



Sudan University of Science and Technology
College of Graduate Studies



The Features of Modernism in Hemingway's Short Stories (Clean, Well-Lighted Place, Indian Comp and Soldier Home)

**مظاهر الحداثة في القصص القصيرة للكاتب هeminway (المكان النظيف حسن الإضاءة
(المخيم الهندي ومنزل الجندي)**

**A Research Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of M.A in English Literature**

Submitted by:

Wiaam Gamar Aldawla Othman

supervised by:

Dr.Wigdan Yagoub M. Sherif

2016

Dedication

To my beloved family

Acknowledgement

My thanks are due to Dr.WigdanYagoub M. Sherif ,my supervisor, whose help and advice where of great value in the way of accomplishing this study.

I am also thankful to UstazAlhassanAbd Allah, how spared no effort or time to provide me with necessary references .

Abstract

This study deals with the impact and reflection of Modernism as a literary school that appeared at the end of the twentieth century, it influenced by world war I and world war II, Modernism school is concerning with the literary works particularly the short story , in this study the researcher selected three short stories written by the short story writer Earnest Miller Hemingway which are (The Clean Well Lighted Place) , (Indian Camp) and (Soldier's Home) wherein these are chosen to track the elements and characteristics of modernism school, it analyzed in terms of form and content, the analysis gives us a view about the affects of modernism in the characters as well as on the society, the tracking of the elements and characteristics ,it makes highlight on which of them appears in more than one short story, alas not to forget the personal property of the writer his atmosphere style ,writing technique and background .

مختصر الدراسة

تتناول هذه الدراسة تأثير مدرسة الحداثة وانعكاسها بوصفها مدرسة أدبية ظهرت بنهاية القرن العشرين وقد تأثرت بالحرب العالمية الأولى والثانية وهي تشمل النتاج الأدبي خاصة القصة القصيرة ، وفي هذه الدراسة قد قام الباحث باختيار ثلاثة قصص قصيرة بقلم القاص إرنست مللر همنغواي " المكان النظيف حسن الإضاءة "، "المخيم الهندي" و"منزل الجندي" . حيث تم اختيارهم لتتبع عناصر وخصائص مدرسة الحداثة وتم تحليل القصص القصيرة الثلاثة المذكورة من حيث الشكل والمضمون ، ومن خلال التحليل قد رأينا تأثير مدرسة الحداثة علي شخصيات القصص والمجتمع ، ومن نتائج التتبع إلقاء الضوء علي العناصر والخصائص التي قد ظهرت في أكثر من قصة قصيرة . ولا يفوت علينا أن نذكر السمات الشخصية للكاتب والبيئة المحيطة به وأسلوبه في الكتابة وتقانته لفن الكتابة .

Table of contents

contents		
	Dedication	I
	Acknowledgement	II
	Abstract	III
	Abstract Arabic	IV
	Table of contents	V
Chapter one		
Introduction		
1-1	Introduction	1
1-2	Statement of the study	2
1-3	Questions of the study	2
1-4	Hypotheses of the study	2
1-5	Objectives of the study	2
1-6	Significance of the study	2
1-7	Methodology of the study	3
1-8	Limitations of the study	3
Chapter two		
Literature Review and Previous Studies		
2-1	Introduction to Modernism	4
2-2	Definitions of Modernism	4
2-3	Elements of Modernism	5
2-4	Characteristics of Modernism	6

2-5	Previous Studies	8
-----	------------------	---

Chapter Three

A Critical Analysis of Aspects Modernism in The Three Short Stories

3-1	Introduction	12
3-2	The elements and the characteristics of modernism in the three short stories	12
3-2-1	A Clean Well-Lighted Place	12
3.3	Indian Camp	18
3.4	Soldier Home	23

Chapter Four

Conclusion, Recommendation and Suggestions for Further studies

4-1	Conclusion	29
4-2	Recommendation	30
4-3	Suggestions for Further studies	30
	Bibliography	31
	Appendix	33

Chapter one

Introduction

Chapter one

Introduction

(1.1) Introduction:

A short story is a brief fictional work ,always written in prose ,the earliest short stories can be found in the oral storytelling tradition such as Anecdotes, Fables , Tales and parables, those helped to shape the shape the short story , the length of the short story is from 1,600 to 20,000 words , it's subject always on one theme or a single subject as well as short story focus on one or a couple characters , it take place in a single setting and cover brief periods of time .

Before the 19th century the short story was not generally regarded as a distinct literary form. But although in this sense it may seem to be a uniquely modern genre, the fact is that short prose fiction is nearly as old as language itself.

In the first half of the 20th century (modernism time)the appeal of the short story continued to grow. Literally the majority of dramatist, poet, and novelist published thousands of excellent short stories, such as "The Rocking horse Winner "by D.H. Lawrence ,The Fly" by Katherine Mansfield, "The Snows of Kilimanjaro "by Ernest Hemingway and "The Yellow Wallpaper "by Charlotte Perkins Gilman .

In this research three short stories written by one of the famous modernist short story writer ErnestHemingwayare selected to be the case of the study , the Researcher try to find out the aspect of Modernism in the three short stories .

(1.2) Statement of the Study :

The purpose of this study is to investigate and provide the readers with the aspect of modernism that appear in three selected stories by Hemingway "The Clean well lighted place , Indian camp and Soldier's home ".

This study tried to point out all the modernism elements and characteristics available .

(1.3)Questions of the Study:

1/ what are the elements and characteristics in A Clean Well lighted place, Indian Comp and Soldier Home ?

2/ what are the affects of Modernism upon the characters of the three short stories ?

(1.4) Hypotheses of the study:

1-The Modernism affects the characters in various ways.

2-There are elements appear in more than one short story, such as, Loss and Exile, It is one of the elements in Indian Comp, Soldier Home and A Clean Well lighted place .

(1.5) Objectives of the Study:

To establish critical strategy to highlight and evaluate Hemingway's selected three short fiction works .

This study aim to make highlight on the Modernism School ,and to investigate the element and characteristics of modernism

To show what are the element and characteristic appear in the three short stories .

(1.6) Significance of the Study:

To introduce a distinguishable techniques in short story (fiction) analysis that combines and integrates writer's narrative work of fiction to show the elements and characteristics of modernism school .

