

STYLISTIC ANALYSIS USED BY EARNEST HEMINGWAY TO REVEAL THE INNER FEELING OF THE HERO

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ABSTRACT-- The topic of this study is “Stylistic Analysis used by Earnest Hemingway to reveal the inner feeling of the hero.” This study describes the stylistic analysis of the imageries and expressive means used in Earnest Hemingway’s novella “The Old Man and the Sea” to reveal the insides and the role of the hero.

These devices along with the images and expressive means play a philosophical, sociological and psychological mirror of what is hidden inside the hero’s mind and psyche. That’s why it is important to analyze them to find out the essential roles of stylistic devices and to portray it as a characteristic device in narration and as a mirror, disclosing the spiritual, inner and psychological state of the hero.

In our study we analyze several imageries and stylistic devices and highlight them with the help of synchronic approaches and various methods of investigation: critical analysis and synthesis of the literature, discourse analysis, biodata analysis, and cultural – historical analysis. In order to show the effective role of the hero, we analyze various images and stylistic devices that construct the plot and climax of the novella; make the componential analysis of the chosen quotations and present our own analysis of these quotations depending on both: the inner state of the author and the outsider situation; make observations concerning various themes and problems.

In this project, we introduce all the images, which demonstrate various symbols in the hero’s life and in his hard society, which in turn characterize the individual style of the author. We expect this new analysis will significantly help all students who have interest in both fictional and non-fictional texts. We can also forecast that it will be extended to analyze other stylistic devices and imageries in diverse texts.

1. Introduction

Ernest Hemingway is one of the prominent American writers. He is famous for his short stories where his preferences and interests are manifested, namely his focus on outdoor activities such as swimming, fishing, hunting, and bullfight. Another emphasis is placed on the aspect of family relationship as bullying between his father and mother had a great impact on Ernest Hemingway in his childhood. Hence, he genuinely reflects that cruelty and abuse in his writings. For example, in his short novel *The Old Man and the Sea* Hemingway made his protagonist Santiago reveal his suffering. Moreover, Hemingway describes various urgent issues characteristic of his society such as hardship, violence, and darkness.

The analysis is primarily based on stylistic devices, imagery and expressive means found in the short novella «*The Old Man and the Sea*». The conducted research reveals the author's stylistic skills to portray the characters' feelings as a mirror exposing the bitter facts of his own life and his inner emotions, his attitude towards his parents and his society. Moreover, Hemingway resorts to these devices to evoke a structure of myth and a legend of a fairy tale to make his stories more philosophic and appealing.

The objective of the research is to make a descriptive analysis of stylistic devices and expressive means in the context of the 20th century short novel «*The Old Man and the Sea*» written by Ernest Hemingway. This analysis aims at examining stylistic devices and figurative imagery, which allow readers to be aware of the author's individual writing style for revealing the inner feeling of the protagonist. Moreover, the analysis helps to identify means that create aesthetic and linguistic quality of the novel, to expose various social and political burning issues.

Moreover, the present study focuses on exploring symbols and imagery found in this novel to recognize and highlight those implications they stand for. I intend, in my research, to show Hemingway's interest of reflecting all the issues and fact behind these symbols such as: irony, metaphor, simile, allegory and others. Furthermore, these symbols are used by the author to add an artistic beauty and rich meaning as well as depth and profound idea to his works. These symbols are intended to criticize his own society and avoid certain troubles that may fall upon it.

The methods used are: biographical data analysis, cultural and historical analysis, descriptive qualitative analysis, and discourse analysis.

The theoretical value of the research is that the novel content is interpreted via illustration of the biography of the author and his epoch.

The practical value of the research is that the present overall analysis can help develop a step-by-step approach to the exploration of literary prose texts in terms of their stylistic means and cohesive features.

1. Structure and volume of the term paper. The term paper has 27 pages and consists of introduction, research methodology, data analysis, qualitative descriptive analysis of imagery. The references include 20 sources.

Cultural and historical background

1.1 Background about the author

Hemingway is a great American writer. Ernest Hemingway occupies a prominent place in American fiction due to his true attitude and treatment of all events happened in the American life. Ernest Miller Hemingway was born in 1899 in Oak park, Illinois. He ascended from an orthodox higher class family whose mother called Mrs. Grace Hale Hemingway. Actually, his mother was an ex-opera singer. His father was Mr. Clarence Edmunds Hemingway who was a physician. Hemingway was highly influenced by his father as he often urged him to develop his outdoor interests such as: swimming, fishing and hunting. Moreover, Hemingway was also influenced by the primitive aspects of the native Indian life as he spent his early boyhood in the northern woods of Michigan. We may come to a conclusion that Hemingway reflects all these outdoor interests in his writings.

