

Theory of Symbolism in Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* and *The Sun Also Rises*

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Abstract

Ernest Hemingway is one of the most famous American author and also a journalist. He faced great economic growth during the 20th century, and after that, he started to write various novels. The style which he follows in his prose, novels followed new technique and concept which gave an idea for the writers who concentrates on tragedy prose. He is also called as 'Critics' of American society and both of his novels "The Old Man and The Sea" and "The Sun Also Rises" deals with the symbolism theme where the hero is shown as an essential aspect of literature. This journal aims to expose the symbols used in it and to underline such symbols to differentiate that they stand for.

Keywords: Symbolism, human life, American literature, European countries, Langers Theory, Whitehead's Theory etc.

Introduction:

Research plays a vital role in protecting the human experience that is exactly taking place. While we talk about the different idea and themes, we could come across such lines that are similar to the current scenario. Moreover, this idea reflects in various kinds of literature. In American literature, it has taken significant part like Realism, Rationalism, Romanticism and other structures sets. Many authors tried to use symbols for different shapen structures. The deep meaning of those creations is that hence by creating new structures, they can overcome troubles and problems that fall on the writer. During the Romantic period, Hemingway was well known and signified for his mastery of using symbols or structures. Among the writings of Ernest Hemingway, "In our Time", "The Torrents of Spring (1926)", "The Sun Also Rises", "Men without Women", "A Farewell to Arms" and "For Whom the Bell Tolls" among all these writings, only, "The Old Man and The Sea" faced immediate success by publishing 50 thousand copies from the first edition. The only more highlighting thing that

has to be noticed is that He continuously uses some symbols to develop the theme of the novel.

Among the major literary pierces, symbols or structure covers the audience who reads the particular work because such interesting helps the reader to broaden their thinking capacity. Both these novels highlight the symbolism movement and try to introduce a few more things from other authors like White Head Frye and Saussure. The term "Symbolism" is a word derived from the Greek term "Symballein" - "to throw together" and Latin term "Symbolon" token of the sign". Most of the writers use symbols to express their inner depth to avoid ironical problems that reach them. Firstly symbolism was started as a reaction to naturalism and realism movement. During the time of 19th century, this term lost it to power in France. Though it faced downfall in France, Shinde and succeeded in other European countries. This symbolism method has been gained followed by W.B.Yeats, T.S.Eliot etc. One of the author Perrine criticise the word symbolism literally like that - "symbol should be identified inside the text, not in outside.

Theory of Symbolism:

Symbolism means a symbol or different interpretation. "Rapoport," says that symbols are "product of the human abstracting process" concerning other quotes, it is said that symbolism has different definitions according to different ideas about, the term symbolism. There are different types of theories, where each one shares their thoughts from a different perspective. Like Langer's theory whiteheads' theory etc.

Langers Theory: He is an American Philosopher who has shaped the thought of the image as a particular perspective in writing. She offers significance to imagery as a focal worry of Philosophy since it manages human inclination and comprehension. She separates image and sign she contends that both are not the same. She says that sign is utilized to respond at the earth though an image is utilized to make symbolism and thoughts that are not identified with this present reality.

Whitehead's Theory: He is an English mathematician and scholar who have given his co-activity for some subjects. He trusts that imagery speaks to human creative ability and contemplations. As indicated by him, "imagery is exceptionally uncertain as in it might actuate activities, sentiments, feelings and convictions about things which are just thoughts without representation on the planet which the imagery drives us to presuppose".When Langer separates sign and image, Whitehead separates imagery and direct learning. Coordinate learning is trustworthy, and there is the nonattendance of oversight. It is said to be right and great. However, the similarity is exceptionally frail. There is the nearness of a mistake. The novel "The Old Man and the Sea" opens with the battle of the old legend Santiago. He goes into the ocean to get angle, however because of his misfortune, he couldn't get a fish. He remains into the ocean for Eighty-four days and returns with an immense fish.