(1.7) Methodology of the Study:

The research uses and depends on qualitative method ,the study is analyzed using the formalism and psycho-analysis techniques.

(1-8) Limitation of the Study :

This study is confined to three selected short fiction by Hemingway as mentioned above

Chapter two

Literature Review and Previous Studies

Chapter Two

Literature Review and Previous Studies

Literature Review

(2-1) Introduction to Modernism

As a philosophical ,artistic and literary offshoot of Romanticism came into existence round the beginning of 20 century as a direct result of man's life on earth ,his meaning ,significance and destiny .It represents under its umbrella previous literary school like symbolism ,futurism , surrealism expressionism, imagism ,Victorianism , dada and other .

This movement was mainly influence by the woes of war, particurly World war I and World war II in addition to the Great Depression of the mid-thirties .

Modernism was concerned with pressing issues , such as , gender roles and especially to women's role in societal change of the era ,loss of self , need for self-definition and race relation between blacks and white .

(2-2) Version Definitions of Modernism :

- " Modernism is a literary and cultural international movement which flourished in the first decades of the 20th century. Modernism is not a term to which a single meaning can be ascribed . It may be applied both to the content and to the form of a work, or to either in isolation. It reflects a sense of cultural crisis which was both exciting and disquieting , in that it opened up a whole new vista of human possibilities at the same time as putting into question any previously accepted means of grounding and evaluating new ideas. Modernism is marked by

experimentation , particularly manipulation of form , and by the realization that knowledge is not absolute ."

(<http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/Nugali/English/pdf>)

- Modernism is a recent *period* of Western or World Civilization; modernity or modernization is a historical *process* rather than a period
[.\(http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/terms/modernism.htm\)](http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/terms/modernism.htm)
- Modernism is notoriously difficult to define clearly because the term encompasses a variety of specific artistic and philosophical movements including symbolism, futurism, surrealism, expressionism, imagism, vorticism, dada, and others. To further complicate matters, many Modernists (including some of the most successful and most famous), are not affiliated with any of these groups.

(<https://www.facebook.com/HelpLineForEnglish/posts>)

(2-3) Elements of Modernism :-

Destruction:-

Disablement is at best revival of west land and war woes school as it dealt with distraction and chaos of the world .it announced the collapse western civilization and classical of traditions ,Traditions norms like gender and racial roles were destroyed by modernist writers roles of syntax and structure were rejected .

Fragmentation:-

Literary fragmentation according to moderanists is thematic, plot ,characters ,theme ,image ,narrative form itself are broken ,fragmentation is literary form it expresses the fragmentation of reality

Cycle :-

Modernism takes into account as its urgent goal extermination the legacy redeemed as notorious of the past .this movement believed that slipping away from the past would better set a promising view to both present and future of man .

In so doing , the past ,present and future of humanity are linked together in what looks like a ring .

Loss and Exile :-

Alienation and going astray was also one of the prominent aspect of modernism .the focal point is the question of morality and how mans existence is to be measured and judged. This lead to the sense of isolation , loss and exile . the view of the outsider controlled the way of thinking .

Narrative Authority:-

The past and present perspective in writing fictive works gained much authority by virtue of the prevailing sense of individuality . as a result of the absence of universal truth there is no longer omniscient third person narrator .

Social Evils :-

Social Evils as man-made disasters were a matter of significant concern ,woes invoked theme of several novels , short story and poems more than natural catastrophes did.Modernist believed that man not only is aware of social ills but he is also capable of curing them .

(2-4) Characteristics of Modernism:-

Modernist writers proclaimed a new "subject matter" for literature and they felt that their new way of looking at life required a new form, a new way of writing. Writers of this period tend to pursue more

experimental and usually more highly individualistic forms of writing. The sense of a changing world was stimulated by radical new developments, such as:

- Self-consciousness and irony concerning literary and social conventions admitted artifice in representation.
- Narration through fragmented or multiple perspectives or viewpoints; e.g. Faulkner's *The Sound and the Fury* (1929); Woolf's *To the Lighthouse* (1927)
- Non-linear time, or other distortions of time-conventions in Realistic fiction; e.g., Joyce's *Ulysses* (1922), Faulkner's *Sound & Fury* (1929)
- Destabilization and fragmentation of reality surprising and sometimes inconsistent metaphors for interior states
- Unification of fragmenting reality through internalized or interior perception, as in stream-of-consciousness influence of Freud, theories of consciousness and unconscious
- Classical or mythic forms refashioned or made new (archetypal psychology of Jung; advanced classical scholarship)
- Primitivism: (Belief, thought, or behavior of a primitive or instinctive nature; the advocating or idealization of that which is simple, unsophisticated, or primitive OED); a.k.a. atavism
- Allusiveness: symbolic references to or self-conscious intertextuality with prior literary monuments
- Realistic details symbolic, suggestive, allegorical
- Heroic individualism of Romanticism isolation, eccentricity
- The gothic may re-appear in broken or fleeting forms as the grotesque.
- New insights from the emerging fields of psychology and sociology

- Anthropological studies of comparative religion
- New theories of electromagnetism and quantum physics
- A growing critique of British imperialism and the ideology of empire
- The growing force of doctrines of racial superiority in Germany
- The escalation of warfare to a global level
- Shifting power structures, particularly as women enter the work force
- The emergence of a new "city consciousness"
- New information technologies such as radio and cinema
- The advent of mass democracy and the rise of mass communication
- Fin-de-siècle ["end-of-the-century"] consciousness

(<http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/terms/M/modernism.htm>)

(2-5) Previous Studies

"In "Indian Camp" we meet Nick Adams for the first time as a young boy when his father, who is a doctor, is bringing him along to visit an Indian village where a woman is in labour. After her many screams and a caesarean section, the woman's husband kills himself and Nick is confused and disturbed by these experiences .