Hemingway was brought up in a family which made suffer a lot due to the bullying relationship between his parents. Therefore, Hemingway didn't enjoy a happy childhood and that is apparent and reflected in his works. (Cleanth, 1969: 6 and Mark, 1982: 346)

Hemingway is characterized with his revolutionary role in the American literary history in the 20th century. He is famous for his simple and unconventional style which reflects a great amount of the problems and hardships such as: violence, war and death. Hemingway stands courageously against all these negatives in his own life. In most of his novels, Hemingway deals with some stark themes such as: death, darkness, and violence as he realizes that human existence is useless and in vain. Metaphorically speaking, he dramatizes the natural world as a world without values, ethics, principles and personal happiness. It is a world of hardness, traumas and violence. (Chaman, 1971)

Hemingway analyzes everything in his life according to the theory of “iceberg theory” as he symbolizes the nature of man’s existence through his picturing the actual events in his novels exactly as they really happened in the process of events.

1.2 Hemingway’ style

Hemingway’ style is journalistic due to his reporting on many prominent themes appeared in his epoch such as: trauma, loss of credibility, and depression.

Hemingway became a legendary figure and was famous sportsman and bon vivant. He is a clever eloquent, an innovative literary artisan and a hard critic of the American society — his own society. He offers a portrayal of events observed and expressed from an American point of view.

Hemingway considered “*style*” as a moral act, a desperate struggle for moral integrity amid the absurdity of the world and precarious complications of one’s own nature. Hemingway believes that to hold a standard of rightness against a false and deceiving world, one has to set down simple and right. Therefore, Earl Roivt observes that Hemingway has a personal and artistic inquiry for truth as shown in his quotation: (Rama & Hemingway, 1986: 8)

“More often than not, Hemingway’s fictions seem rooted in his journeys into himself much more clearly and obsessively than is usually the case with major fiction writers.... His writing was his way of approaching his identity—of discovering himself in the projected metaphors of his experience. He believed that if he could see himself clear and whole, his vision might be useful to others who also lived in this world.”

One day, Hemingway, in his memories, expresses his difficulty of writing and his desire of only telling and conveying the truth by saying:

“I would stand and look out over the roofs of Paris and think, ‘Do not worry. You have always written before and you will write now. All you have to do is write one true sentence. Write the truest sentence that you know.’ So finally I would write one true sentence, and then go on from there. It was easy then because there was always one true sentence that I knew or had seen or had heard someone say.”

We may conclude his true and pure desire and intention to write and say only the true events in his writings.

Moreover, another indication to Hemingway’s true style is that Earl Rovit states that Hemingway always relates what he conveys in his writings to his own personal experience so as to actualize all the events:

“More often than not, Hemingway's fictions seem rooted in his journeys into himself much more clearly and obsessively than is usually the case with major fiction writers.... His writing was his way of approaching his identity—of discovering himself in the projected metaphors of his experience. He believed that if he could see himself clear and whole, his vision might be useful to others who also lived in this world.” (Rovit)

Hemingway was characterized by the individuality of his own style. His style is short and uses solid sentences provided with interesting dialogues. Moreover, he was so clever in selecting the suitable words and phrases to convey the exact expression of his thoughts, ideas and point of views towards everything he experienced as an American citizen. He intends to blaze the readers’ passion and emotions through his graphic, selective and distinguished style. (Rama, 1980)

Trodd (2007:7-21) states that Hemingway’s narrative style is like the art of filmmaking and photography which allows him to create a multi-focal photographic reality. His choice of words is simple and laconic; syntax is concise and not ornamental, devoid of some parts of speech, e.g. conjunctions. Hence, most of his sentences or statements are static, short and affirmative. Hemingway’s style was highly influenced by some American expatriates such as: Ezra Pound and Gertrude Stein from whom he learned many things in his writing and form his style. Thus, his style is characterized with the taut monosyllabic vocabulary, stark dialogue and understated emotion. (ibid: 1982: 346)

Moreover, Grebstein (1973) states that Hemingway's style is characterized by firstly, the use of short and simple sentences, constructions as well as the use of parallelism. The reason behind this use is to show the terseness, blunt honesty. Secondly, the use of bookish, Latinate, or abstract words with which Hemingway intends to be heard and conveyed from reality rather than imagination. Thirdly, the use of repetition performed by pairing or juxtaposing opposites.

