
Artistic Voice of Ernest Hemingway in his works

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Article Received: 19/11/2025**Article Accepted:** 20/12/2025**Published Online:** 21/12/2025**DOI:**10.47311/IJOES.2025.7.12.289

Abstract:

Ernest Hemingway is acclaimed as the most influential writer of the early twentieth century, for very many reasons that engage readers and researchers to probe the relevance and current aesthetic values of his works through which he gave a direction to society. Hemingway is a conscientious writer, from the beginning of his career. He always writes for a targeted audience with a specific purpose, as he chose writing as a career. This conscientious effort began with his stint in journalism, during the World War I, when he is an ambulance driver. As a journalist he has to state the truth and maintain the attention of the reader through the artistic rendering that made his approach exclusive. Hemingway 's opinion and firm belief is that the scope of writing should be that which surpasses the writers of the past or his own writings of the past. Hemingway 's choice of subjects are normal down to earth but the way in which he rendered it to his readers made him exclusive which may sometimes, look ordinary and mundane. The variety and scope of human emotions that he captures as a writer in his novels asserts his aesthetic approach to human behaviour that is rapidly undergoing changes due to the social and political upheaval of his times which he so passionately observed and subtly reflected in his writings. In all works his artistic voice shines in a distinguished way marks a big impression on minds.

Key words-Artistic, Voice, Approach, Emotions etc.

Introduction:

Hemingway was a great and gifted artist who has articulated his vision of life with full artistic integrity. He has not offered any way of philosophy about life but what distinguishes his novels from others the expression of philosophy. Jack Barnes in *The Sun Also Rises* expresses his mistrust of the system of philosophy: " It seems like a fine philosophy I've had" His outlook on life appears to be one of affirmation rather than negative. He believes that life is more valuable than death. Despite being inevitable, death is seen as unimportant in the context of life. In his works, Hemingway primarily addresses the human condition. This Hemingway is an active man. The attitude of love and fraternity is fostered by action.

Ernest Hemingway, the legendary figure of America, had his affiliations with the writers of the Lost Generation. His works reveal a sense of disenchantment, alienation, and revulsion from the horrors of war. Hemingway has also experimented with the prose style and is a founder of a new simple technique which did not have its followers and imitators because the standard set by him was too high to be achieved. In his love of liberty in writing and denunciation of the traditional values, he is one with Faulkner, John Dos Passos, E. E. Cummings and the other writers of the Lost Generation. Ernest Hemingway has advocate liberty even in gratification of the sexual urges in his novels. He has depicted war as a great calamity and has portrayed the wound; death and distress in his works. He has also revealed that the war has caused a sense of alienation from the society and the old values of life have disintegrated. Hemingway has written about bullfights, prize-fights, war, sex, and fishing and hunting, the manly pursuits. His characters are —bloodied prize-fighters, hired killers, disembowelled bullfighters crippled soldiers, hunters of wild animals, deep sea fishermen. As Charles I. Glicksberi aptly comments, ‘Though literature of part of a continuing tradition, with its established genius, structures and styles, the tradition undergoes marked changes in the course of time.

Hemingway drew inspiration from these writers and shaped his prose style. He has also admitted the influence of the Bible on his prose. Hemingway may have been influenced by the Biblical prose and learnt the significance of the simple prose narrative, but his literary predecessors are the American writers like Ambrose Bierce, Stephen Crane and Mark Twain. The term ‘style’, in general, means the way by which the novelist expresses his feelings, emotions, thoughts and ideas through the use of language. The writer’s own personality can also be expressed through the style what he or she undertakes. It refers to the ideas like the words, sentences, diction, rhythm, figures of speech etc. used by the author. The art of writing or speaking expresses the style clearly. Middleton Murry says Style is the technique of expression. —On the other hand in the Glossary of Literary Terms style is defined as-- The manner of linguistic expression in prose or verse- -it is how a speaker or writer says whatever he says. The characteristic style of a work or a writer may be analyzed in terms of its diction, or characteristic choice of words; its sentence structure and syntax; the patterns of its rhythm and its component sounds; and its rhetorical aims and devices.