Hemingway uses language with surgical precision, formulating narrative and dialogue in accordance to a high awareness of social interactions. The father wants this experience to be educational to Nick, and he adopts a very pedagogical and synthetic or unnatural way of speaking throughout the story, e.g. when he says: "What she is going through is called being in labour. The baby wants to be born and she wants it to be born" (IOT, p. 17). Hemingway's parsimonious writing style has a large number of effects on the reader. One that we will deal with here is how it helps him to be one step ahead of the

reader. Hemingway hints, mentions and suggests a great many things, and it provokes the reader to continue reading in order to find out what is actually happening (Gifford. 1968:261). We see this in e.g. "A Very Short Story", "The Battler" and "Indian Camp", among numerous others. Already in the first two lines of "Indian Camp" we become curious when reading: "The two Indians stood waiting" (IOT, p. 15). Who are they, where did they come from and why and what are they waiting for? Hemingway thus maintains a tension between the occurrences and the knowledge that the reader possesses, creating a conflict between what the reader knows and what is happening. It is this curiosity that motivates the reader to continue, but although it seems simple, it must be done in a trustworthy and subtle manner. The reader may not sense that this is done deliberately if he is to take the story seriously. (<http://epubs.surrey.ac.uk/804062/1/559283.pdf>)

The information about Hemingway's short story "Indian Comp" focuses on two distinct level ,Hemingway's writing style and writing techniques. Concerning style, the writer style is characterized by simple sentences, direct meaning and avoidance of subtleness .as regard writing technique the writer takes the third person perspective or monitions as well as creating the settling ,characters in addition to a carful design of the plot and finally a clever set up of conflict, not forget imagery and irony.

The role of the father as an instructor of his young boy its quite clear and agreeable ,the suicide of the husband is ironic and awful for Nick .

The writer's detailed description of the caesarian operation and woman's hard delivery sends massage to the reader about how much wives suffer at giving Barth ,on the massage is the significance of

social interaction and rushing to help those who are in need , Hemingway not only surpasses the reader's imprison, but also urges his readers to prakinfarthrd provinces and explane possible clue, it can be notes that the exposition of the short story in fits or even attracts the reader to continue reading the story up to its end .

(*Insomnia* in "A Clean, Well-Lighted Place" is indicative of the feeling of hopelessness or disillusion that the older waiter is feeling about life. He dismisses this disillusion as "insomnia," but it represents more than that. The older waiter seems to be of the generation who saw the worst of The Great War (World War I) and dismisses this disillusion about life as this disorder and says "many must have it." So how does the reader know that the older waiter suffers from disillusion, or nothingness? Two reasons:

1. His empathy for the old man who tried to kill himself. As characters, the older waiter is much more like the old man than the younger waiter. The old man has no one except for a niece and his suicide attempt was a way for him to end his feelings of nothingness.
2. The prayer. The older waiter replaces many words in "The Lord's Prayer" with the word "nada" (Spanish for "nothing"). This suggests that Catholicism and religion as a whole, which is what many used to replace a feeling of disillusion, no longer satiated people.

It's important to remember that diseases and disorders in fiction are chosen very carefully. Insomnia is very symbolic in that it prevents sleep, which is a way for people to shut out the bad things, at least for a little time. For the older waiter, the bad things can never be shut out). (<http://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-significance-insomnia-hemingways-clean-well-528140>)

This paper deals with A Clean Well Lighted Place presents clear example of at least two characteristic of modernism ;loss and disillusion as a background of war time experience and aftermath that eventually leads to the idea of nothingness, the prevalence of despair .modern researches and experiments in psychology provided writer like Hemingway to portrait the human mind ,describing attitudes , behavior and acts.

Perhaps stress and pressures of material civilization greatly affects behavioral patterns of men ,woman and children ,several sicknesses have afflicted human beings as direct result of war wons , of course, writers of fiction would fine a rich sores of inspiration for the subject matter of their plays ,novels and short stories .

Chapter three

**A Critical Analysis of Aspects Modernism in the
Three Short Stories**

Chapter Three

A Critical Analysis of Aspects Modernism in The Three Short Stories :

3-1 Introduction:-

One may wonder what makes difference between elements and characteristics of Modernism .

A create distinction between these two notions well better make it easy to perceive and apply these tow laples in any relevant study .

While " element " reverse to the rotes or initiation of any movement or school of thought or literature, "elements" rather denotes prerequisites of emergence and development of a phenomenon, the word characteristic defines qualities or properties of the off-shoot or branches of that phenomena as they can be seen at present ;thus it is about cause and affect or even past time of the former and present time for the latter.

It now becomes quite certain that any research has to draw clear-cut distinction between element and characteristic to conduct a well designed study whatever the topic might be .

In this chapter both element and characteristic of modernism will be elaborate and apply to three short stories (The Clean Well Lighted Place) , (Indian Camp) and (Soldier's Home) written by one of the modernist story teller Earnest Miller Hemingway

3.2 The elements and the characteristics of modernism in the three short stories

(3.2.1) A Clean Well Lighted Place:-

(3.2.1.1) A Clean Well Lighted Place's Summary

" Two waiters in a Spanish café are waiting late one night for their last customer, an old man, to leave. As they wait, they talk about

the old man's recent suicide attempt. The younger waiter is impatient to leave and tells the deaf old man he wishes the suicide attempt had been successful. The young waiter has a wife waiting in bed for him and is unsympathetic when the older waiter says that the old man once also had a wife. The old man finally leaves when the younger waiter refuses to serve him further.

The older waiter argues that they should have allowed their customer to stay, that being in the café is not the same as drinking at home. He explains that he is also one of those "who like to stay late at the café. . . . With all those who do not want to go to bed. With all those who need a light for the night." He is reluctant to close because there may be someone who needs the café. When the young waiter says there are bodegas open all night, the other points out that the bright atmosphere of the café makes it different.

After the younger waiter goes home, the older one asks himself why he needs a clean, pleasant, quiet, well-lighted place. The answer is that he requires some such semblance of order because of "a nothing that he knew too well." He begins a mocking prayer: "Our nada who art in nada, nada be thy name thy kingdom nada thy will be nada in nada as it is in nada." He then finds himself at a bodega that is a poor substitute for a clean, well-lighted café. He goes home to lie awake until daylight may finally bring him some sleep: "After all, he said to himself, it is probably only insomnia. Many must have It."

(<http://www.enotes.com/topics/clean-well-lighted-place>)

3.2.1.2 Elements of modernism in A Clean Well Lighted Place:-

- Cycle:-**

Since sleep resembles death ,and both sleep and death may somehow exterminates the cycle of past , present and future

.Hemingway implies the element of cycle to link man's past , present and future .