However, Hemingway sometimes uses a deliberate style so as to reflect an important issue or notion. For example:

“He took all his pain and what was left of his side and swam gently on his sides, his bill almost touching the planking of the skiff, and started to pass the boat, long, deep, wide silver and barred with purple and interminable in the water”

From the above utterance, we notice that Hemingway changes his simple style to an artificial and deliberate one so as to dramatize the long-time struggle journey accompanied by the hard effort and tension of Santiago and the giant Marlin. Santiago put all his pride and strength against the fish's agony.

We may come to a conclusion that Hemingway's style in *The Old Man and The Sea* is highly distinguished and peculiar from his other writings due to the fact that this novella is an English version of the Spanish that Santiago and Manolin would speak in real life as English is not their target language. Moreover, the structures used by Hemingway are highly suggestive and connotative as they reflect implicitly against amount of passion and emotion

Hemingway is also famous for his objective and terse prose style. His masterpiece *The Old Man and The Sea* highly reflects his unique writing style. It is full with facts which reveal his own real experience. Hemingway describes and represents the characteristics of Santiago's life through a simple and natural narration conveying everything real and factual inside Santiago's own mind and conscious. Hemingway uses a simple, direct and natural and it is characterized with clarity and freshness. Most of the words used by Hemingway are concrete, specific and common words, namely, colloquial words and from Anglo-Saxon. They are casual and conversational so as to reflect the natural way of presenting facts and event and so that the readers could grab the narration.

Hemingway rarely used adjectives and abstract nouns. Hence, he uses simple syntax characterized with the tension he has experienced in his own life. He additionally uses short sentences connected with each other with the linker **“and”**. This proves the simplicity that Hemingway uses in his novella.

Hemingway was also highly affected by various prominent literary figures such as: Fitzgerald, Sherwood Anderson, D. H. Lawrence and even T. S. Eliot. (Mary, 1982: 312)

Thus, Hemingway used the typical themes shows by those writers such as: longings and frustration. However, his writing is definitely distinct from their writings due to his distinguished philosophy of life. Hemingway dramatized his interest both in nature and man and identified the metaphysical relation between them. This relation is apparently discerned in his masterpiece *The Old Man and The Sea*. (Rama, 1980)

Hemingway has been called or known as “Papa Hemingway” for his style of informing facts based on real events in his own life. For example, the saga of Santiago is based on his real journey to the Gulf Stream in 1934. Hemingway select real fact that found in our real-life such as: the sea, cloud, mountains, coast, hills, water, sun, sharks, boy, boat, and fish. The purpose behind using these facts is to make the fictional word accepted and understandable more immediately so as to view what actually the author has dramatically invented and made it better than in everyday life. For example:

“The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only along green line with the gray-blue hills behind it. The water was a dark blue now, so dark that it was almost purple. As he looked down into it he saw the red sifting of the plankton in the dark water and the strange light the sun made now”

We can observe that Hemingway uses vivid, precise and terse facts through the above description; He describes facts as he has really seen them in his own experience without change.

Moreover, we can come to a conclusion that all the facts Hemingway has described in his masterpiece novella: *The Old Man and The Sea*, are intended to prove Hemingway’s natural and real life style.

Hence, Graham (1991) states that these facts imply double function. They make people feel a real life situation and Hemingway’s intention to prove his famous statement:

“*The way it was*”, namely, to convey the facts as they originally are.

We may come to a conclusion that Ernest Hemingway is a well-known writer for his true expression. He writes his novella *The Old Man and the Sea* in which he formulates many stylistic devices integrated with many facts and themes happened at his epoch. He reveals all the negative things found in his society. His style is very apprehensive that all his readers can understand and interpret it easily.

1.3 Background about the novel

The Old Man and The Sea is Hemingway masterpiece. It was an enormous creation and success as it its selling account about 50,000 copies from the first edition as well as the five million copies of the *Life* magazine within two days. By the publishing this work, Hemingway won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1954.

