
A Study of Stylistic Device and Writing Technique in Hemingway's Works

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Article Received: 01/07/2025**Article Accepted:** 02/08/2025**Published Online:** 02/08/2025**DOI:**10.47311/IJOES.2025.18.08.23

Abstract: Hemingway is renowned among many great American writers for his straightforward and impartial prose. Hemingway's works generally exhibit a distinct literary style, as do all of the novels he wrote during his lifetime. Although the language appears casual and straightforward, it is actually purposeful and manufactured. Hemingway's journalistic background informs his writing style. His style has had a significant global impact. The majority of the information in his works is based on Hemingway's personal experiences.

In general, "style" refers to the manner in which the author uses language to convey his thoughts, feelings, and ideas. The style that the writer uses can also reveal something about their personality. It refers to the author's use of concepts such as words, phrases, diction, rhythm, figures of speech, etc. The style is clearly expressed in the art of speaking or writing. Its straightforward, organic language secretes freshness, lucidity, and directness. Hemingway consistently chooses terms that are specific, tangible, and more widely used. He steers clear of complex terminology and hardly ever uses adjectives or abstract nouns. Hemingway's power is found in his precise details and succinct phrases. The tension he perceives in life is effectively conveyed in his brief lines. He connects the sentence's many sections in a clear, sequential manner when he doesn't employ a short, basic sentence.

Key Words:- Literary, Style, Language, Complex, etc.

Introduction: Hemingway's style is distinct. In his writings, the author successfully creates a certain setting or scenario in a realistic manner. Realists are the only ones who can do this. Any background Hemingway used for his books is expertly highlighted and appears authentic. The story of the Gulf Stream, where Santiago, the elderly fisherman, used to travel, and the little fishing community close to Havana, Cuba, is quite amazing. Santiago's soliloquies take up more than half of the book, and it is via these that the author describes Santiago's mental state and further develops the plot. Marlin, dolphins, tuna, sardines, prawns, baitfish, little delicate dark terns, man-of-war birds, whales, green turtles, hawksbills, sharks, and other marine creatures are all expertly described by the novelist in

terms of their characteristics, actions, and charms. In order to create a sea mood that is truly memorable, the author uses basic, acceptable language structures to describe the water species. It appears as though he places the Gulf Stream in front of the audience. Hemingway described the water atmosphere after closely observing it. A few sentences in *The Old Man and the Sea* are expressed:

“The clouds over the land now rose like mountains and the coast was only a long green line with the grey-blue now hills behind it. The dark 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.”

Since the start of his writing career, Ernest Hemingway, one of the most significant American authors, has been known for his unique writing style. He is credited with creating a novel literary style that is now practically universal. Because of his mastery of the art of modern narrative and his compelling style, he was even granted the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. Ernest Hemingway is well-known for his unique writing style. He is an effective novelist of the modern era because of his intense devotion, keen attention to detail, and exceptional command of language. The public knows Ernest Miller Hemingway as a journalist.

There are two outstanding stylistic masters in American literature: Hemingway is one, and Faulkner is the other. Hemingway's contribution to the development of a new literary style is exceptional in and of itself. He is the one who introduced a lean, unambiguous style of writing that is focused on action rather than introspection, replacing the flowery prose of Victorian novels of the 19th century. It is easy to recognise Hemingway's writing. Hemingway speaks in a colloquial style. His writings also exhibit a controversial simplicity in language form and diction. He typically speaks in simple, everyday phrases. His compositions frequently use the conjunction "and" to connect basic declarative sentences, compound sentences, and individual clauses. In this regard, P.G. Rama Rao rightly says: Hemingway's declarative sentences and his scrupulous avoidance of the hackneyed adjectives and literary flourishes could be traced back to his training in the office of the *Kansas City Star*. His association there with men like C.G. Wellington (Pete Wellington) and Lionel Calhoun Moise had a very salutary effect on the growth of the writer in Hemingway.

Hemingway only spent seven months as a writer for the *Kansas City Star*. However, *Kansas City Star* greatly benefited him in that brief period of time. He gained a wealth of knowledge, which influenced his writing. There are 110 regulations in the *Kansas City Star's* style sheet. Hemingway rose to fame as a great master of style by adhering to these

guidelines. Here are some guidelines that Hemingway adhered to: Use succinct sentences and a strong English style in the opening paragraph. Never use archaic lingo; instead, be positive. Once their use becomes commonplace, phrases like "stunt cut out," "get his goat," "come across," "sit up and take notice," and "put one over" have no place. Avoid using words like *fantastic*, *gorgeous*, *grand*, *majestic*, and so on. Slang must be new in order to be amusing.

Hemingway's writings are timeless. He is not a shallow author. He has been placed in the top row of the shelf because of his careful use of symbolism, solid understanding of the outside world, and experiments with language and prose style. It is untrue for Leon Edel to say that he belongs on the second shelf of American fiction. He is on par with the greatest American fiction writers, Hawthorne and Melville. In *The Old Man and the Sea*:

"You're my alarm clock," the boy said. "Age is my alarm clock," the old man said. "Why does the old man wake so early? Is it to have one longer day?"

Hemingway's writing style had a significant influence on his writing style. Most readers can instantly recognise his use of language since it differs greatly from that of, for instance, his contemporary William Faulkner. His realistic and captivating stories are told in an almost transparent medium made up of genuine data, vivid descriptions, simple sentence structures, and short words. The ability of the language to evoke complex emotions and ever-larger meanings without drawing attention to itself is a clear indication of the writer's skill in using subtle techniques such as sophisticated patterns, repeated images, allusions, and themes; repeated sounds, rhythms, words, and sentence structures; indirect revelation of historical facts; and blended narrative modes.

Hemingway's final simplicity and the fact that he frequently employed the same style and themes in a large portion of his writing make the parodies of his writing style possibly more enjoyable to read.

Hemingway's writing style generated a lot of discussion and controversy from the start of his career in the 1920s. In essence, Hemingway's novels and short stories are written in straightforward, unadorned English. His early training as a journalist may have contributed to the development of the style. Hemingway describes his writing style with a powerful metaphor: if a writer is sufficiently knowledgeable about the subject matter of his prose, he may leave out details that he is aware of, and if the writer is writing sufficiently well, the reader will feel those details as strongly as if the writer had said them. However, the truth is this: American writers influenced British mannerisms prior to Hemingway publishing his sketches and short stories. Adverbs stumbled over each other, and adjectives stacked on top of each other. A profusion of semicolons often caused readers to wave their hands in frustration, and colons slowed down even short paragraphs.

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