Hemingway had close touch or relation with journalism and hence they knew how to collect data from real life to establish beautifully in the novels. They adopted the style of journalistic writing to describe the events based on fact. It is seen that — —most of Hemingway’s work is informed some way by his journalism and the quest he began in his newspaper reports to blur traditional distinctions among journalism, creative nonfiction and fiction.

Ernest Hemingway emphasizes his transition from journalism to literature, where he pioneered a minimalist prose style characterized by the Iceberg Theory. This voice is defined

by emotional reticence, declarative simplicity, and a "masculine" stoicism that masks profound psychological depth.

Elements of Hemingway's Artistic Voice

The Iceberg Theory (Theory of Omission): Hemingway believed that a writer could omit known details, provided they were sufficiently understood, and the reader would still "feel" them beneath the surface. Only one-eighth of the story—the bare facts—should be visible, while the remaining seven-eighths (subtext and emotion) remain submerged.

Journalistic Minimalism: His early training at *The Kansas City Star* influenced his "lean, tough" prose. He eschewed flowery adjectives and abstract nouns, favoring concrete nouns and active verbs to achieve a photographic, cinematic quality.

The "Hemingway Code" and Stoicism: His voice often projects "grace under pressure," where characters face violence, war, or death with endurance and a lack of outward sentimentality.

Dialogue as Narrative Driver: Hemingway is a master of understated dialogue, often omitting dialogue tags (e.g., "he said") to create a fast, rhythmic pace that reflects the immediacy of real-life interaction. **Lost Generation Disillusionment:** Works like *The Sun Also Rises* explores post-WWI alienation and moral bankruptcy through a detached, ironic narrative voice. **Masculinity and Vulnerability:** While often viewed as a "macho" writer, recent scholarship suggests his voice measures the "cost of keeping thoughts and feelings under the surface," revealing deep-seated vulnerability. **Naturalism and the Outdoors:** His voice is rooted in sensory-rich language that reflects his experiences in bullfighting, hunting, and fishing, as seen in the novel *The Old Man and the Sea*.

In his *A Farewell To Arms*, the symbol of 'rain' is used by him several times to represent death and all the accompanying emotions of grief, pain and despair. For example, when Catherine dies at the end of the novel there is no emotional outpouring can be observed. Hemingway just wrote the word 'rain' which hints the emotional state of Henry what he experiencing that time. In this way Hemingway has used language in his novels and tries to arouse sentiment of his readers. Hemingway had close touch or relation with journalism and hence they knew how to collect data from real life to establish beautifully in the novels. They adopted the style of journalistic writing to describe the events based on fact. It is seen that most of Hemingway's work is informed some way by his journalism and the quest he began in his newspaper reports to blur traditional distinctions among journalism, creative nonfiction and fiction. The language of their novels has the quality of drawing attraction of their readers. So despite the use of journalistic style, the language of their novels can be considered as emotive language. After studying the language of Hemingway. He was very economic in using of emotional language. For example mention may be made to the last part of the novel *A Farewell to Arms*. Here, even after the death of his beloved Catherine Barkley, Henry talks with the nurse and the doctor in a very normal mood. There is no such emotional language is observed, in that extremely tragic situation too. His other novels *For Whom the Bell Tolls*,

The Old Man and The Sea etc. are also not exceptional in this matter. Use of Evocative Language: Use of Evocative Language can be observed in the writings of novelist. It is mention worthy that Hemingway used evocative language even though there was brevity in the language of his novels. The language of A Farewell to Arms, The Old Man and the Sea etc. is very simple, brief, and short in its surface level. But there are the evocative meanings of such language. An example of his use of evocative language is given here. When Frederic Henry and his group were hit by a shell, then Henry very simply states-My knee was not there, my hand went in and my knee was down on my shin. Hemingway uses evocative language beautifully to express some specific emotional moment. Therefore, it is seen that Hemingway basically used simple, brief, short, straight forward language in their novels, yet they also used emotional, evocative language in their works on demand of the circumstance.

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