but also for his contributions in the wars. In 1947 Ernest Miller Hemingway had been awarded by a Bronze Star for the courage demonstrated during World War II. He was known for his bravery. Ernest had been under fire in battle areas to obtain an exact picture of circumstances", with the commendation that with the help of his talent to express everything he saw, Ernest Hemingway gave an opportunity to readers to gain a distinct picture of the difficulties and victories of the front-line battlers and his self-discipline in battle".

Conclusion

In this MA dissertation I could come to a conclusion that how using real life experiences while creating a work can make a novel or a story more meaningful and interesting. Almost in all of his works Hemingway used his real life experiences he had during the war, in the family, while travelling or with his friends. Most of them he reflected in his works so his works are really live.

The introduction results that there exists a relationship between “war and peace” as they follow each other. War is cruelty, loss, death and trouble even if it is for justice or for freedom and it affects people badly, they become ill-mannered, lose courage and prefer death to suffer.

In the first chapter we can come to conclusion that Ernest Hemingway had very complicated life since his childhood. His parents were very educated people, especially he was inspired by his mother as she was very skilled musician. I think the two branches of art: music and writing are much related so Ernest Miller Hemingway was very skilled writer. His father was also educated person but because of some financial problems he had committed suicide so it left very bad impression on Hemingway and he mentioned that one day the same will happen with him.⁷² And at last he also committed suicide. But I do not think that it is the result of his father’s action. Hemingway participated several wars, most of his life he spent in the war. He had difficulties, for several times he was badly wounded not only during the war but also during plane crashes or car accidents. He suffered from serious wounds and these all affected him physiologically. After reading about his life from several sources I come to conclusion that he had less good days than difficulties during his life time.

He changed his location very often, never stayed in one place. In each place he went he faced several adventures and difficulties which affected his manner and most of these events were reflected in his manuscripts. For example,

⁷² Meyers, Jeffrey; Hemingway, a biography. Da Capo Press; A member of Perseus books group.

while he was eighteen he was firstly attending in a war. There he was wounded and afraid so much. After he came back home he couldn't forget his fear he felt and could not explain to his parents what he felt. Hemingway reflected this event in his short story "Soldier's home"⁷³. He describes his relationship with his parents, how they could not understand one another after he came back from the army. The conclusion of the second chapter is war badly affects the young and their manner. Even they do not want to have a love relationship and they even do not want to work. They are afraid that they cannot be successful.

The third chapter which speaks about one of Hemingway's famous works "A Farewell to Arms" one more time proves that Hemingway most time created his or his friends images in his works. On my opinion the main idea of "A Farewell to Arms" is that a loss can happen not only in the war but also when there is not a war. In this novel during the novel Frederic had not lose anything but after the war is finished he lost his wife and baby. As a conclusion I can say that war is not the only reason of death. In this novel Hemingway described the real relationship of "war and peace". In the first part the events happens during the war, then the war finishes and peace started. The couple chose a peaceful life in the silence of countryside but as a conclusion Catherine has a painful delivery and she and her baby dies.

The fourth chapter starts with the general information about the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls" and its main character Robert Jordan, a soldier from America. He is very brave and faithful to his friends. He has task to destroy the bridge to prevent the attack of the enemy and instead of Pablo's betrayal he did his task successfully. He loves Maria and also his friends very much but at last when he is wounded he rejects to his friends to take him as he will slow them down. His friends leave him there. The conclusion of this chapter is that the war is very cruel. In the war to survive you can even leave your friends in a hard

⁷³ Hemingway, Ernest; From *In Our Time*. (1925), "Chapter VII" and "Soldier's Home"; p.s 1 and 2

moment, when they are wounded. And when you are wounded you can be as cruel as to kill yourself not to be caught by the enemy. And when you are wounded you should not wait your friends to help you.

The fifth chapter reflects the life of post war generation who still suffers from the impression war left on them. The conclusion of this chapter is that even if the war is finished, its tragedy have not finished. The people especially the young are so affected by the wildness and cruelty of the war that they cannot concentrate themselves to silent life. They are still cruel and want to defend themselves. They are lost. But in the conclusion Hemingway anyway does not agree that they are lost. He thinks that they are hurt but not lost and he believes that one day they will be recovered.

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