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**ЭРНЕСТ ХЕМИНГУЭЙДИН «КОШ БОЛ, КУРАЛ!»
ЧЫГАРМАСЫНДАГЫ ЖАЗ МЕЗГИЛИ МЫКААЧЫЛЫКТЫН
СИМВОЛУ КАТАРЫ**

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**ВЕСНА КАК ВОПЛОЩЕНИЕ ЖЕСТОКОСТИ В ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИИ
ЭРНЕСТА ХЕМИНГУЭЯ «ПРОЩАЙ, ОРУЖИЕ!»**

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**SPRING AS THE REPRESENTATION OF SEVERITIES IN ERNEST
HEMINGWAY'S «A FAREWELL TO ARMS!»**

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Жаз мезгили кайрадан жаралуунун, романтиканын жана ошондой эле жаңылануунун мезгили болуп саналат. Адабият менен бирге искусствонун башка тармактарында да бул жыл мезгили табияттын кайрадан жанданышы жана жаңылануусу, сүйүшкөндөрдүн узак айрылуудан кийинки жолугушу менен сүрөттөлүп, ал гана эмес жаз мезгили Иса Машаяктын кайра тирилүүсү менен да байланыштырылат. Бир медалдын эки бети болгону сыңары жогоруда айтылган сүрөттөөлөр жана байланыштыруулар бардык эле чыгармаларга төп келе бербейт. Ошол себептен бул макалада медалдын экинчи бети же болбосо жаздын башка түшүндүрүлмөсү каралат. Иштин практикалык негизи катары белгилүү жазуучу Эрнест Хемингуэйдин “Кош бол, курал!” аттуу чыгармасы алынды. Бул иштин негизги максаты жаз мезгилинин жогоруда белгиленген чыгармадагы маанисин анализдөө болуп саналат.

Негизги сөздөр: айсберг принциби, символизм, жыл мезгилдери, жаз, күз, жаан, суу.

Весна известна как сезон возрождения, романтики и обновления. В литературе и в других видах искусства этот сезон изображен и связан со временем, когда природа пробуждается от глубокого сна или же момент, когда влюбленные встречаются после долгой разлуки или даже воскресения Иисуса из мертвых. Но, тем не менее, поскольку у медали есть две стороны, эти взгляды и сопоставления не подходят для каждого произведения. Таким образом, в этой работе раскрывается другая сторона медали, то есть, другая интерпретация весны. В качестве основы практической части работы используется произведение выдающегося писателя Эрнеста Хемингуэя «Прощай, оружие!». Цель данной работы - раскрыть интерпретацию весны в вышеупомянутой работе.

Ключевые слова: принцип айсберга, символика, времена года, весна, осень, дождь, вода.

Spring is known as a season of rebirth, romance and renewal. In literature or in other types of art it is depicted and related to time when the nature awakens from the deep sleep, or when the lovers meet after long separation or even the resurrection of Jesus from the dead. Yet as the coin has

two sides those views are not apt for every work of art. Thus in this work the other side of the coin or another interpretations of spring will be revealed. As the basis for the practical part of the work we take a work «A Farewell to Arms!» by an outstanding writer Ernest Hemingway.

Key words: Iceberg principle, symbolism, seasons, spring, autumn, rain, water.

Introduction. Ernest Hemingway is one of the authors who used Iceberg principle in his works. Moreover the term was coined by Hemingway himself and is considered to be one of the most recognized styles in writing. This theory is also known as “theory of omission”, where the author eliminates the vast part of the story. More precisely the writer gives the opportunity for the reader to interpret, conclude or judge this or that part of the work. Hemingway stated “If a writer of 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 dignity of movement of an iceberg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water. A good writer does not need to reveal every detail of a character or action” in his work A Death in the Afternoon. [Ernest Hemingway, A Death in the Afternoon, 1932].

One of the strategies in Iceberg theory is the usage of symbolism in the work. According to the Greek-English lexicon the term “symbol” derived from Greek verb “symballein” (“to throw together”), and noun “symbolon” (“emblem”, “mark”, “token”, “sign”) [Liddel and Scott, 1968].

Consulting several dictionaries we could find the definitions of this term.

An Oxford Living Dictionary defines the term as:

1. A mark or character used as a conventional representation of an object, function, or process, e.g.

the letter or letters standing for a chemical element or a character in musical notation

2. A shape or sign used to represent something such as an organization, e.g. a red cross or a Star of David

3. A thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract.

Martin Grotjahn gives the following definition for the term «*The word symbol implies throwing together, integrating. The process of symbol formation is a continuous process of bringing together and integrating the internal with the external world, the subject with the object, and the earlier emotional experiences with later experience*» [the Voice of Symbol, 1971, p. 178].

Shaw [1881: 367] presents the following definition for symbol: "*Symbol is something used for, or regarded as, representing something else. More specifically, a symbol is a word, phrase, or other expression having a complex of associated meanings; in this sense, a symbol is viewed as having values different from those of whatever is being symbolized. . . . Many poets have used the rose as a symbol of youth and beauty; a flag is a piece of cloth which stands for or is a symbol of a nation*".

The story under analysis is a novel by Ernest Hemingway «A Farewell to Arms». It is a story of war, love and the «lost generation». The protagonist of the novel is Frederic Henry, American volunteer driver in Italian army. He falls in love with British nurse Catherine Barkley. Yet they have no future, since the war and some circumstances not on their side. Frederic loses his position in the army, and he is persecuted by the army. He loses his love and at the same times his newborn baby. The reader meets

him alone at the beginning of the novel, and again at the end leaves him alone.

