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THE IMAGE OF HEROISM IN THE NOVELS OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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**ABSTRACT:** This article investigates and studies the image of heroism in the novels of Ernest Hemingway, as the example *Old Man and the Sea*. Most of Ernest Hemingway's works are primarily studies of death or simply researches regarding the lost generation. Hemingway has always kept four main subjects in his works. These four subjects which have always fascinated Hemingway are fishing, hunting, bullying and war. He usually created violence characters in his novels.

**KEYWORDS:** Heroism, violence, death, view of readers, struggle, fiction, story, juxtaposition of work.

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## INTRODUCTION

Ernest Hemingway was a Modernist fiction novelist and writer of short stories. Ernest Hemingway began penning stories at an early age. His first published works were journal entries for various journals. He went on Throughout his career, he worked in journalism, but his fiction books have made him most famous. In addition, he wrote nonfiction and collections of short stories. Apart from the aforementioned genres, Hemingway authored a single play. No other writer of his era had the same writing style as Ernest Hemingway. Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899–1961) was an American novelist and short-story writer known for his sharp writing, flat dialogue, and subdued emotional tone. American writers of that era were greatly influenced by his writings and personal life. Many of his works are regarded as classics of American literature; some have been made into motion pictures.” (“Hemingway, Ernest Miller”). Hemingway’s style could be explained as simple but crisp. He often used simple sentences in his works as well as very few adverbs and adjectives.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Almost all of Hemingway’s novels focus on what men can or cannot do and define the world’s limitations, brutalities or immoral. *The Old Man and the Sea* is unique for its emphasis on what men can do and on the world as a sphere where heroic actions are possible. The world that Santiago lives in, the old Cuban fisherman is not without tragedy and pain. However, these are lifted, and the positive tone is in sharp contrast with hopelessness spread through such books as “*The Sun Also Rises* and *A Farewell to Arms*”. Throughout the *Old Man and the Sea*, Santiago has been given heroic qualities. he is a strange old man, still powerful and still smart in all parts of his career. Once he catches the big Marlin, he fights it with a gigantic ability and soberness, proving what a man can do and what a man bears, and once the sharks come back, he's convinced to fight them until he dies. Santiago is a hero in *The Old Man and the Sea* because he courageously faces danger in order to prove his worth. Like Odysseus, who went to war in order to prove that he was still capable of fighting, Santiago goes out to sea in search of a great fish. The people in the village have begun to look on him with pity, but Santiago refuses to accept that his time of glory is past. He wrestles with the marlin even though it means endangering his life. In this

way, Hemingway uses Santiago as a symbol for every person who strives against a seemingly insurmountable obstacle. Santiago's struggle becomes the audience's struggle. In the end, he is unable to bring the marlin back with him, but he proves to the entire village that he is a man worthy of respect. *The Old Man and the Sea* is a heroic tale of an old Cuban fisherman's battle against forces he cannot control. The old man, Santiago, demonstrates courage, determination and a respect for nature. He took on a 1500-pound fish on a small boat in the middle of the ocean which shows the conviction of a hero. Santiago's heroism is highlighted by the fact that his boat is less than ideal for the task of taking on a 1500- pound fish. The old man's sail was patched up with flour sacks, which paints an image of what kind of a hero he is as he had a poorly equipped boat.

### **CONCLUSION**

Hemingway was ahead of his time in utilizing modern technology for new information distribution platforms. This comparison of Hemingway's writing in two distinct formats raises important issues in addition to being insightful. Hemingway challenges us to look for differences within the similarities. For example, how can we tell the difference between fiction and non-fiction? How can we comprehend the way knowledge is distributed in Hemingway's contemporary era? In what ways does geography influence a story both now and in the future? Is our memory a reliable source of knowledge and how do we store it? Hemingway himself is constantly present in each of these conversations. Fiction by Ernest Hemingway is both an objective and subjective account of the present.

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