

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN HEMINGWAY'S LIFE AND HIS FICTION

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Abstract *Ernest Hemingway's novels are deeply rooted in his personal experiences, especially in his encounters with war, love, and loss. His time as an ambulance driver during World War I and then as a war correspondent during the Spanish Civil War left a deep mark on his literary work. Saying goodbye to arms reflects his war traumas and romantic disappointments, whose reputation reflects his ideological commitment and moral conflicts in Spain. This exploration delves into the significant and often direct parallels between Ernest Hemingway's lived experiences and the themes, characters, and settings found within his literary works. Examining his adventurous youth, his involvement in World War I and the Spanish Civil War, his passion for bullfighting and big-game hunting, and his tumultuous personal relationships reveals how these biographical elements profoundly shaped his narratives. This analysis will consider how Hemingway transmuted personal trauma, observations of courage and loss, and his distinctive worldview into the spare, impactful prose and iconic figures that define his fiction. Ultimately, understanding Hemingway's life provides crucial context for appreciating the authenticity and emotional resonance of his literary contributions. This article examines the complex connections between Hemingway's life and fiction, and shows how his personal struggles and experiences shaped his literary legacy.*

Keywords: *World War I, Hemingway's life and fiction, Ambulance driver, soldiers, life and love, medical care, romantic depiction, the bell rings.*

Аннотация *Романы Эрнеста Хемингуэя глубоко укоренены в его личном опыте, особенно в его столкновении с войной, любовью и утратой. Его время в качестве водителя скорой помощи во время Первой мировой войны, а затем военного корреспондента во время гражданской войны в Испании оставило глубокий след в его литературном творчестве. Прощание с оружием отражает его военные травмы и романтические разочарования, чья репутация отражает его идеологическую приверженность и моральные конфликты в Испании. Это исследование углубляется в значительные и часто прямые параллели между жизненным опытом Эрнеста Хемингуэя и темами, персонажами и обстановкой, обнаруженными в его*

литературных произведениях. Изучение его авантюрной юности, его участия в Первой мировой войне и гражданской войне в Испании, его страсти к корриде и охоте на крупную дичь, а также его бурных личных отношений показывает, как эти биографические элементы глубоко сформировали его повествования. В этом анализе будет рассмотрено, как Хемингуэй преобразовал личную травму, наблюдения за мужеством и утратой и свое отличное мировоззрение в скудную, впечатляющую прозу и знаковых персонажей, которые определяют его художественную литературу. В конечном счете, понимание жизни Хемингуэя обеспечивает важный контекст для оценки подлинности и эмоционального резонанса его литературного вклада. В этой статье рассматриваются сложные связи между жизнью Хемингуэя и художественной литературой, а также показано, как его личные трудности и переживания сформировали его литературное наследие.

Ключевые слова: Первая мировая война, жизнь и творчество Хемингуэя, водитель скорой помощи, солдаты, жизнь и любовь, медицинская помощь, романтическое изображение, звон колокола.

Introduction

In 1918, at the age of 18, Hemingway volunteered as an ambulance driver with the Red Cross on the Italian Front during World War I. Too young to serve in the U.S. Army, he burned with the desire to see the war with his own eyes. He served in Italy, where he transported wounded soldiers and provided medical care. His stay at the front was short-lived, but it changed his life. In July 1918, he was seriously injured by an Austrian mortar shell while delivering materials to soldiers. Despite his injuries, Hemingway brought the wounded soldier to safety—a feat for which he was awarded the Italian silver medal for bravery. Themes of war and despair at parting with weapons, saying goodbye to the pistol was strongly influenced by Hemingway's personal disappointment in the war. In the novel, the war is presented as chaotic, brutal, and ultimately meaningless. Unlike romantic depictions of battles, Hemingway emphasizes the randomness of death and suffering and portrays war as an impersonal force that selflessly destroys life. The novel's recognizable and unnatural prose style reflects the boredom of its subject. Friedrich and Katharina's central relationship mirrors Hemingway's war novel. Their love is described as a refuge from the horrors of war, but that love is ultimately doomed—as is Hemingway's relationship with Agnes. Catherine's tragic death at the end of the novel reinforces Hemingway's belief in the unpredictability of life and the inevitability of loss, themes that arise throughout her literary career.

Hemingway was born in 1899 and had he lived as long as it is possible for a man to live, he could have borne witness to the whole of the deadliest and most war-torn century of which we have a historical record. Sadly, his health began to fail at mid-century and drastically worsened when he was forced to choose by the Cold War between his beloved Finca Vigía and his country. He died just short of completing the second third of the twentieth century. How much did his going to the wars affect his health and shorten his life? In my opinion, a great deal. As a fortunate American, he chose to go to war rather than, as an unlucky Spaniard or an even unluckier Pole, have it inevitably come to him. James Joyce, perhaps the

greatest writer of the twentieth century, neither went to war nor wrote about it in any way but he did not have Hemingway's initially robust constitution and would not have lasted very long in war.

