

THE DEPICTION OF SYMBOLII IN THE SHORT STORY "THE SUN
ALSO RISES"

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ELSEVIER



Mahmanazarova Feruza

Senior teacher, UzSWLU

Urunboyeva Shaxnoza Nodirjon qizi

Master student of UzSWLU

Email: shaxnoza4404@bk.ru



Abstract: Ernest Hemingway was interested in the delineation of characters as well as different facets of man's life through the characters of the novels. Hemingway's first novel, *The Sun Also Rises* is about ups and down of man's life. The work conveys a sense of life's emptiness and futility. Hemingway paints a humorous portrait of man's struggle to survive against overwhelming obstacles as the story moves forward. Hemingway makes the claim that there is always joy after sadness and brightness after darkness. This research paper makes an honest attempt to defend Hemingway's outlook on life that is optimistic and upbeat. Aside from these viewpoints, Hemingway employs a character in his book to represent something significant in people's lives at the moment. By offering some solid justifications, we shall use this article to demonstrate the validity of the aforementioned symbolism.

Keywords: symbol, symbolism, novel, plot, lost generation, modernism, colour, story, express, bullfighting, water, the Sun, alcohol.

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*Our generation passes away and another generation comes but the earth abides
forever..."*
(quote by Ecclesiastes – "*The Sun also Rises*" by Ernest Hemingway)

The Sun Also Rises, first major novel by Ernest Hemingway, published in 1926. Titled *Fiesta* in England, the novel captures the moods, feelings, and attitudes of a hard-drinking, fast-living group of disillusioned expatriates in postwar France and Spain.

The novel "*The Sun Also Rises*" is about finding discomfort in situations that ought to be comforting and easy, like watching bullfights, believing in friends, or finding solace in a stiff drink, among other things. The lives and interactions of people who are perpetually looking for fulfillment and happiness in transient things are shown in the novel. According to one author, the characters are looking for "happiness without the need for a hangover".

Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald replaced the plot-driven novels of the nineteenth century with their works: "*The Sun Also Rises*" and "*The Great Gatsby*". The latter two authors were foreigners who settled in Paris in the 1920s with a group of American and English authors. The name of this group was "The Lost Generation"; This term was captured by Hemingway in his novel "*The Sun Also Rises*". Between July and September of 1925, he wrote the initial draft, which

he then spent the following winter editing. It was appreciated for its language and its succinct, objective treatment of personalities and was seen as a fresh manifesto of modernist style³⁹.

The sun Also Rises is an exemplary model of a marriage between the lost generation and modernism, set in Paris and Pamplona, it is a story of WWI veteran and writer Jake Barnes and his group of expatriates as they try to find meaning to their lives in the 1920s. He and his friends head to Pamplona to take part in the fiesta and bullfights after recovering in Paris. Leady Brett and Jake are in a really weird and unorthodox form of love with one another. Jake suffered bodily injuries from the conflict, which rendered him impotent. He kept returning to the memories of his time in Italy. Because of this, he took Brett. Ashley is anything but a lady – she is sweet and kind, but she is also incredibly susceptible to the charm that different men in her life seem to smother her with. Ashley is unhappy with her life and her surroundings, so she looks for escape and refuge in the arms of these men before finally finding herself running back to Jake. The latter start accepting himself as a flawed human being when Brett send a telegram for him asks his saving when she separates from Romero who demand her for marriage and tell her to respect the tradition, so, Jake when he told to Brett and rather than hoping they could get together he replies to her question “isn't it pretty to think so?” (Hemingway, 247). This is why this event could be seemed as the sun rising on Jake. With this open ending of the novel Jacks let the reader attached to the story asking several questions about the closing scene.

Symbolism is important in helping a novel, especially the one used in this study and authored by Hemingway, to convey its message. Hemingway is well renowned for his style, which includes his short, simple words and straightforward writing. Depending on how well they understand the tale, Hemingway gives readers a variety of methods to comprehend and interpret the book.

Bullfight - it is the most important symbol in the novel it has a relation with lively of bullfight and the common behaviour people in the life, the three principal things in bullfight are steer, bull and matador. If one of the bulls ran away, the steer is accustomed to gathering all of the bulls and trying to take on the others. The bull is a symbol of power, passion, and freedom. The final matador performs the role of the bull killer; they must drag the bull into a situation where they must ultimately kill the bull. According to Whitehead's theory of symbols, Jake, Brett, and Romero are each a symbolic reference for the steer, the bulls, and the matador.

Brett plays the role of the bull. She pursues Romero from the moment she lays on him “Brett never took her eyes off them” (Hemingway 133). When Romero

³⁹ Brut, Daniel S. The literary 100. Revised Edition, “A Ranking of The Most Influential Novelists, Playwrights, and Poets of All Time”. New York: Facts on File, Inc, 2009

separated from Brett, he killed her like a bull in the bullfight, she said to Jake when he came to help her "Darling! I've had such a hell of a time" (Hemingway 197)

The Water is another symbol used by Hemingway in *The Sun Also Rises*. Water is a representation of tranquility and purity. According to the Whitehead theory of symbolism, the cleaning and soothing effects of water are symbolic references. During his fishing trip with Bill, Jake experiences a sigh of relief from the water in the mountains. So rather than relieving his stress and providing a different kind of rejuvenation, the water soothes and relaxes him so even though Mike and Brett did not meet them there.

In the book, alcohol is also seen as a symbol of liberation and escape from the world that is always closing in on them, the world of lust and failed love, and the world that is continuously reminding these individuals of their flaws and the flaws that caused their endless sorrow. Alcohol, drink or wine is revealed in many times and events and places in the novel from the bars of Paris to the bottles of wine consumed as if water it shows the reliance on alcohol in these characters lives.

The gratefully sun repeatedly rises and sets. Obviously this symbolism is the meaning behind the title. During the whole novel, a group of friends gets fight each time they met, but by the arising of the sun (a new day), they forget about those fighting. The reason behind that is the huge quantity of alcohol they drink before the fight.

In "The Sun Also Rises", Hemingway uses vivid imagery to describe the countryside and very little communities. Color is a metaphor for existence and provides everything more depth, richness, and meaning overall.

The representations of the natural world in the book are fearlessly drawn out in vibrant, vivid colors. Hemingway add colors describing Burguete when Bill and Jake tripped

Looking back, we saw Burguete, white houses and red roofs, and the white road with a truck going along it and the dust rising. (Hemingway 93".

Much of the story takes place in cafes in both Paris and Pamplona. These are more than simply places to get a meal. They are the center of social life and friendships. They also symbolize the somewhat shiftless existence of the characters.

To summarize, Hemingway tries to explain society how was the real life and obscures of it in that time. Hemingway's writing style was plain and comprehensible, so that every level of society can understand.

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