Hemingway creates a one linear narration of his novella *The Old Man and the Sea*. This kind of narration evokes a structure of myth, a legend of a fairy tale.

Hemingway, in his novella – *The Old Man and The Sea*, intended to convey a moral lesson to the whole world that hard circumstances, violence, adventure and tolerance are the only aspects that create a real man.

Hemingway believes that it is better to struggle, fight and endure the stress, tension and hardship of life rather than to submit or defeat viajant. Moreover, he preferred death to humiliation and that exactly what he had done in his – *The Old Man and The Sea*. Hemingway, out of his personal experience, based his world on the statement – *to be or not to be*. He exemplified the real man as either struggling life with endurance and courage and dies with dignity or lives as humiliated and defeated man without dignity.

Additionally, Hemingway, in his novella, symbolizes the perpetual human pain in the world, He believed that everyone could overcome and control the hardship of this world with his/or her inner, pure and either spiritual and physical volition as one’s volition is the only aspect that could rise him/ her up to his/ or her ultimate goal.

Hemingway based his way of narrating the saga of Santiago according to *the theory of iceberg* whose dignity of its movement is only 1/8 of its being above the water. Sometimes, Hemingway does not express his own passion and feelings in his life directly and subjectively. Hemingway harmonizes his own feelings, comments and explanations together with the natural narration and explanations of events in the novella.

This definitely blazes the readers and leads them to find out and investigate some other implication that they can get out of the other 7/8 of the iceberg under water.

We can conclude that life is a compressed action for all and we have to compete with other to achieve our goals and to gain our efforts. The same competition of Santiago's struggle with the giant marlin and sharks is occurred through fishing. Hence, fishing symbolizes that great competition in everyone's life.

1.4 General conceptions affected Hemingway

Hemingway was highly affected by bullfighting, a big game hunting and deep sea fishing which were all dramatized in his novels. Hemingway, as well as other novelists, writers and authors were badly influenced by the First World War. They showed the bad effects of this world war in their writings especially on the psychological, moral and social spheres of human life. (Mary and Varshney, 1983: 315)

We may come to a conclusion that the bull stands for anything we choose which can be called "the unknown", "the other", fear, hardship, money, work, etc." What is important here is not only to kill the bull itself, but we should think in how the bullfighter kills the bull. Hence, Hemingway dramatizes all that in his masterpiece "*The Old Man and The Sea.*" The most prominent and necessary thing is how Santiago lives his own conflict and problem during his trip.

Hemingway symbolizes the problems in our life as: the bull, sudden, immense, and fighting that comes at us suddenly and blindly.

Here, we have a moral lesson that one should have a certain strategy and intelligence with which the bullfighter controls the bull so as to achieve our goals and go on with the hardship of life. The philosophy behind bullfighter recurred Hemingway's struggles throughout his life.

Hemingway shows that Santiago's struggle symbolizes a struggle against society. It is the same bullfighter that is perfumed before his family, friends, and the whole society in which he has been brought up.

One of the main factors that highly influenced Hemingway was his participation as a volunteer in the world war in 1917. He was badly wounded out of that war and it was the first bad event that affects his physical and emotional spirit. Moreover, his marriage from Hadley Richardson in 1921 was unhappy and later ended with divorce.

Hemingway, additionally, participates in another war which was the Second World War in which he fell ill and was nursed by Mary Walsh who became his fourth wife and lived together until his death. (Abraham, 1970: 175)

Hemingway was highly interested in adventures especially with destiny. The characteristic made him a well-known novelist. Hemingway spent the last part of his life in Cuba in which he often enjoyed his time in fishing, hunting and swimming. At that time, Hemingway got to the pick of creativity in literature, however, his creativity was declined but then he again attained his genius and wrote his masterpiece *The Old Man and The Sea*. (Mark, 1982)

Another factor influenced Hemingway in Cuba was deportation of Americans from Cuba triggered by Fidel Castro when coming to power. It was a great trauma to Hemingway which led him to another decline in his life and caused him a depression and some psychological problems. As a result, he moved to the hospital to be treated there. Because of some worries, doubts and anxieties, Hemingway tries to commit suicide twice but at the third time, he shot himself to end his life on the 2nd of July 1961.