The old deaf drunkard resort to psychological defense to safeguard himself against real death through keeping awake most of the night until eventually he was overtaken by insomnia .

" After all, he said to himself, it's probably only insomnia. Many must have it."

The deaf man is fear of death, he doesn't want to die ,he loves the life and he knows that sleep like death or part of it.

The same notion alls ,obsessed the old waiter how expressed its in his own language as nada

" It was all a nothing and a man was a nothing too. It was only that and light was all it needed and a certain cleanliness and order. Some lived in it and never felt it but he knew it all was nada y pues nada y nada y pues nada."

Nada is a Spanish word it means nothing ,he used to express his felling and what he needs, he doesn't need anything except a clean well lighted place to avoid death.

- **Loss and Exile :-**

Being without a family at all the old man felt lonely and isolated and deprived from intimacy .not even other relatives or neighbors are known acquainted to him except the barman and the tow waiter otherwise he felt at a loss .

The man laired as illegal completely in destitute, exile from family ,relatives ,friend .he was left away from other, he always went to café and sat alone on a table and drink too much , he stay until the mid night, he drinks to escape himself from the feel of loss and loneliness .he only was drinking .

"It was very late and everyone had left the cafe except an old man... "

the old man liked to sit late because he was deaf and now at night it was quiet and he felt the difference ..."

The café is a clean well lighted place and it's different from a bar , it's so quiet and comfort for the old man or someone with the same case.

Also in the story there is the loss of confidence , the old waiter suffer from the loss of confidence he said that clearly to the young waiter

"No. I have never had confidence and I am not young."

The old waiter may think that the lack of confidence because of being older.

- **Narrative authority:-**

A Clean Well Lighted Place is presented in the third person perceptive ,omniscient because of the prevailing narrative authority along with two other factor influence of universality and individualism .

3.2.1.3 Characteristic of modernism in A Clean Well Lighted Place :-

- The first characteristic which may immediately be applied to A Clean Well Lighted Place is self-consciousness and irony concerning literary and social conventions admitted artifice in representation, in the cases of the deaf man and the old waiter compared together in the each of them is quieted aware of himself ,his trouble ,his difficulty and his complication fear of death , in other word , fear of sleep ,as being so far comparable .

Both men avoided going to bed early through staying awake so let overnight ,insomnia became escape way for both men and a defense trick against sleep.

"He would lie in the bed and finally, with daylight, he would go to sleep.

After all, he said to himself, it's probably only insomnia. Many must have it."

(A Clean, Well-Lighted Place by Ernest Hemingway)

It perhaps certain that old people should go to bed as early as possible , however , ironically enough this two old men are used not only to evade sleep but to develop insomnia each in his own way ,thus , preaching the standers of the social convention

- The second characteristic is destabilization and fragmentation of reality surprising and sometimes inconsistent metaphors for interior states,

It seem that the only stabilize character is young waiter almost perhaps because he enjoys normal marred life and family proper atmosphere, while the deaf man and the old waiter suffer from loneliness and marred live intimacy ,which puts each part as opposed to the author in terms of both attitude and behavior ,in out look to the world , to reality in present and future .

"He's lonely. I'm not lonely. I have a wife waiting in bed for me."

(A Clean, Well-Lighted Place by Ernest Hemingway)

The deaf man and old waiter are similar in at least two aspects ,divided soul and loss which directly sets them on the brink of going astray and alienation , in illation to in consistent thinking and conduct to extent up normality which conclude in distorted view to live.

"I am of those who like to stay late at the cafe," the older waiter said. With all those who do not want to go to bed. With all those who need a light for the night." (A Clean, Well-Lighted Place by Ernest Hemingway)

- The third characteristic mention that there is Allusiveness: symbolic references to or self-conscious intertextuality with prior literary monuments,

The deaf man appears quite clearly disillusioned by the nation of death which seems to be parallel of sleep , he thinks to

avoided sleep is to remain awake late at any , similarly to escape the fact of death is to forget it through indulging in the pleasure of live at day time as well as by night .

Hemingway implicates symbolic intertextuality within Spanish phrases by way of local coloring as in dada where as nada in Spanish is means nothingness

""Good night," the other said. Turning off the electric light he continued the conversation with himself, It was the light of course but it is necessary that the place be clean and pleasant. You do not want music. Certainly you do not want music. Nor can you stand before a bar with dignity although that is all that is provided for these hours. What did he fear? It was not a fear ordread, It was a nothing that he knew too well. It was all another and a man was a nothing too. It was only that and light was all it needed and a certain cleanliness and order. Some lived init and never felt it but he knew it all was nada y pues nada y nada y pues nada. Our nada who art in nada, nada be thy name thy kingdom nada thy will be nada in nada as it is in nada. Give us this nada our daily nada and nada us our nada as we nada our nada and nada us not into nada but deliver us from nada; pues nada. Hail nothing full of nothing, nothing is with thee. He smiled and stood before a bar with a shining steam pressure coffee machine."

(A Clean, Well-Lighted Place by Ernest Hemingway)

His diction meant to be local coloring .

Hombre : man

Nada: nothingness

Pues :only

Otro loco mas : anther bigger one

Mixed diction English-Spanish

Our nada : our nothingness ,our extinction ,mortality

In nada : in nothingness

Thy will be nada : you will be nothingness

This nada : this nothingness

Dialy nada : dialy nothingness

Nada us our nada : relieve our nothingness from its nothingness

Nada us not nada : destine us to nothingness nor our nothingness

The melody of nada eventually takes the form of a hymn or a prayer , that revolves round mortality and eternity with toil and hardship in-between.

- The fourth characteristic and the last is Heroic individualism of Romanticism .isolation, eccentricity .

A sense of individuality , that is self-esteem is exactly clearly manifested by the character of deaf man and old waiter , the former is certainly self assured and self respected to the limit of deceives , he is rather obstinate and authoritative .

Hemingway created the character of deaf man from among ordinary men and obscure Person to be a hero thou leading alive of isolation .

The seam applies to the old waiter being likewise alien and marginalized .

