



Gender And Imposed Masculinity in The Novels of Earnest Hemingway

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ABSTRACT

The God has created this beautiful world and in this beautiful, world he has sent some beautiful artists, known as Gender. There is a great controversy on Gender roles. Gender is nothing but a social construct. It is our society who decides certain norms for male and female performance in the society. Gender performance is based on our expressions and behavior. But sometimes Gender role becomes the hurdles in the growth of humanity when it is imposed by the society.

Ernest Hemingway (1898–1961), is a most famous writer who has contributed greatly to the history of American literature or even world literature. He left the world with a series of vivid characters and a fresh wind of conciseness. Through a series of prominent novels like *The Sun Also Rises*, *A Farewell to Arms*, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, and *The Old Man and the Sea*, we can sense his profound thoughts against war and humanism. The suffering of his protagonists is just what Hemingway has suffered, such as the wounds from the wars, the insomnia, and strong frustrations.

Psychoanalysis is one of the modern theories that are used in English literature. It is a theory that is regarded as a theory of personality organization and the dynamics of personality that guides psychoanalysis. It is known that the closet connection between literature and psychoanalysis has always been deployed by the academic field of literary criticism or literary theory. Among the critical approaches to literature, the psychoanalysis has been one of the most controversial and for many readers the least appreciated. In spite of that it has been regarded one of the fascinating and rewarding approach in the application of interpretative analysis.

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Psychoanalysis is one of the modern theories that are used in English literature. It is a theory that is regarded as a theory of personality organization and the dynamics of personality that guides psychoanalysis. It is known that the closet connection between literature and psychoanalysis has always been deployed by the academic field of literary criticism or literary theory. Among the critical approaches to literature, the psychoanalysis has been one of the most controversial and for many readers the least appreciated. In spite of that it has been regarded one of the fascinating and rewarding approach in the application of interpretative analysis. This psychological interpretation has become one of the mechanisms to find out the hidden meaning of a literary text. It also helps to explore the innate conglomerate of the writer's personality as factors that contribute to his experience from birth to the period of writing a book. The goal of psychoanalysis was to show that behavior which was caused by the interaction between unconscious and consciousness.

Psychoanalytic theory used in English Literature: A Descriptive Study aims to explore where psychoanalysis has been used by the author's in his/her literary works in English literature., The early 20th century marking the beginning of modern psychology and with the pace of this psychology the psychological analysis of literary texts evolved. This method of critiquing used the concepts advocated by noted sociologists, including Carl Jung, Alfred Adler and Otto Rank and above all Sigmund Freud. It was first used or developed as a method of therapy for neuroses by Freud, but very soon expanded it to account for many expanded developments and practices in the history of civilizations including warfare, mythology, religion, literature and other arts. In the process of explaining literature psychoanalysis has been used and in the process literature has been used as a source for psychoanalytic conceptions. We noticed that literary criticism has used psychoanalysis theory to interpret literature and literature has also attempted to exploit and use psychoanalysis for creative purposes. Psychology is the scientific study of the mind and behavior.

Psychologists are actively involved in studying and understanding mental processes, brain functions, and behavior. The field of psychology is considered a "Hub Science" with strong connections to the medical sciences, social sciences, and education. Mood and personality disorders. How cognitive, affective, and social processes influence judgment and choice. Regarded as the father of psychology, Sigmund Freud was the founder of psychoanalysis and one of the most influential doctors of the 20th century. He introduced new theories, changed the way people thought and left an impact on the field of psychology seen even in the 21st century. But along with his theories of the unconscious, and the development of therapeutic techniques, he was also notorious for controversial concepts.

Psychological criticism deals with the work of literature primarily as an expression, in fictional form, of the state of mind and the structure of personality of individual author. If we look at the history of psychology we will find that psychoanalysis started from the medical profession. Entering into psychology, it spread into other fields of study and finally permeated literary studies as one of the different approaches to literature. The idea of psychoanalysis revolves round the concept that peoples' actions are determined

by their restored ideas of the recurrent events. Ernest Miller Hemingway was an American novelist, short story writer, and journalist. He was born on July, 21 1899. Ernest Hemingway was the first son and the second child born to Clarence Edmonds "Doctor Ed" Hemingway, a country doctor, and Grace Hall Hemingway.

His economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. He published seven novels, six short story collections, and two non-fiction works. Additional works, including three novels, four short story collections, and three non-fiction works, were published posthumously. Many of his works are considered classics of American literature. In 1959, he bought a house in Ketchum, Idaho, where he committed suicide in the summer of 1961.

Ernest Hemingway has occupied a space in the critical and cultural imagination as a definitively "masculine" writer. His novels and stories focus on male narrators in difficult or extreme situations involving war, violence, and the natural world, and his critical heritage has focused on these elements and on Hemingway's personal life in order to maintain this characterization. Recent feminist re-evaluations of Hemingway's works, however, have led to new readings which complicate the issue of gender identity in his works and provide a basis for renewed discussions of masculinity and the Hemingway hero. Hemingway's landscapes provide another avenue through which to navigate these discussions, as they, like the masculinities his works explore, cannot be reduced to one layer of significance or to one gender. The world during the early twentieth century was characterized by turbulence and confusion.

As a result, identity, gender and social classes were lost even the individual lives lost their principals. Many people were trying to make sense of their lives and stood against the face of war Hemingway's characters are traumatized like Hemingway, because he lived in a period of war and tried to translate his experience of war into narrative. He lived again the trauma through his character. He used his traumatic experiences into his character Frederic Henry to show the violence of trauma and its influence. Most of his novels of war show trauma of his character, we can say that Hemingway stayed in the circle of trauma and escaping from his traumatic situation as his disturbed reality Themes of the first world war appeared in most of Hemingway's writings which captures a change in the psychological life. Therefore, Hemingway's fiction presented personal and social trauma that resulted from WWI events, most of his fictional works show the trauma that have been experienced in the early twentieth century. Earnest Hemingway, through reading his novel, engages the psychic, personal and social trauma that initiated with the First World War. The novel considered in this study presents the violence of trauma that have been experienced in the early 20th also captured the trauma occurring in the 20th century at large.

Hemingway to explore truthfully how the crucial events of war have influenced the psychology of human beings. Hemingway depicts soldiers and characters who try hard to recollect their traumatic memories that help us to see their real suffering. The First World War is a push for masculinity. It matured young men because it obliged them to be masculine and responsible. The majority of men during the war found themselves obliged to fight in order to survive. A psycho-analytic approach: Victims of trauma do not expose to the real experience of trauma rather they present something different as memory, flashbacks and other repeated phenomena. Psychological trauma can be in the form of losing beloved, experiencing too, recalling past memories, depression or homelessness. Individuals who passed through these experiences will have an emotional trauma that affects their minds and even thoughts.

War is the most dynamic feature of Hemingway's "*A Farewell to Arms*". It is not merely a passive backdrop to a story which hinges on love, sexuality and disillusionment, on the contrary, it is the primary protagonist of the novel: humanized and empowered. The dual strands of love and sexuality run in accordance with the physical and moral magnitude of the war. This powerful depiction of war serves to highlight the undeniable importance of the outdoors, the wild and the natural in Hemingway's fiction. Though never glorified, war is presented parallel to the protagonists and it runs through the greater emotions of love, loss and suffering adding to the fierce beauty of the novel. The study will focus on Hemingway's interpretation of sexuality, not only as a decisive force in channelizing the life of the lost generation but also as generating love which resembles the war in its absurdity, unorthodoxy and futility. In doing so, various aspects of love and sexuality in "*A Farewell to Arms*" will be explored through the lens of war, emphasizing the role played by war in curbing the psychology, sensibility and sexuality of the characters and in lending vitality and passion to Hemingway's most celebrated lovers: Henry and Catherine. The study also aims to show how Hemingway's protagonists in "*A Farewell to Arms*" discover love and experience self-awakening through the aggression of war and how war casts a catalytic effect on their feelings and emotions producing a love which is as intense and destructive.

In Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea*, we meet an old, yet determined fisherman, Santiago, who is strong. His best days are not behind him, despite an 84 days streak of bad luck. With his young companion no longer able to fish with him, Santiago sets out to fish farther than any other fisherman, even though he is alone. The events that occur both during and after the fishing trip, reveal a lot about the mindset of Santiago. In this paper we discuss how the story's plot and characters, including Santiago, are portrayed through these themes of struggle and suffering. There are various elements of struggle that take place in the story. Whether human or animal, this story focuses a great deal on the power of struggle in one's life.

The novel opens with the struggle of old Santiago who is the hero of the novel, to catch a fish because he has failed to bring a fish for eighty-four days though he is an experienced fisherman in Cuba. And also, the hero of Hemingway is a baseball lover. This failure of Santiago to catch a fish makes him the laughing stock in the village. Anyhow the little boy Manolin, the apprentice of Santiago keeps his eye

upon the old man to take care of his meals and such things, though his parents force him to go with another boat, because of the bad luck of Santiago. Then to avoid his bad luck, Santiago plans to sail far into the sea, because he believes that man is not made for defeat.

In *The old man and the Sea* Santiago symbolizes Jesus Christ and the nature of human beings who don't like to accept defeat in their lives. When Santiago fights with Marlin, he suffers so much. However, he bears all these sufferings without complaining about it. And also he doesn't like to accept defeat, because he believes that man has been made not for defeat. Manolin is the young boy who follows Santiago. In *The Old Man and the Sea*.

Manolin symbolizes the youth of Santiago and the disciples of Jesus. And he symbolizes the responsibility of youth for the elders. When the old man would look at Manolin he would see himself at a younger age. Manolin symbolizes the disciples of Jesus. Manolin gives his care towards the old man and that represents the youngsters, who look up to the elders of the society. All the other fishermen in the story are the people who used new equipment for fishing while Santiago goes to fish in a small skiff. When Santiago brings the skeleton of the large marlin, they try to put him down by saying the following. Hemingway uses these fisher men and the proprietors of the coffee shop for the symbolical representation of the people who don't like to appreciate others.

The fishes represent anyone who would only think about themselves rather than others. In some ways the fishes are like the sharks wanting to take things away from Santiago while Santiago is much like the Marlin. In the novel many incidents can be seen which are similar to the life of Jesus. He doesn't try to impress the reader with an artificial complicated and unrealistic story. It is a fact that every word of the story plays an essential part and none is superfluous or meaningless. This is the reason why the story is so beautiful and unique in the literary world.

Among all Hemingway's works, *The Sun Also Rises* is the most typical one to his unique language style. Its language is simple and natural, and has the effect of directness, clarity and freshness. This is because Hemingway always manages to choose words concrete, specific, more commonly found, more Anglo-Saxon, casual and conversational. He seldom uses adjectives and abstract nouns, and avoids complicated syntax. Hemingway's strength lies in his short sentences and very specific details. His short sentences are powerfully loaded with the tension, which he sees in life. Where he does not use a simple and short sentence, he connects the various parts of the sentence in a straightforward and sequential way. We can see the words are very colloquial. Thus the speech comes to the reader as if he were listening. Hemingway has captured the immediacy of dialogue skillfully and has made the economical speech connotative. The simple sentences and the repeated rhythms hit at the profundities that the surface of the language tries to ignore. Its simplicity is highly suggestive and connotative, and often reflects the strong undercurrent of emotion. Indeed, the more closely the reader watches the less rough and simple the characters appear. In *Death in the Afternoon*, Hemingway uses an effective metaphor to describe his writing style. If a writer of

the prose knows enough about what he is writing about, he may omit things that he knows and the reader, if the writer is writing truly enough, will have a feeling of those things as strongly as though the writer had stated them.

The author seldom expresses his own feelings directly, nor does he make any comments or explanations. On the contrary, he tries to narrate and describe things objectively and blend his own feelings harmoniously to the natural narration and description. In *The Old Man and The Sea* action is fishing. To the hero, fishing is not simply of contest in life. It contains profound philosophic meaning. In addition, two details, the baseball match and the hand wrestling with the Negro, like fishing, symbolize the contest in life. They compensate and enrich the inner meaning of the main plot of fishing. So the simplicity of the novel is highly suggestive. So Hemingway has formed narrative and dialogue, which though natural and simple on the surface, actually in this novel the author combines elements that are realistic with elements that are stylized and heightened.

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