In the meantime, the saint of this novel is a baseball darling. The disappointment of Santiago makes his town individuals chuckle at him. Be that as it may, the little kid Manolin gives some quality to our legend by keeping his eyes on the old man to think about his dinners and the things. Amid the center of the novel, we can see the battle of the hero battling the impressive fish called Marlin. In spite of the fact that he brings just the skeleton of the fish; he winds up incredible among the anglers in the town. We can likewise separate the novel into two sections. The starting part and the completion part happen at their town Cuba close Havana and where the general population take after angling as their business and interest. The center piece of the story manages the waves that acquire the mammoth fish September and October. Before the finish of the novel, the setting ends up emblematic because of the ocean speaking to the aggregate universe against the mankind which is closed by Santiago.

Ernest Hemingway has examined imagery in an alternate point of view like Sea, The Mast, Harpoon and the eyes of Santiago. The Sea assumes an essential job in the novel. The headliner happens in these, and it symbolizes "the Universe", and the Santiago is "disengagement of Universe". In spite of the fact that individuals confront their very own personality at their particular spots, Universe individuals are disregarded and clear. IN his town he has his own character, so he gets some assistance from others. Be that as it may, just adrift, he faces all sorts of extreme difficulties with no assistance or acknowledgment. As indicated by the creator, the man endeavors to substantiate himself just when he is secluded or isolated. This novel can be the best case of "Naturalism in Literature that controls the lives by condition". Before the finish of the novel, the hero expels his pole from shoulder and hauls it out from the shoreline. He at that point began to climb again at the best he fell and lays for quite a while with the shaft over his shoulder. He endeavored to get up. Be that as it may, it was excessively troublesome, and he sat there with the shaft on his shoulder and took a gander at the street. Here the post symbolizes the cross that Jesus Christ compelled to drag. Another is Harpoon, the intensity of anglers in the ocean. Here the spear means the loss of control of Santiago at sea. He hit it with his blood mused hands driving a decent lance energetically.

Santiago battles are with immense Marlin and some different sharks utilizing his spear. Be that as it may, when his spear gets separated, he uncovers himself for weakness. The loss of spear symbolizes the loss of intensity and quality and fearlessness of Santiago. Another imperative thing which must be seen is that is of visual perception of the hero. Except if he goes and returns to his town, his visual perception and eye shading continue as before with no change. So his eye-balls symbolize the undaunted assurance and boldness of Santiago, which formed his accomplishment. Aside from his eyeballs and vision, whatever is left of the parts of the body has turned out to be old and dull and which as it were can be clarified as "Every little thing about him was old aside from his eyes, and they were indistinguishable shading from the ocean and were merry and undefeated".

In the vast majority of Ernest Hemingway's novel, we could run over religious impact and imagery. In this novel, the greater part of the episodes, pleasant can be like the life of Jesus Christ. In spite of the fact that the hero was vanquished, he never shows or takes a gander at the more brilliant side of things. The name "Manolin" is the term originated from "Savior" in Jesus. Subsequent to getting the large 4th Marlin, Manolin leaves from his parent to take after the educating of Santiago, Just as Jesus Christ. "Petrino is a Saint Peter, Jesus Christ nearest missionary and an extraordinary angler. Here Peter enables Jesus to angle for spirits as Pedfrico helped Manolin and Santiago by giving sustenance or fish". Santiago gives the head of Manolin to Pedrico which emblematically speak to Saint Peter as leader of the Christian Roman Catholic Church.

Another novel "The Sun likewise rises" mirrors the lives of individuals who lived later on age. The gathering of people and other adulthood have lost their lives amid the World War – I. It acquired a colossal calamity the life of numerous individuals in the conventional estimation of adoration, confidence and masculinity. Aside from every one of these individuals who part in the war likewise endured incredible good and mental aimlessness. Indeed, even a portion of the characters show the war straightforwardly which influence their day by day frequent. Despite the fact that the character Jake Barnes, P: the hero of this novel uncovers on the injuries caused amid the war. He is viewed as an extraordinary case of the injury hypothesis in the majority of Hemingway's fiction. As the same, the considerable plot. "The total likewise Rises" discusses the remarkable war damage. Here numerous characters are locked in like a phony in light discussion and observe to be to the same constantly. In a self-depiction shape, counterfeit says "of all the approaches to be injured. I guess it was amusing". Take's injuries have significant mental outcomes. He feels minimal unreliable about his manliness. A standout amongst the most perilous battles that occurred in his life is the point at which he battles with him. Presently from this, we can plainly say that appearing of shortcoming is critical to him and takes a continuous flow him to consider his injury. There is no motivation behind why since it is dull you should take a gander at things uniquely in contrast to when it is light. The hellfire there isn't!

