AN ANALYSIS ON HEMINGWAY'S VIEW TOWARD LIFE
AND HOW TO LIVE AS REPRESENTED BY
FREDERIC HENRY IN A FARREWELL TO ARMS

A THESIS
Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
to Obtain the Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Letters

By
FRANSISCA DIAN PERMATASARI
Student Number: 964214023
Student Registration Number: 960051120111130022

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
YOGYAKARTA
2002
A THESIS ON

AN ANALYSIS ON HEMINGWAY'S VIEW TOWARD LIFE AND HOW TO LIVE AS REPRESENTED BY FREDERIC HENRY IN A FAREWELL TO ARMS

By

FRANSISCA DIAN PERMATASARI
Student Number: 964214023
Student Registration Number: 960051120111130022

Approved by

[Signature]
Dra. A.B. Sri Mulyani, M.A.

Date: May 7, 2002

Sponsor
THE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS ON HEMINGWAY'S VIEW TOWARD LIFE AND HOW TO LIVE AS REPRESENTED BY FREDERIC HENRY IN A FAREWELL TO ARMS

Presented by

FRANSISCA DIAN PERMATASARI
Student Number: 964214023
Student Registration Number: 960051120111130022

was defended in front of the Board of Examiners on 22 June 2002 and declared acceptable

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairman: Dr. Fr. B. Alip, M.Pd, M.A.
Secretary: Drs. F.X. Siswadi, M.A.
Member: Dra. Th. Ery Anggraini, M.A.
Member: Drs. F.X. Siswadi, M.A.
Member: Dra. A.B. Sri Mulyani, M.A.

Yogyakarta, June 2002
Faculty of Letters
Sanata Dharma University
"Goals Without the Limits are Only Wishes
Have a Timeline for All Your Goals"

I dedicated this thesis to:

- My beloved father and mother
- My dearest brothers
- My sweet David
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my highest gratitude to my Jesus Christ for His guidance and inspiration that I could finally finish my thesis. I am very sure that without His great blessing it is impossible for me to finish this thesis. He is so meaningful to me.

I do express my gratitude to Dra. A.B.Sri Mulyani, M.A who has devoted her precious time to read, correct and improve my thesis. I thank her for her invaluable guidance and patience. I really appreciate her kindness and patience during the completion of this thesis.

I would like to say thank you to my reader, Eliza Dwipayani, S.S who has corrected, given suggestion and made my thesis better. Thank you for your kindness and attention.

I would like to express my greatest gratitude to my parents. For my mother, thanks for the prayers, care, support and love that you gave me. I love you mom. My beloved father, thanks for the advice and motivation that encourage me to finish this thesis. My dearest brothers, Mas Henky who is always asking and reminding me all the time. For Yoga, thanks for your 'sharp words' and being there during finishing this thesis.

I also thank mas Edwin who helped me lot, to share ideas and opinions to improve my thesis. I owe you a lot guy. Also, for Dobi, who lent me the novel so that I could finally finish my thesis. For my uncle, om Puji thanks for the printer.

I would like to say huge thanks for my best friends, Sherly, thanks for being my best friend and the wonderful times we have shared, Inung, thanks for
your crazy jokes and your companion, Vivi and Penny, thanks for being my kind companion, Yunanto thanks for everything, also for Ita, thanks for your support.

A special thanks goes to David who always encourages me to finish my thesis and be there through the good and bad. You make my life so colourful.

Thank you to all the lecturers in English Letters Department for giving me knowledge. For the administration staff of English Letters Department and the entire library staff thank you very much. To all the 96's English Letters students, you are sweet and nice friends.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF TITLE ................................................................. i  
PAGE OF APPROVAL ....................................................... ii  
PAGE OF LEGALIZATION .................................................. iii  
PAGE OF DEDICATION ..................................................... iv  
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ....................................................... v  
TABLE OF CONTENTS ..................................................... vii  
ABSTRACT ................................................................. ix  
ABSTRAK ................................................................. x  
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ............................................. 1  
A. Background of the Study ........................................... 1  
B. Problem Formulation ............................................... 2  
C. Objective of the Study ............................................. 3  
D. Benefit of the Study ................................................ 3  
E. Definition of Terms ................................................ 4  
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL REVIEW ................................ 6  
A. REVIEW ON RELATED THEORIES .............................. 6  
   1. Theory of Character ......................................... 6  
   2. Theory of Conflict .......................................... 10  
   3. Theory of Theme ........................................... 12  
   4. Literature Related with Ernest Hemingway .......... 15  
   5. Ernest Hemingway's Life and Works ..................... 16  
      a. Ernest Hemingway's Life ................................ 16  
      b. Ernest Hemingway's Works .............................. 17  
B. REVIEW ON RELATED STUDIES .................................. 18  
C. THEORETICAL GROUND ........................................... 20  
CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY ........................................ 23  
A. OBJECT OF THE STUDY ............................................ 23  
B. METHOD OF THE STUDY .......................................... 24
ABSTRACT


