

THE REFLECTION OF HEROISM IN THE NOVELS OF E. HEMINGWAY

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Abstract: Ernest Hemingway's literary legacy is rich with narratives that delve into the depths of human courage, resilience, and the complexities of heroism. This article explores the nuanced reflections of heroism in Hemingway's novels, tracing the evolution of heroic archetypes across his body of work. Through an interdisciplinary lens that incorporates literary analysis, psychology, and cultural studies, this study examines how Hemingway's protagonists embody various facets of heroism, from the stoic endurance of suffering to acts of moral courage in the face of adversity. By scrutinizing key works such as "The Old Man and the Sea," "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and "A Farewell to Arms," this article elucidates the diverse manifestations of heroism in Hemingway's narratives, shedding light on the existential dilemmas, moral ambiguities, and existentialist themes that underpin his portrayal of heroism. Furthermore, this analysis situates Hemingway's depiction of heroism within the socio-historical context of the early to mid-20th century, examining how cultural, political, and existential upheavals shape his conception of the heroic ideal. Ultimately, this article argues that Hemingway's exploration of heroism transcends simplistic notions of bravery or valor, offering a profound meditation on the complexities of human nature and the enduring quest for meaning in a chaotic world.

Keywords: E. Hemingway, novels, heroism, reflection, archetypes, courage, resilience, Literary analysis, existentialism, moral Ambiguity, cultural context, socio-historical, human nature, meaning, protagonists.

Intraduction: In the annals of literature, few authors have captured the essence of heroism with the same raw intensity and unflinching realism as Ernest Hemingway. Across the vast expanse of his literary oeuvre, Hemingway's novels serve as a tapestry woven with threads of courage, resilience, and the indomitable human spirit. From the sun-drenched battlefields of Spain to the unforgiving waters of the Gulf Stream, his protagonists navigate the turbulent waters of existence, confronting life's myriad challenges with stoic resolve and unwavering determination. This article embarks on a journey through the pages of Hemingway's novels, delving into the multifaceted reflections of heroism that permeate his narratives. Through a meticulous examination of key works such as "The Old Man and the Sea," "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and "A Farewell to Arms," we uncover the myriad shades of heroism that define Hemingway's literary universe.

Findings: Ernest Miller Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was an American novelist, short-story writer and journalist. Best known for an economical, understated style that significantly influenced later 20th-century writers, he is often romanticized for his adventurous lifestyle, and outspoken and blunt public image. Most of Hemingway's works were published

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between the mid-1920s and mid-1950s, including seven novels, six short-story collections and two non-fiction works. His writings have become classics of American literature; he was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize in Literature, while three of his novels, four short-story collections and three nonfiction works were published posthumously.

Hemingway was raised in Oak Park, Illinois. After high school, he spent six months as a cub reporter for The Kansas City Star before enlisting in the Red Cross. He served as an ambulance driver on the Italian Front in World War I and was seriously wounded in 1918. His wartime experiences formed the basis for his 1929 novel *A Farewell to Arms*. He married Hadley Richardson in 1921, the first of four wives. They moved to Paris where he worked as a foreign correspondent for the Toronto Star and fell under the influence of the modernist writers and artists of the 1920s' "Lost Generation" expatriate community. His debut novel *The Sun Also Rises* was published in 1926.

Ernest Miller Hemingway was born on July 21, 1899, in Oak Park, Illinois, an affluent suburb just west of Chicago, to Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, a physician, and Grace Hall Hemingway, a musician. His parents were well-educated and well-respected in Oak Park, a conservative community about which resident Frank Lloyd Wright said, "So many churches for so many good people to go to." [4] When Clarence and Grace Hemingway married in 1896, they lived with Grace's father, Ernest Miller Hall, [5] after whom they named their first son, the second of their six children. His sister Marcelline preceded him in 1898, and his younger siblings included Ursula in 1902, Madelaine in 1904, Carol in 1911, and Leicester in 1915. Grace followed the Victorian convention of not differentiating children's clothing by gender. With only a year separating the two, Ernest and Marcelline resembled one-another strongly. Grace wanted them to appear as twins, so in Ernest's first three years she kept his hair long and dressed both children in similarly frilly feminine clothing.

Hemingway's mother was a well-known local musician, and taught her reluctant son to play the cello. Later he said music lessons contributed to his writing style, as evidenced in the "contrapuntal structure" of *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. As an adult Hemingway professed to hate his mother, although they shared similar enthusiastic energies. Each summer the family traveled to Windemere on Walloon Lake, near Petoskey, Michigan. Ernest joined his father and learned to hunt, fish and camp in the woods and lakes of Northern Michigan, early experiences that instilled a life-long passion for outdoor adventure and living in remote or isolated areas.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the novels of Ernest Hemingway offer a profound reflection on the nature of heroism. Through his iconic characters and gripping narratives, Hemingway challenges traditional notions of heroism, presenting a more nuanced and complex portrayal of courage, sacrifice, and resilience. Whether it is the stoic endurance of Santiago in "The Old Man and the Sea," the quiet bravery of Robert Jordan in "For Whom the Bell Tolls," or the existential struggle of Jake Barnes in "The Sun Also Rises," Hemingway's heroes confront adversity with a blend of grace and vulnerability. Hemingway's heroes are not flawless figures but rather flawed individuals who grapple with their own limitations and the chaotic world around them.

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