3.3Indian Camp

(3.3.1) Indian Camp's Summary

" Nick Adams and Nick's father arrive at the lake shore with Nick's Uncle George. Two Indians are waiting there to pick them up. The Indians row the two men and one boy across the lake in two boats. Nick asks where they are going and his father replies that they are going to the Indian camp because an Indian woman is very sick. The boats arrive on shore and they all walk through a meadow to the

woods. There, they follow a trail that leads to the logging road, which is much lighter. Around a bend, they come upon some shanties. Nick, his father, and his uncle enter the one nearest the road. Inside, they find an Indian woman who has been in labor for two days. She is lying on the bottom bunk of a bed. Her husband is on the top bunk with a cut foot. When she cries out in pain, Nick's father explains that she hurts because her muscles are trying to get the baby out of her body. Nick asks if he can give her anything to make the pain stop, but Nick's father answers that he does not have any anesthetic.

Nick's father boils some medical instruments and washes his hands carefully. He explains to Nick that babies are supposed to be born head first but sometimes become turned around. He says that he may have to operate on this woman. When he does operate, several men must hold the woman down. She bites Uncle George. A boy is born. Nick's father asks Nick if he likes being an intern. Nick lies and says he likes it fine. However, Nick refuses to watch his father sew up the woman. Afterward, Nick's father and Uncle George are elated from the excitement of such a haphazard delivery. Nick's father says that the father of the baby must be very excited. He goes over to the father and pulls back his blanket. The father's throat is slit and the razor lies next to him. Nick's father tells Uncle George to take Nick away, but he does not do so before Nick sees his father tip the Indian father's head back.

On the way home, Nick's father apologizes for bringing him, all his excitement gone. Nick asks if women always have a hard time having babies. The answer from his father is no. Nick then asks why the man killed himself, to which his father replies that he must not have been able to stand things. Nick asks if many men kill themselves. His father says no. Nick asks the same question about

women. His father says no again. Nick asks where Uncle George went. His father says that he will show up later. Then, Nick asks if dying is hard. His father says that he thinks it is probably pretty easy. There is silence. The sun is coming up, a fish jumps, and Nick runs his fingers through the water. Nick thinks to himself that he is pretty sure that he will never die.

"<http://www.sparknotes.com/lit/inourtime/section3.rhtml>"

(3.3.2) The elements of modernism in Indian Camp

- Loss and exile :-**

The Indian husband with a severely injured is tormented as being disabled to supports his family because he lost his foot,"*He had cut his foot very badly with an axe three days before*" he is frustrated and hopeless of being proper husband and father of a new baby, "*I don't know, Nick. He couldn't stand things, I guess.*" Also the feeling of loneliness and inability drove him to exterminate himself to escape his failure ." *The Indian lay with his face toward the wall. His throat had been cut*" his bad feeling drives him to commute suicide to escape the feeling of loss .

- Cycle :-**

The second element is the cycle ,suicide of the Indian father brakes the past ,present and future life of the family ,yet, as it's believe that the child is a father of man thus the new born baby either a boy or a girl will , "on doubt" grow up to become a man or woman , get married , has children of their own relating to their dead grandfather ,and so the ring of live becomes closed once more .

- **Narrative Authority :-**

The last element is narration authority ,Hemingway presented the story in the third person perspective or omniscient with omission of the narrator .

The sense of individuality is at best illustrated by the strict decisiveness of the husband to end his live for being unprotected .

The passage of time from past through present and eventually to the future make up continually of the individual's cause of existence in the world .

(3.3.2.2) Characteristics of modernism in Indian comp :-

- The first characteristic is self-consciousness and irony concerning literary and social conventions admitted artifice in representation , the sense of duty covers doctor Adam ,uncle George ,Nick, the tow Indian men with the boat and the husband .

Doctor Adam his brother and his son as which Americans spared no effort to help the Indian wife with her hard delivery , this help means ironically enough as an imply apology for what early which Americans' notorious past against red Indian .

The tow Red Indian boat men ,on the other hand were aware enough of their task to raid doctor Adam , uncle George and Nick across lake and back to the other side .

- The second characteristic in Indian comp is narration through fragmented or multiple perspectives or viewpoints ,the story opens with the third person perspective introducing tow red Indian men, not long there was conversation between Nick and

his father doctor Adam ,which is interchanging first and second person perspective in form of conversation and dialogue.

By the end of the story there is once again a dialogue between Nick and his father doctor Adam , the story concluded with the third person perspective .

'Do ladies always have such a hard time having babies?'

Nick asked.

'No, that was very, very exceptional.'

'Why did he kill himself, Daddy?'

'I don't know, Nick. He couldn't stand things, I guess.'

'Do many men kill themselves, Daddy?'

'Not very many, Nick.'

'Do many women?'

'Hardly ever.'

'Don't they ever?'

'Oh, yes. They do sometimes "

Narration of this story follows fragmented point of view throughout the story in multiple and interchangeable way .

- The third characteristic is Realistic details symbolic, suggestive, allegorical. Hemingway drew an adequate detailing of the surgical operation with all its procedure thou the delivery was not carried out according to modern obstetrics yet it was successful .

The preparedness and willingness of doctor Adam symbolizes the spirit of fraternity and a scene of humanity without regard to any parries.

The allegorical flue in the Indian is directed to its readers specially from among white American to adopt stance and

attitude and action of sympathy with marginalized citizens as being equal in rights and duties .

- The fourth and the last characteristic is Heroic individualism of Romanticism ; isolation, eccentricity .doctor Adam stand for a romantic hero , in that he was very quick at getting ready to help the Indian fragrant woman . he thus represent one of the romantic qualities which states respect and sympathy with obscure, hobble and ordinary people without any kind of bias whatsoever.

(3.4)Soldier Home

(3.4.1) Soldier's Home's Summary

"Soldier's Home is located at the center of the collection *In Our Time*. Its location, as well as its subject matter, suggests that it is also central to Hemingway's experience of life in the year of its writing, 1924. The story opens with a description of a photograph of Harold Krebs, a young man who had been attending a Methodist college in Kansas before enlisting in the Marines to fight in World War I. This opening snapshot is in stark contrast to the alienated, silent young man Krebs becomes after the war.