1.5 Symbolism

It is worth expressing all the symbols used in the *The Old Man and The Sea* as they grab the readers' attention. They function as a great role in speech due to the fact that they convey an additional and effective meaning for a certain object, person, and situation other and more than their original meaning. There are many symbols used by Hemingway so as to reflect what is in his mind and conscious such as: firstly the core of this novella which is his sailing and struggle, namely, fishing far in the

sea which symbolizes the whole universe against the humanity as a whole and the old man (Santiago) as an isolated individual sailing in that sea. This certifies Hemingway's belief that man is highly capable of struggling a lone against any difficulty and could prove himself worthy in isolation. This is an explicit indication that Hemingway is highly affected by nature and its elements which control human life. For example:

“He felt the line carefully with his right hand and noticed his hand was bleeding” “shifting the weight of the line to his left shoulder and kneeling carefully he washed his hand in the ocean and held it there, submerged, for more than a minute watching the blood trail away and the steady movement of the water against his hand as the boat moved”

This indicates Santiago's strong belief that man is strong enough to tolerate the difficulties of life and could face them courageously with a great dignity. Santiago here symbolizes the Jesus Christ.

The hard struggle with both the giant fish and the attack of sharks weaken and decrease the old man's strength and power. For example:

“He hit it with his blood-mushes hands driving a good harpoon with all his strength” “He took my harpoon too and all the rope, he thought, and now my fish bleeds again and there will be others”

This indicates Santiago's struggle with the sharks which makes him lose his harpoon (power). We may come to a conclusion that there is a limit to the man's power and there are definitely some difficulties and ordeals or calamities that overcome the human's power and patience and end his effort and life. This also indicates that man is mortal and perishable and cannot endure and face all the troubles at all the stages of his age. However, Santiago, through his dreams, tries to obtain his strength from these lions which symbolize his lost youth and his decreasing strength as shown in this utterance:

“He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy.”

At the last, Santiago has been exhausted out of the hard struggle with the sharks as illustrated in the below example:

“The shark came in in a rush and the old man hit him as he shut his jaws. He hit him solidly and from as high up as he could raise the club.”

We have an indication of the hardness of the sharks which destroys Santiago's hard efforts and hopes.

Hemingway symbolizes the struggle of the old man with the whole struggle of life and intends to deliver a message to the public of how man could protect his/her achievement against those who envy him and want to take it from him

1.6 Hemingway's protagonist: Santiago

Hemingway presents his main protagonist in his novella *The Old Man and The Sea*: Santiago as a strong man struggling the hardness and violence of the sea in his trip. Hemingway dramatized his protagonist as a lonely courageous and tolerant man who has been spiritually and physically hurt during his irrational struggle with the shark. (Leon, 1962: 170)

Santiago struggles to catch a giant fish and unfortunately failed to bring it from 84 days in spite of his long experience in fishing in Cuba. This failure makes the citizens in his village make fun upon him. Santiago was famous for his bad luck in his village. Hence, he decided to sail farther in the sea thinking of him that this will be better for him to get a better chance of fishing. Moreover, the reason behind this decision was his strong belief that the real man could not ever be defeated against the hardship of life. As a result, Santiago could hunt a giant fish but unfortunately he has to start another hard struggle with the sharks which attack the giant fish and his great effort to save the giant fish. This fight definitely makes him a well-known and great fisherman in his village Cuba.

Santiago is a stable and determinate man with a strong intention of getting and achieving what he is planning to do. This definitely reflects the author's interior psyche and personality. Hemingway highlights that in the following utterance:

“Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same colour as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated”

This indicates that Santiago's eyes do not change in spite of his old age as it is natural that eyes get old as far as man gets old. But here the contrary happens. Here, we have a **simile** as the colour of his eyes is described as the colour of the sea.

The Hemingway hero is described, as a man, who is wounded and defeated, however, bears his wounds and suffering in silence without complaining. Nevertheless, he finds a remnant of dignity in an honest confrontation of defeat. The Hemingway hero complains from the moral emptiness of the universe; hence, he fills that emptiness with his own special efforts. (Irving Hawe, Leo Gurko)

Hemingway also dramatizes his main protagonist – Santiago as **Joe DiMaggio** so as to show Santiago's strength and hope for Manolin. This indicates that Santiago hopes that Manolin will be strong like Joe DiMaggio and will be a successful fisher.

Concerning the other character in this novel who is **Manolin** – a little boy, the apprentice of Santiago. Manolin's main role was is to help the old man and prepare the food for him and other things he needs.