In this work we will reveal symbolic meaning of one season, spring. In most cases spring has positive connotation as rebirth, renewal, romance and etc. From religious perspective it also relates to assertive, positive meaning. For instance, Easter is celebrated in spring and it is considered to be the resurrection of the Jesus. *In spring the soil prepares to renew the vegetation, birds build a nest, farmers get prepare for the plowing the land to receive an abundant harvest. In other words the nature with human and non human world as well awakens from the long hibernation and they started to activate their life from the beginning.* [Kara-ool Lyubov' Salchakovna, CONCEPT «SPRING» IN THE TUVINIAN LANGUAGE: SPRING MONTHS]. Yet the interpretation of spring in Ernest Hemingway's works exactly in «A Farewell to Arms» has more negative connotations as odds, difficulties, war and even death.

From the beginning till the end of the work there is a rain, spring and autumn rain. And it is not that type of rain which is romantic or positive yet cold and wet weather condition which disturbs and gives the feeling of anxiety and fear.

The reader encounters rainy condition in several parts of the work. Those fragments of the novel are considered to be significant. Because every time when the main hero faces this very weather condition negative changes happen in his life. In other words rainy weather prepares diversities for the protagonist of the novel.

Following table can illustrate the fragments of the novel with the description of rain and its consequences:

Separation	<i>"I stepped out into the <u>rain</u> and the carriage started. Catherine leaned out and I saw her face in the light. She smiled and waved. The carriage went up the street..."</i>
Danger	<i>"That night there was a storm and I woke to hear the <u>rain</u> lashing the windowpanes. It was coming in the open window. Someone had knocked on the door"</i>
War	<i>"As we moved out through the town it was empty in the <u>rain</u> and the dark except for columns of troops and guns that were going through the main street"</i>
Death	<p>1. <i>"Two carabinieri took the lieutenant-colonel to the river bank. He walked in the <u>rain</u>, an old man with his hat off, a carabinieri on either side. I did not watch them shoot him but I heard the shots."</i></p> <p>2. <i>"It was like saying good-by to a statue. After a while I went out and left the hospital and walked back to the hotel in the rain"</i></p>

[Ernest Hemingway, «A Farewell to Arms!», 1929].

The role of rain in this very work is significant. As we have seen in the passages given above this weather condition represents:

1. Separation of the characters. The protagonist of the story, Frederic, leaves his beloved a British nurse, Catherine Barkley, after his treatment. He returns to the battle field. Their separation is followed by the rain.

2. The upcoming danger. Frederic escapes from death from an Italian army, he finds Catherine. Yet the trouble that lovers are going to meet is Frederic's arrest. The above mentioned two characters learn about the arrest and escape from the Italian army during rainy weather.

3. Almost all war scenes are followed by rainy condition. As well as some defeats are also followed by rain. The descriptions of the scenes are foggy, muddy and wet surrounding.

4. The notion of death is also followed by the rainy weather. In the first example, the protagonist of the work Frederic witnesses death of the person after being caught by an Italian army. This fragment of the story as well is followed by rainy weather.

The second example of the representation of death plays great role in the story. Here in this fragment of the story death relates the main hero personally, that is Frederic loses his love Catherine and his newborn child. The author places this part in spring. When Catherine's labor pains begin the author depicts as following *"the night was clear and the stars were out"*. [Ernest Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms!", 1929] Yet with the strengthened throes of childbirth the weather depiction of the story also alters. And finally there appears rain. *"I was afraid to go in. I looked out the window. It was dark*

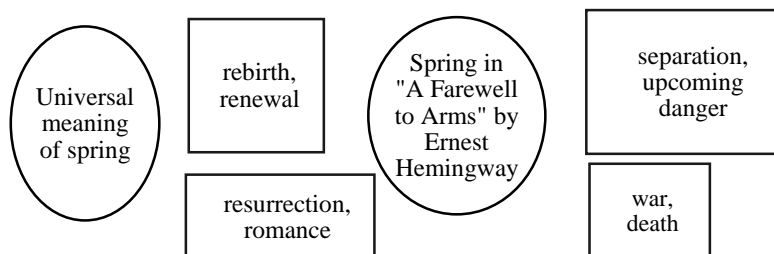
but in the light from the window I could see it was raining" stated Frederic. [Ernest Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms!", 1929] And here he suspects that Catherine couldn't bare that very pain any more. He prays for her for the first time. Rain foreshadows the upcoming tragedy in Frederic's life.

Further the reader faces rain once more. *"I could see nothing but the dark and the rain falling across the light from the window. So that was it. The baby was dead"*. [Ernest Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms!", 1929]

Frederic learns about the death of his newly born son. And the death of that infant again followed by rain. Further there is still a hope that Catherine will overcome that pain, albeit the author depicts rain. *"I walked through the rain up to the hospital. Upstairs I met the nurse coming down the hall. "I just called you at the hotel," she said. Something dropped inside me"*. [Ernest Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms!", 1929] As a matter of fact Frederic felt something bad was going to happen and unfortunately that fear happened. And our protagonist lost his beloved one, Catherine.

Moreover the novel ends up with the protagonists walk to the hotel alone and in the rainy weather. In spring he lost his Catherine, their baby and the hope for the future. In addition he met his love in this season of the year and the death separated them again in spring.

To conclude this work we can add spring has negative connotation as separation, the upcoming danger, death and war in the work by Ernest Hemingway "A Farewell to Arms". The interpretation of this season is controversial to the universal symbolic meaning of spring.



The table above demonstrates the representation of spring exactly in the novel “A Farewell to Arms” by Ernest Hemingway. After the detailed analysis of the story the following conclusion can be stated. Ernest Hemingway in above mentioned novel represents spring as a season of severities.

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