This thesis is a study on one of Ernest Hemingway's works entitled A Farewell to Arms. A Farewell to Arms is Ernest Hemingway's best seller novel, which tells about young lieutenant named Frederic Henry who seeks the meaning of life during the World War I. The focus of this thesis is on the central characters, they are Frederic Henry and Catherine Barkley. Throughout the story, both characters are described of being mature greatly. The interest of the story has aroused the intention to analyze how Frederic Henry's experience relates to Ernest Hemingway's experience.

This thesis is divided into four parts which have close relation one and another. They are the description of Frederic Henry's character as the central character of A Farewell to Arms, the conflicts that appear throughout the story. Ernest Hemingway's personal experiences that he reflects through the story, and the themes and messages in relation to life that are revealed in the story.

The chief aim of this thesis is to give the readers' mind with certain insight about what life is and how to live. Since this study deals with Ernest Hemingway's personal experience, the writer applies the Biographical Approach to this study. It emphasises on the author's experience which has a close relationship with the work. In short, we can say that a work of art is a reflection of the author's experience.

From this analysis, the writer comes to the conclusion which are divided into four parts. The writer finds out that Frederic Henry is an aimless person, a responsible man, an atheist, a great drinker, and a great spender. Besides, the conflict that Frederic Henry lives leads him into realisation that every action needs consequences. Frederic Henry's experience in the wartime makes him consider that life is a battle. We cannot exist without struggling. Lastly, through Frederic Henry, Ernest Hemingway wants to convey that although life is a battle we have to face it courageously and bravely. We cannot despair and surrender because life meant to be lived.
ABSTRAK


Skripsi ini dibagi menjadi empat bagian yang saling berkaitan satu sama lain. Mereka adalah penggambaran sifat Frederic Henry sebagai tokoh utama dalam novel A Farewell to Arms, konflik-konflik yang muncul dalam cerita tersebut, pengalaman pribadi Ernest Hemingway yang terrefleksi dalam cerita ini, dan beberapa tema dan pesan yang berhubungan tentang kehidupan yang muncul dalam cerita ini.

Tujuan utama penulisan skripsi ini untuk memberikan wawasan kepada pembaca mengenai apa itu kehidupan dan bagaimana menjalainya. Sehubungan skripsi ini merupakan pengalaman pribadi Ernest Hemingway, penulis menggunakan Pendekatan Biografi terhadap skripsi ini. Pendekatan Biografi menekankan pada pengalaman pengarang yang berhubungan erat terhadap karyanya. Secara singkat kita dapat mengatakan bahwa karya sastra merupakan refleksi dari pengalaman pengarang.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

There are many kinds of literary works such as drama, prose, poetry and short story that can improve our knowledge and insight about life. Those works can enrich both our knowledge and insight about life since those literary works are written based on author's experience, as it is stated below:

A writer's job is to tell the truth. His standard of fidelity to the truth should be so high that his invention, out of his experience, should produce a truer account than anything factual can be. For facts can be observed badly; but when a good writer is creating something, he has time and scope to make it of an absolute truth (Hemingway, 1979: xiv)

Literature is the expression of thought through the medium of language. It can be regarded as something essential since literature contains about real life, people, thought and their feeling about life (Hudson, 1958:10). Unfortunately, one seldom realizes that literature relates closely to human life. Literature is usually viewed as a work of art that is not more than an entertainment in a leisure time. Therefore it is not wise to think that literature is only a matter of enjoyment because behind of all these we can get something worthy for our life.

In this thesis, the writer is interested in analyzing a novel entitled A Farewell to Arms by Ernest Hemingway. The choice of Hemingway's work is because Hemingway is very outstanding in telling his own experience in literature. Most of his works are based on his own experience for the main reason that all pure literature is written from experience. In this novel Hemingway
presents the interesting story based on his own experience in World War I, especially on his view toward life.

The other reason for the writer in choosing this novel is the writer can learn something more than the work itself, that is the philosophy of life. In this work, Hemingway tries to describe what life is about. Life is not as simple as one thinks. There are some complicated aspects in it. In the novel *A Farewell to Arms*, Hemingway gives the highlights on his view of life. Life which is full of uncertainties and full of struggles is the main point that Hemingway wants to convey.

In this thesis, the writer is trying to study one of Hemingway's novels. *A Farewell to Arms*, which is about a young lieutenant and an English nurse who fall in love during World War I. This novel is the combination of romance, violence and tragedy. It is love story set in war times Italy, but this story is not merely about romance between a couple. It also tells about life in wartime which is full of uncertainties that death could come to us at any time.