Hemingway creates Manolin as a good devise the express a moral lesson to the young. Manolin cares a lot for the old man as expressed in the following example:

“I must have water here for him, the boy thought, and soap and a good towel. Why am I so thoughtless? I must get him another shirt and a jacket for the winter and some sort of shoes and another blanket”

It is worth saying that the young must help and take care of the old. This is the moral lesson Hemingway shows here. Hence, Manolin symbolizes the holy care and responsibility of the young upon the old. Moreover, Manolin symbolizes the disciple of Jesus and the youth of Santiago. I believe it a moral lesson found in all religions: Islam, Christianity and others. It is addresses to all people to respect and take care of the old.

We may conclude that Hemingway informs crucial and stark themes, problems and facts in his own life and society. Hemingway's world is a world without ethics and principles. Hence, Hemingway did that to make the fictional words accepted and viewed more actually than in everyday life. Hemingway's style is direct and true. He reported everything the way it was. He used simple, casual and conversational words. His language is vivid and rich with true expressions and metaphors of his experience. It is provided with interesting dialogues and monologues. Hemingway used wild images to picture the hardness of life and events happened in his society. He used many symbols to actualize the events and add a colourful meaning to the images.

Chapter Two

2. Analysis

2.1 Imagery in *The Old Man and the Sea*

The whole novella is an accumulation of images that Hemingway portrays his expert selection of words. He portrays his attitude and point of view towards his cruel society and the hardship of life. Imagery is an effective device which highly contributes to the picturesque quality of the novella as it actualizes its events and increases its credibility. Hemingway uses imageries as a powerful and effective way of dramatizing the events to be memorable by the readers. There is a vivid and abundant use of figures of speech such as simile, metaphor, irony, kinaesthetic, auditory and visual images. Hemingway uses imagery which is a descriptive or figurative language to convey the emotion and to describe the idea about his suffering in his own life. The images used by Hemingway in the selected novella are: the image of man, giant fish, the shark, blood, the old man's hands, the dream, and the ocean. There are many figures of speech embedded within these imageries.

2.1.1 The image of the old man

Hemingway described his protagonist: Santiago as an old man with wrinkles and scars on his skin and hands. He is thin and with a small stature. He has brown blotches on his skin out of the long exposure to the sun:

“The old man was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck. The brown blotches of the benevolent skin cancer the sun brings from its reflection on the tropic sea were on his cheeks. The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. But none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as erosions in a fishless desert.”

In the above utterance, we have a metaphor when the old man is described as a man with deep wrinkles and scars on his neck and face. Moreover, we have epithet in *“a fishless desert”*. Additionally, Hemingway dramatized Santiago as an undefeated man. He believes that the real man cannot be defeated but must stand strongly against the difficulty of life as shown in the following example:

“But man is not made for defeat; a man can be destroyed but not defeated”

The sharks have defeated the old man and eaten the giant fish marlin. However,

we can conclude that Santiago gets much benefit and gain in his struggle then loss of the giant fish as he lastly wins. He wins his dignity, courage and strength.

2.1.2 The image of the giant fish

It is the most prominent image as it is an unreasonable contradiction between an old man and a giant and fierce fish. This image describes the hard conflict between man and the fish. It is a struggle for survival and a matter of dignity. Hemingway creates this image to ingrain something memorable in the memory of the readers. Both of the old man and the giant fish are working to bring in each other. The description is highly vivid. The giant fish stands for a distant goal of life for human being. Santiago's big efforts to catch the giant fish cause him much distress and pain. He was wounded and his wounds stand for and symbolize the rebuffs and difficulties that man has to face in his career.

Santiago achieves his goal and victory of catching the giant marlin depending on his strong will and resistance. We have a moral lesson here that one will achieve his goals and get high ideals of life if he has a strong will and power, techniques and strategy. Moreover, man is ever alone but he has to struggle hard for achieving his desire alone.

Santiago, for example, insists on catching the giant fish using his own ways and tricks despite his old age. Hence, the dreams of the lions and youth to enhance his strength and resolution. Moreover, he remembers his fight against the Negro.

We can come to a conclusion that Santiago's quest is for spiritual support rather than physical one.