Although the war ends in 1918, Krebs does not return home until 1919, the year of the story's setting. Krebs's return is not marked by the parades and accolades given the young men who returned earlier; instead, Krebs discovers that people really do not want to hear about the war unless he exaggerates and lies about his own participation in battle. These lies and erroneous attributions of heroism cause Krebs deep discomfort and nausea. He is unable to speak the truth because no one will listen, and unable to lie because of nausea. In time, he retreats into near silence.

Once home, Krebs fills his days with sleeping, playing pool and practicing the clarinet. He also likes watching the young girls in town from the safety of his own front porch. However, when he is in town, he does not

like seeing them. Krebs seems to be isolating himself from all other young people and from life. Although he would like to have a girl, he does not want to talk to women. Again, Krebs demonstrates lethargy and ennui; his alienation from his family, his home, and his culture seem paralyzing.

Krebs wants to "live along without consequences." It is not clear from the text what consequences he is trying to avoid; the implication is that a previous relationship with a woman led to unpleasant consequences, but this remains unspecified. It does, however, point to a general unwillingness on Krebs's part to commit to anything. He does not want to talk to girls, largely because he does not want to tell any more lies. Apparently for Krebs, talking to girls, then, must necessarily include lying."

(<http://www.encyclopedia.com/article-1G2-3424000022/soldier-home.html>)

(3.4.2) The Elements of modernism in Soldier Home :-

- Fragmentation:-**

The first element is narration through fragmented or multiple perspectives or viewpoints, the story opens its plot with fragmenting foreshadowing writing technique .with the passage of the story the plot is furthermore fragmented through sequence of flashback nearly little before the end of the story .

(Krebs went to the war from a Methodist college in Kansas. There is a picture which shows him among his fraternity brothers, all of them wearing exactly the same height and style collar.)

This quotation is an example of flashback writing technique, that shows Hemingway uses his skills to write about Krebs's past and present in the short story, that mean he applies in his story narration through fragmentation.

Hemingway fragmented his characters into germane and French girl along with his family member and not to forget his colleagues in

the army, the marines images are varied and distributed or dispersed portraying his warfare experience and describing his pretime occupation in addition to his own family's household daily live.

Narrative form is also fragmented, with dew to perspective , narration and conversation .

"Do you love me?"

"Uh, huh."

"Do you love me always?"

"Sure."

"Will you come over and watch me play indoor?"

"Maybe."

"Krebs's mother came into the dining-room from the kitchen. She carried a plate with two fried eggs and some crisp bacon on it and a plate of buckwheat cakes"

The first is an example of conversation between Krebs and his beloved sister and the second is example of narration ,so, the narrative form in Soldier Home exchanged between conversation and narration .

Thematic fragmentation alludes to breaking down the theme of the story after returning the major theme while fragmenting it in to minor themes, but concentrating the major theme.

The major themes are war is the field that give live to seeds of social evils , war does not only destroy the world ,but also demoralizes men, most the defeated and victor are after war both tormented and regretful ,as in the case of Krebs after he return from the war ,he doesn't knew what he wants ,also he doesn't able to love any one and he unable to start anew job all these are the effect of war ,by the way it's the social evils, up normality is the immediate after math or war which might require psycho-therapy or else .

- **The cycle :-**

Hemingway is skillful enough to utilize foreshadowing and flashback to realize a well-designed cycle , the story beings with the past of war atrocities and woes with all its negative effect on soldiers spatially in terms of psychological wounds.

The present of Krebs, the protagonist is not free from the passive effect of war despite his mother's patient attempts to comfort and motivate him to gain a promising future live , but he lives in his past specifically the war time , he still believes in the concepts of war, Krebs unable to start relation with a girl because he thinks he doesn't need one, by the way he loss chance to make his family ,in that way he lost his past, present and future .here past ,present and future are closely link in the form events talk ,action and recalling back memories along with an optimistic future view as suggested by his mother and supported by his grandfather's experience .

- **Loss and Exile:-**

Krebs return home almost with disintegrated soul not knowing what where he is to make for , knowing not what he is suppose to do ,feeling uncertain about the years ahead .

He is physically using his way to the right direction , he is spiritually exiled and rather alien or outsider in almost every social respect.

He sat there on the porch reading a book on the war. It was a history and he was reading about all the engagements he had been in. It was the most interesting reading he had ever done.

He lives in alienation and on his past even after he return to his town ,Its seems that he does not only reject the people around him but

also shuts himself up and remaining remnant of his past , denying his present and dismissing his future .

- **Social Evils :-**

Krebs's relation with his family was devoid of intimacy save his sister, Krebs told his mother that he did not love her

Yes. Don't you love your mother dear boy?"

"No," Krebs said.

His mother looked at him across the table. Her eyes were shiny. She started crying.

and when she ask him to pray , he declined to pray with her

"Would you kneel and pray with me, Harold?" his mother asked.

"I can't," Krebs said.

so she prayed for him . the mother played the part of a mediator between Krebs and his father,

"I had a talk with your father last night, Harold," she said, "and he is willing for you to take the car out in the evenings."

This quotation show that there is a weakness in the family ties and the family ties suffer from detachment ,as general this may even apply to several soldiers' family and cause social evils in a community .

Krebs view to fair six is unrighteous interaction because of his war experience and the thought told to them in the army , there are no needs for girls as it's always the cause with soldiers , Krebs is even unwilling to establish proper social relation outside the family .

You could perhaps imagine what will happen in so society if the number of Krebs's case increased dramatically.

(3.4.3)Characteristics of modernism in soldier's home :-

- the first narration through fragmented or multiple perspectives or viewpoints ,the story is manly told in the first person perspective

,however, numbers of first and second person perspective are frequently inset along the narration for examples

"I'm your mother," she said. "I held you next to my heart when you were a tiny baby." - "Do you want me to pray for you?".

- the second is non-linear time, or other distortions of time-conventions in Realistic fiction , narration of this story does not follow straight foreword direction as it's characteristic of foreshowing interrupted by intervals of flashback and usual narration .

In this way the course of time in this work of fiction as compared to non-fictive time is apparently distorted or even marred thus in a way that benefits narration they harm it .

- the third characteristic is destabilization and fragmentation of reality, victimized by the atrocities of war Krebs's soul seems to be divided and unbalanced , his thought about the people around him are not normal and steady .