**B. Problem Formulation**

The problems that will be discussed in this analysis are formulated as follows:

1. How does Hemingway characterize Henry in the novel *A Farewell to Arms*?
2. What conflicts does Henry experience in the novel *A Farewell to Arms*?
3. What is Hemingway's personal experience that he wants to reflect in *A Farewell to Arms*?
4. What possible messages and themes in relation to life does Hemingway try to reveal in this novel?

C. Objective of the Study

The objective in this study is intended to answer the questions of the formulated problems in the former part.

The aims of the thesis are:

1. To reveal Henry’s character that is described by Ernest Hemingway in the novel *A Farewell to Arms*.
2. To find out the conflicts that Frederic Henry experiences in the novel *A Farewell to Arms*.
3. To find out Ernest Hemingway’s personal reflection of his experiences during the World War I in the novel *A Farewell to Arms*.
4. To find out some messages and themes that Ernest Hemingway wants to reveal through this novel.

D. Benefit of the Study

By analyzing this novel the writer can see how Hemingway as a realist presents the concept of life, life with some complicated aspects in it. Life which is described in the novel *A Farewell to Arms* is a continuous struggle for human being in defending his existence. Despair, fear, and weariness are not the way out in facing the difficulties. Therefore, the readers could obtain the real benefit of
reading novel, that is not only pleasure but also knowledge. The readers could enjoy the story and learn other aspects that are implied in the story.

Hopefully this thesis will make reading novel more interesting and meaningful. It is interesting because reading novel is not far different from our daily affair; it is a kind of reflection human being everyday life. Then we can say it is meaningful because the reader can get the value of life through the story.

E. Definition of terms

In analyzing this novel, some terms need to be clarified in order to provide an accurate analysis and clearer explanation to answer the problem.

The first term is view. According to *The American Heritage Dictionary*, **view** is:

"one's individual and personal perception in seeing something"

The second term is **life**. According to *Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary*, **life** is:

"the course of existence and actions of an individual human being"
(1989: 827)

The third term is **to live**. According to *Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary*, **to live** is:

"one's period in living his life"
(1989: 838)
The fourth term is \textbf{represent}. According to \textit{Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary}, represent is:

"one express or designate by some term, character, symbol, or the life"

(1989: 1217)
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review on Related Theories

A.1. Theory of Character

Since this study takes a novel as the object of the study, it is important to understand the definition of a novel. According to Van de Laar and Schoonderwoerd in *An Approach to English Literature*, novel is "a work of art in so far as it introduces us into a living world; in some respects resembling the world we live in, but with an individuality of its own" (1957:163). There are some important elements in the novel, such as:

1. The plot is what happens; the events; actions and things which happen, are done or suffered.

2. The character is the representation of certain persons

3. Dialogue is the most vigorous and visible action of which characters in a novel are capable.

4. Time and Place, the action of a novel must take place somewhere and at some time. The place where and the time at which something happens often colour the thing happening and sometimes even shape it.

5. Style is such a manner of arranging a subject and of selecting words as will convey the meaning of the writer to the reader with the least possible difference between the effect produced and the effect intended.
Although there are some important elements in the novel, the writer will only focus on the term character that is related to the topic. In this chapter, the writer will discuss the relevant theory that is used to analyze Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*. Concerning with the objectives of the study mentioned in chapter one, the writer employs theory of character, theory of conflict and theory of theme. These theories will explain what character is and what the function of this theory in exploring the main character in this study, what conflict is and explain kinds of conflicts in the novel, and the use of the theme in the story.

Before we go to the discussion about character, it will be better if we understand the term character. Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* defined characters as "the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities" (1971: 20).

Further, type of characters can be distinguished into two types, they are flat character and round character. E.M. Forster in *Aspects of the Novel* says:

> A flat character is built around a single idea or quality and is presented without much individualizing detail, and therefore can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. (1971: 20)

This kind of character often represented only or mainly in one aspect. It constructed a single idea e.g. goodness or badness and they can usually be concluded in a few words or a single sentence as E.M. Forster said.
The second type is round character, according to E.M. Forster round character is:

A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented with subtle particularity; thus he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in real life.
(1971: 20)

While this kind of character represent the characters in their wholeness and in all their different aspects. With this round character there is always the elements of surprise.

According to Guth in The Literary Heritage by coming to understand such characters, we learn something about the complexities of human nature. We learn something about what makes people complete and unpredictable human beings, rather than flat characters, easy to understand or easy to control (1981: 328).