2.1.3 The image of the shark

The shark is the best image that refers to the hostility of life. However, Hemingway describes the beauty of the shark as in the following utterance:

“He was a very big Mako shark built to swim as fast as the fastest fish in the sea and everything about him was beautiful except his jaws. His back was as blue as a sword fish and his belly was silver and his hide was sooth and handsome. He was built as a sword fish except for his huge jaws.”

This utterance has a vivid imagery to picture the shark's beauty. We have a

metaphor here by using “*big Mako shark*”, “*silver*”, “*sooth*” and “*handsome.*” Moreover, there is a simile in “*as a sword fish*”. Another simile describing the fish is expressed in the following example:

“Purple pectoral fins set wide as wings and the great erect tail slicing through the dark.”

2.1.4 The image of blood

It is one of the strongest images in *The Old Man and the Sea*. Meanwhile, the old man was struggling with the first, it pulls him and he hits his face. Here, the actualization of this image is highly effective and factual that makes the reader believe that when Santiago’s face is injured and blood ran down his face then stopped and dried before reaching his chin.

We believe that, in our daily life, we often cut ourselves and see our blood comes down then dries on whatever part and here lies the actualization of this image.

2.1.5 The image of the hands

Hemingway also describes the old man’s hands using beautiful imagery as described in the following utterance:

“His hand was phosphorescent from skinning the fish and he watched the flow of the water against it.”

On the lexical level, we have a specific vocabulary exemplified by the word “*phosphorescent.*” This word gives a powerful imagery to the utterance. It means “something glowing or sparkling.” This relates to Santiago’s hands as they are glowing in the light of the sea as he was covered in fish scales.

2.1.6 The image of the dream

We have here a connection between the conscious and the unconscious mind. Hemingway uses the image of dreams to reflect Santiago’s longing the past times and his youth and energy. Santiago has, in his fishing trip, three dreams as shown below:

“He no longer dreamed of storms nor of women, or of great occurrences, or of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife. He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy.”

The image of dream is a major symbol in the story. Santiago's first dream took place before his fishing trip. His second dream was when he was struggling with the marlin. Whereas, the third one was at the end of the story.

Santiago, in his fight against the giant fish, needs power and energy, hence, he dreams of the lions since they are strong and proud animals, Hemingway uses them to symbolize Santiago's childhood, pride, and strength when he was a young boy. Moreover, Santiago longs to his past and his amazing love to the nature.

2.1.7 The image of the ocean

It is a symbol for strength, power, hard life, hope, mystery, and truth. Whereas, in dreams, ocean symbolizes a bridge between the conscious and the unconscious mind. When the ocean is calm, it refers to the tranquillity and peace, but when it is violent, it conveys the meaning of total resistance towards the connection between the conscious and unconscious mind.

Conclusion

Ernest Hemingway is a well-known and outstanding American writer. His peculiar genuine style manifests itself in his masterpiece, short novel *The Old Man and the Sea*. He deals with different issues found in his society such as: frustration, longings, violence, hardships and darkness.

Hemingway believes that human existence is meaningless and irrational. He also believes that his society lacks ethics and principles; it is a world of suffering, hardship, traumas and violence.

Ernest Hemingway is famous for his journalistic style. His style is laconic, true, and graphic which allows him to create a multi-focal photographic reality. His style is also short and this apparent through his use of simple, declarative and static sentences. Hemingway considers style as a moral act and a good device for blazing the readers' feelings and passion. Hemingway uses abundant parallelisms, repetitions (pairings or juxtaposing opposites) in his writings. Moreover, he uses concrete, specific and common words. Hemingway has been considered a well-known writer for his true expression. Hence, all the stylistic devices, expressive means and imageries are used to dramatize and actualize the story.

Hemingway based his narration on the theory of the iceberg whose dignity of its movement is only 1/8 of its being above the water.

Hemingway used various stylistic devices, expressive means and imageries to dramatize the hard struggle of Santiago with the giant marlin and the sharks. This struggle symbolizes a great competition in a human being's life. Hemingway used symbols in this novel to convey an additional and effective meaning for objects, persons, images and reflection of his inner feelings.

Hemingway used a vivid use of figures of speech such as: simile, metaphor, personification, epithet, auditory and visual aids to make the events memorable by the readers. Hence, he uses various images in this novel such as the old man, the giant fish, the sharks, the hands, the blood, the dream and the ocean. All these images constitute the fairy tale to attract the readers' interest and admiration.

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