Krebs falls under a severe impact of self interior states in consistency that renders him almost an outcast within his all society .

- the last characteristic is the escalation of warfare to a global level as the title of the story suggests the world was afflicted by two great wars causing immense distraction of man's civilization and claiming the lives of millions increasing many nation to word armament even after war end miner were still to be fought here and there with more losses and damage escalation never sensed to have an end up to this day .

Chapter four

**Conclusion,
Recommendations and
Suggestions for Further Studies**

Chapter four

Conclusion ,Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies

4-1Conclusion

Hemingway coexisted with modernism as post-wartime, the aftermath of World War I and World War II school and it's invoked at the level of library activity , this school influenced a large number of writers in fiction prose ,narrative way of thinking , reacting and interacting with the new condition of that time in sense of new writing technique and particular style in expressing emotion within integrating reality and imagination .

The five element of modernism can be followed here and there throughout Hemingway's three short stories, though not almost dispersed, for example in his short story "A Clean Well Lighted Place" we can find Cycle , Loss and Exile and Narrative Authority ,in Solder Home we can find Fragmentation, Social Evils and cycle clearly are reflected .

As regards the several characteristic of Modernism we may trace a number of characteristics of Modernism like narration through fragmented or multiple perspectives or viewpoints , non-linear time, or other distortions of time-conventions in Realistic fiction and the escalation of warfare to a global level.

From the researcher tracks for the elements and characteristics of modernism in Hemingway's selected short stories we can see the affects of modernism on characters in their thinking , their interacting with other and their point of view about life.

There are factors can be taken into account ,for example Hemingway's live and his views about live and personal experiences have also affect on his state of mind and motives of writing short stories with themes relevant to the elements and

characteristics of modernism not only restricted to his own country and people but as an echo of his realistic live and experiences when he was in Civil Wars .

4-2Recommendations

Since this research about the aspects of modernism in three selected short stories written by Hemingway, the researcher recommends to the readers and all teachers

- 1/ to detect the term modernism historically,
- 2/ to read more about this movement and it's pioneer and their effect on literature.

4-3Suggestions for further study:

The researcher suggests the following topics for further studies :

- 1-Moderanism in Hemingway's novels .
- 2-The thematic content of Hemingway`'s literary works.
- 3-Hemingway and his stages of life, how did that affected upon his philosophy of writing themes and style.
- 4-Hemingway as a short story writer

Bibliography

Books:

- Alan and Wilde.(1981) *Horizon of Assent Modernism, Postmodernism and the Ironic Imagination* . 2nd London: Johns Hopkins University Press
- Larry W.Phillips.(1984) *Ernest Hemingway on Writing* . first edition . Charles Scribner's Sons :New York .
- Hemingway, Ernest. (1932)*Death in the afternoon*.2nd Ed. Charles Scribner's Sons :New York .
- Hemingway, Ernest. (1933)*Winner Take Nothing*.2nd Ed. Charles Scribner's Sons :New York
- Hemingway, Ernest.(1925) *In Our Time*. Boni and Liverght: New York .
- Kennedy X.J and Dana Gioia (1999). *An Introduction to fiction, poetry and drama* seventh edition ., London , U.K.
- Michael Meyer.(1999). *Introduction to Literature* , fifth edition .Bed ford st. martin's: new York.

Web sites:

- <http://blogs.cofc.edu/farrells/files/2011/10/Style-in-Hemingway.pdf>
- <http://coursesite.uhcl.edu/HSH/Whitec/terms/modernism.htm>
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernist_literature
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmodern_literature
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stream_of_consciousness
- <http://epubs.surrey.ac.uk/804062/1/559283.pdf>
- <http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/Nugali/English/pdf>
- <http://vc.ws.edu/engl2265/unit4/Modernism/all.htm>
- <https://www.facebook.com/HelpLineForEnglish/posts>

- [*http://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-significance-insomnia-hemingways-clean-well-528140*](http://www.enotes.com/homework-help/what-significance-insomnia-hemingways-clean-well-528140)

Appendix

Ernest Hemingway bibliography:

He was an American author and journalist. 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

Selected list of works

- "Indian Camp" (1926)
- *The Sun Also Rises* (1926)
- *A Farewell to Arms* (1929)
- "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber" (1935)
- *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940)
- *The Old Man and the Sea* (1951)

Hemingway writing style

The *New York Times* wrote in 1926 of Hemingway's first novel *The Sun Also Rises*. It is a truly gripping story, told in a lean, hard, athletic narrative prose that puts more literary English to shame." *The Sun Also Rises* is written in the spare, tight prose that made Hemingway famous, and, according to James Nagel, "changed the nature of American writing. In 1954, when Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, it was for "his mastery of the art of

narrative, most recently demonstrated in *The Old Man and the Sea*, and for the influence that he has exerted on contemporary style. Paul Smith writes that Hemingway's first stories, collected as *In Our Time*, showed he was still experimenting with his writing style. He avoided complicated syntax. About 70 percent of the sentences are simple sentences—a childlike syntax without subordination.

"If a writer of prose knows enough of what he is writing about he may omit things that 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 dignity of movement of an iceberg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water . writer who omits things because he does not know them only makes hollow places in his writing. "(Hemingway. 1932)

Hemingway's style was fundamentally shaped "in reaction to his experience of world war". After World War I, he and other modernists "lost faith in the central institutions of Western civilization" by reacting against the elaborate style of 19th century writers and by creating a style established through dialogue, through action, and silences

Because he began as a writer of short stories, he learned to get the most from the least, how to prune language, how to multiply intensities and how to tell nothing but the truth in a way that allowed for telling more than the truth. Hemingway called his style the *iceberg theory*: the facts float above water; the supporting structure and symbolism operate out of sight. The concept of the iceberg theory is sometimes referred to as the "theory of omission". Hemingway believed the writer could describe one thing (such as Nick Adams fishing in "The Big Two-Hearted River") though an entirely different

thing occurs below the surface (Nick Adams concentrating on fishing to the extent that he does not have to think about anything else).