During at night time, his feelings of hopelessness, depression comes to an end, and continuously he cries and take and his discussions were very much confused about redefining of his masculinity. As a result of it, he could not have sexual relations with Brett Ashley. To get rid of these entire he gets addict to excessive alcohol consumption. Since Brett could get proper sexual pleasure from Jake, she flirts with other men, furthermore only served to some extent and feels sad for Jake. The love between Brett and Jake symbolises to be a real love from both the sides. This guiltiness continues for that particular generation, and that allows them both have a relationship at all. Though Jake's hounds save him from physically having Brett, she says that he is the only person who honestly "has" her non-physical nature of their friendship made Jake as a constant man in Brett's life. Critics say that Jake's brilliantness, behaviour in sharing his story made the readers to realise that his brilliantness is

compromised, the action is qualified. There are some things which cannot be brought back to discuss openly. Because the emotional wounds are still seen, and there is a present of enormous anger. The next chapter faces another kind of war. Lady Brett was the object of everyone's desire; she resembles the new woman who has lost her value during the war.

Among all these situations Ernest Hemingway merges the symbolism in different things. This novel contains the two critical symbols like Bulls and bullfighting. Herein this, the bulls symbolise energy, independence and passion. Another kind of symbolism is that the poor little boys – cows who interact with fighters typify the act of sex. As an aficionado, Jake realises and loves the passion of bullfighting and proves himself that he too is a passionate man. Another person in this novel who loves bullfighting is Montoya's who this that this job is the purest art and exclusive else in love, passion and beauty. Meanwhile, Bull can also be considered as paralleling the characters and equalise the novel.

Another symbolism found in this novel is "Water". Water symbolises purity and relief. While Jake and Bill moves for fishing, water has been taken place by the therapeutic effect of smoothening or cooling Jake's dangerous soul. Even while they were taking drinks, they first chill with water. While Jake moves to Pamplona for San Sebastian, he doesn't want anything rather than swimming. So only after getting into the water he feels fresh and strengthens and also supported. "I undressed in one of the bath-cabins, crossed the narrow line of beach and went into the water. I swam out, trying to swim through the rollers, but having to dive sometimes. Then in the quiet pool, I turned and floated. Floating I saw only the sky and felt the drop and lift of the swells (19.28).

At the place, Jake could not find anything that hurts him. He relaxes for a while, and there seems to be only peace and sky. There is an absence of war or sadness and at last finally, Brette money to bathe where he purities himself at all actions. In between the novel, Hemingway tries to paint some pretty literature by including nature as Wordsworth idea. He has beautifully shaped out the character with bold, bright colours and the clear roads, greenery gardens and the fresh fruit etc...They idealize the landscape of Jake and Bill travelling trip to Burgutete at a dim light of Paris. In the Basque country, the land all looks very rich and green, and the houses and villages look well – off and clean. The homes in the town had red tiled roofs, and then the road turned off and commenced to climb, and we were going way up; close along a hillside, with a valley below, and hills stretched off back towards the sea. This symbolises the reawakening of the senses that he experiences while he leaves the city and moves towards his.

Conclusion:

In both the novels, symbols were distinguished with the example theories of many writers. The symbol used in "The Sun Also Rises" uses a different symbol to make the reader understand by bringing out the hidden messages. Such symbols have a specific message to

convey. Moreover, in reality, these two novels symbolise the real life of Hemingway which he has seen in 61 years.

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