The Spanish Civil War and to whom the bell rings

Hemingway's involvement in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) further deepened his understanding of the complexity of war. As a military correspondent for the North American newspaper alliance, he went to Spain to report on the conflict between Republicans and Francisco Franco's fascist troops. Unlike his experiences in World War I, where he worked as a physician, Hemingway was now actively involved in the direct observation and documentation of combat operations. During his time in Spain, he learned about the political and ideological dangers of war and was imbued with strong sympathy for the Republican cause.

Events in Spain directly inspired Hemingway to write the novel "The bell ringing" (1940), which tells the story of Robert Jordan, an American volunteer fighting on the Republican side. The novel deals with themes of dedication, friendship, and the moral ambiguity of war. Unlike "A Farewell to arms", in which war manifests as an impersonal and destructive force, "The bell ringing" sees war as a deep ideological struggle, in which personal beliefs force people to fight despite their excessive superiority forces. The novel also deals with Jordan's own fears, doubts, and the psychological consequences of the war, which he struggles with the spirit of impending death.

The author Ernest Hemingway stood out as a remarkable writer of the 20th century due to his stylized methods of writing as well as his diverse personal life. The romantic relationships and marriages he underwent deeply influenced the love as well as the heartbreak he suffered and later wrote about in his novels. The struggles of love and the feeling of separation in some of his stories stem from his emotionally painful reality.

A portion of his life is expressed through his work "A Farewell to Arms". In "A Farewell to Arms", the story follows Lieutenant Frederic Henry where he falls deeply in love with Catherine Barkley but their love story is tragic and full of pain. This story directly parallels to his venture in World War one where he had developed feelings towards nurse Agnes von Kurowsky only to be met with heartache. Using love and heart break, the novel captures the sadistic nature of war and the sorrow that comes along with it which is a theme that persists throughout.

In the same vein, "The Sun also rises" depicts the idea of impossible love and the emotional disconnect associated with romantic relationships. The protagonists, Jake Barnes and Brett Ashley, are trapped in a never ending cycle.

Enter relation Between Nature and Masculinity in Hemingway's Prose. Hemingway's prose bears the mark of his life. Physical activity like hunting, fishing, and engaging in numerous outdoor activities are reflective of his love for nature and deeply nuanced understanding of it. Old Man and The Sea, Great River with two Hearts, and other works by him exhibit the interdependence of a man's life and nature, where nature serves as a plot to undergo masculinity, growth, and self-discovery. The protagonists of Hemingway's stories tend to personify aspects of classic masculinity – emotionless, relentlessly determined, and

confident, while undertaking an inner battle which these men relish. All his life after adolescence Hemingway was a confirmed, habitual, and even compulsive correspondent for whom communication was a constant necessity.

The marlin that the aging fisherman Santiago fights against symbolizes Hemingway's marlin. Santiago's struggle with muscle marlin embodies the active role of the Old Man in "The Old Man and the Sea". Not only does nature that Hemingway describes serve an aesthetic or plot narrating function, but rather serves as a test of courage. The sea tests stamina; while the physical weakness of Santiago determines the masculinity of his spirit, his inner stamina represents it. With the ever-present forces of this world, Hemingway believes that true masculinity comes not from domination, but rather ensues from absolute endurance during moments when it genuinely matters. Hemingway dealt with a lot of strife and loss in his life, all of which was mirrored in his writing. During World War one, he served as an ambulance driver which exposed him to death at a very young age. He fought in several wars such as the second world war and Spanish civil war which further imbedded violence and destruction into his character. As a journalist, the scars he collected from his previous experiences shaped his emotional state, creating a sense of hopelessness and deep dismay. All these factors contributed to his overarching sense of death that lives in his work.

In the novel "Snow on Kilimanjaro", the protagonist comes across as a writer named Harry who recalls the approaching death and holds nostalgia towards his life. One of the many themes sewn into this narrative is the futile anxiety which embodies the lack of creativity someone has along with the purpose to exist. The character Harry regrets wasting away years on pleasure, rather than practicing his art. All these worries escalated in the last years of Hemingway's life due to his poor health.

Likewise, "A Clean and Well-Lighted Place" delves into the profound isolation that is characteristic of old age alongside the conflict that accompanies deriving meaning from the world that seems empty in many regards. In this tale, the young, apathetic waiter is juxtaposed with an old waiter who empathizes with the profound melancholy there is. Hemingway is known for how well he captures the innate emotions attached to human suffering, and the drive behind his work stems from the struggles that he and his characters face throughout his pieces. For example, his characters demonstrate unyielding courage in the face of remarkably daunting obstacles, Hemingway himself, vividly portraying the real challenges one has to confront throughout life. As a result, his works continue to act as a source of inspiration because they have a tendency of portraying pain through a lens that makes the audience think about it and delve into the emotions that are left untouched.

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