Hemingway used autobiographical details as framing devices about life in general—not only about his life. For example, he used his experiences and drew them out with "what if" scenarios: "what if I were wounded in such a way that I could not sleep at night? What if I were wounded and made crazy, what would happen if I were sent back to the front?" Writing in "The Art of the Short Story", Hemingway explains: "A few things I have found to be true. If you leave out important things or events that you know about, the story is strengthened. If you leave or skip something because you do not know it, the story will be worthless. The test of any story is how very good the stuff that you, not your editors, omit.

"I was always embarrassed by the words sacred , glorious and sacrifice and the expression in vain .we had read them now for a long time , and I had seen nothing sacred and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stocks yards at Chicago if nothing was done with the meat except to bury it. There were many word that you could not stand to hear and finally only the names of places had dignityabstract words such as honor courage or hallow were obscene beside the concrete names of villages ,the number of roads ,the names of rivers the numbers of regiments and the dates" (A Farewell to Arms)

Hemingway habitually used the word "and" in place of commas. This use of polysyndeton may serve to convey immediacy. Hemingway's polysyndetonic sentence or in later works his use of subordinate clauses and uses conjunctions to juxtapose startling visions and images.

"It was only that and light was all it needed and a certain cleanliness and order "(A Clean, Well-Lighted Place)

Hemingway's intent was not to eliminate emotion, but to portray it more scientifically. Hemingway thought it would be easy, and pointless, to describe emotions; he sculpted collages of images in order to grasp "the real thing, the sequence of motion and fact which made the emotion and which would be as valid in a year or in ten years or, with luck and if you stated it purely enough, always".^[174] This use of an image as an objective correlative is characteristic of Ezra Pound, T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, and Proust.^[175] Hemingway's letters refer to Proust's *Remembrance of Things Past* several times over the years, and indicate he read the book at least twice.

Hemingway themes

The popularity of Hemingway's works is based on the themes, love, war, wilderness and loss, *all of which are strongly evident in the body of work. These are recurring themes of American literature, which are clearly evident in Hemingway's work.* Critic Leslie Fiedler sees the theme he defines as "The Sacred Land" the American West extended in Hemingway's work to include mountains in Spain, Switzerland and Africa, and to the streams of Michigan. The American West is given a symbolic nod with the naming of the "Hotel Montana" in *The Sun Also Rises* and *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. According to Stoltzfus and Fiedler, Hemingway's nature is a place for rebirth, for therapy, and the hunter or fisherman has a moment of transcendence when the prey is killed. Nature is where men are without women: men fish; men hunt; men find redemption in nature. Although Hemingway writes about sports, Carlos Baker believes the emphasis is more on the athlete than the sport, while Beegel sees the

essence of Hemingway as an American naturalist, as reflected in such detailed descriptions as can be found in "Big Two-Hearted River".

Hemingway inverts the American literary theme of the evil "Dark Woman" versus the good "Light Woman". The dark woman—Brett Ashley of *The Sun Also Rises*—is a goddess; the light woman—Margot Macomber of "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber" is a murderer. The early Hemingway stories, such as "A Very Short Story", present "a male character favorably and a female unfavorably". Hemingway lauded his male-centric world of masculine pursuits, and the fiction divided women into "castrators or love-slaves". Feminist critics attacked Hemingway as "public enemy number one", although more recent re-evaluations of his work "have given new visibility to Hemingway's female characters (and their strengths) and have revealed his own sensitivity to gender issues, thus casting doubts on the old assumption that his writings were one-sidedly masculine. And that Brett Ashley and Margot Macomber "are the two outstanding examples of Hemingway's 'bitch women.'"

"The world breaks everyone and afterward many are strong in the broken places. But those that will not break it kills. It kills the very good and the very gentle and the very brave impartially. If you are none of these you can be sure it will kill you too but there will be no special hurry"(Ernest Hemingway in *A Farewell to Arms*)

The theme of women and death is evident in stories as early as "Indian Camp". The theme of death permeates Hemingway's work. Young believes the emphasis in "Indian Camp" was not so much on the woman who gives birth or the father who commits suicide, but on Nick Adams who witnesses these events as a child, and becomes a "badly scarred and nervous young man". Hemingway sets the events

in "Indian Camp" that shape the Adams persona. Young believes "Indian Camp" holds the "master key" to "what its author was up to for some thirty-five years of his writing career". Stoltzfus considers Hemingway's work to be more complex with a representation of the truth inherent in existentialism: if "nothingness" is embraced, then redemption is achieved at the moment of death. Those who face death with dignity and courage live an authentic life. Francis Macomber dies happy because the last hours of his life are authentic; the bullfighter in the corrida represents the pinnacle of a life lived with authenticity. In his paper *The Uses of Authenticity: Hemingway and the Literary Field*, Timo Müller writes that Hemingway's fiction is successful because the characters live an "authentic life", and the "soldiers, fishers, boxers and backwoodsmen are among the archetypes of authenticity in modern literature".

The theme of emasculation is prevalent in Hemingway's work, most notably in *The Sun Also Rises*. Emasculation, according to Fiedler, is a result of a generation of wounded soldiers; and of a generation in which women such as Brett gained emancipation. This also applies to the minor character, Frances Clyne, Cohn's girlfriend in the beginning in the book. Her character supports the theme not only because the idea was presented early on in the novel but also the impact she had on Cohn in the start of the book while only appearing a small number of times. Baker believes Hemingway's work emphasizes the "natural" versus the "unnatural". In "Alpine Idyll" the "unnaturalness" of skiing in the high country late spring snow is juxtaposed against the "unnaturalness" of the peasant who allowed his wife's dead body to linger too long in the shed during the winter. The skiers and peasant retreat to the valley to the "natural" spring for redemption.

Some critics have characterized Hemingway's work as misogynistic and homophobic. Susan Beegel analyzed four decades of Hemingway criticism, published in her essay "Critical Reception". She found, particularly in the 1980s, "critics interested in multiculturalism" simply ignored Hemingway; although some "apologetics" have been written. Typical is this analysis of *The Sun Also Rises*: "Hemingway never lets the reader forget that Cohn is a Jew, not an unattractive character who happens to be a Jew but a character who is unattractive because he is a Jew." During the same decade, according to Beegel, criticism was published that investigated the "horror of homosexuality", and racism in Hemingway's fiction.