To present the characters like actual human beings, an author has certain criteria to make the characters come alive. M.J. Murphy in his book Understanding Unseens points out nine criteria to make his characters understandable and alive for the readers. It consists of:

1. Personal description

   The author describes a person's appearance and clothes (1972: 161-162)

2. Character as seen by another

   The author uses one's eyes and opinions to describe the character he wants to present (1972: 162)
3. Speech

One's characteristic can be seen from the way he speaks. The way the characters have conversation with another and the way he put forward his opinions may show the personality of the character (1972: 164)

4. Past Life

One's past life sometimes has big influence in shaping a person's character. It can be described by the author's direct comment, through the character's thoughts through the character's conversation, or through the medium of another person (1972: 166)

5. Conversation of others

The readers can get to know about the character through the conversation with another and the things they say about him. What people talk about other people often gives the readers a clue to the character spoken about (1972:167)

6. Reactions

The personality of the character can be seen through the reaction of the character in facing various situations and events (1972: 168)

7. Direct comment

The author directly gives his personal comment and description on the character he creates (1972: 170)

8. Thoughts

By giving the readers come to the inmost thought of the character in the novel, the author wants to show the personality of the character. If the readers are subjectively involved in the character's thoughts, they can understand the
character's personality and positions. The readers feel as if they are the characters themselves (1972: 171)

9. Mannerisms

The character's personality can be described by the author through his mannerisms, habits, or idiosyncrasies in his fictional life (1972: 173)

A.2. Theory of Conflict

Conflict has become part of human being in our daily life. It appears when we have a problem. Every human being has different values that cause the conflict. According to Hans P. Guth in The Literary Heritage conflict is "the opposition of people or forces that creates dramatic action and holds a story together" (1981: 708).

Conflict not only happens in everyday life, but it also happens in a work of art such as drama, prose, and short story. Since it becomes one essential elements of the story, conflict makes the story come alive. The author brings the readers to the highest degree in the development of a conflict. The author describes the characters in reacting the conflict in many ways, they may fight or quarrel, argue, debate, etc. Concerning to the brief explanation above we can conclude that conflict, indeed, exist in our lives.

Redman (1964: 363) asserts that a conflict is the struggle between two opposing forces, ideas, or belief. Redman divides conflicts into two kinds conflict. They are inner or internal conflict, meaning a struggle within the heart
and mind of the protagonist, whereas the external conflict means a struggle between the protagonist and outside force.

Holman in *A Handbook of Literature* states that conflict is "the struggle that grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces" (1986: 107). Conflict provides interest, suspense, and tension. At least one of the opposing forces is usually a person, or, if an animal or an inanimate object, is treated as though it were a person. The protagonist usually involves in conflicts in four different kinds: a struggle against nature, a struggle against another person, usually the antagonist; a struggle against society; or a struggle for mastery by two elements within the person and the fifth possible conflict is the struggle against fate or destiny.

Further Guth in *The Literary Heritage* (1981: 739) explains different kinds of conflict, they are:

a. Conflict is created by two people or groups with opposing wants or needs

b. Conflict is created by opposing wants or needs within one person. It also called an internal struggle; the character may be torn between the differing values of two cultures, or between an emotional desire and a belief or principle that contradicts it.

c. Conflict may also be a struggle between a person or group and a non-human force, such as a natural disaster.

Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods in *Reading and Writing about Literature* (1971: 21) state that there are various ways for the author to arrange the events, they can be:
a. The author can begin in the beginning of the struggle and proceed to order episodes chronologically.

b. The author can begin with a chronological arrangement and then by means of a flashback revealing an episode or episodes that took place at earlier time.

c. The author can begin in the middle and then go back to pick up earlier events before moving to the end of the narrative.

Those kinds of events may lead the story into conflicts that become one of important elements in the story. A conflict usually begins with exposition, it gives the necessary information for the reader which he must have before he can understand the conflict that follows. The second step is the climax, it happens when the conflict comes to the highest degree. The third step is the resolution or denouement, it is about the action of solving the problems. It may lead to some kind of agreement or understanding.

A.3. Theory of Theme

According to Guth in The Literary Heritage, theme is "the idea or thought that stays in our mind when we think about the meaning of the work as a whole" (1981: 773). A good story can lead the readers involved in its action. It brings the readers share in emotions, in feeling of hope or anger, of love or disappointment (Guth, 1981: 773). With the deep understanding of the story, it is easier for the readers in deciding the theme.
Guth adds, when we try to state the meaning of what happens in a work of fiction, we try to state its theme. The theme of a story is the general idea that the writer explores by having the characters act and think in certain ways. The theme of the story may not be stated directly, but it is implied in the story.

To decide the theme of a story is not an easy matter; it needs several characteristics and principles that we have to remember. Scott in *Studies in the Short Story* (1968: 9) gives two characteristics of theme:

1. The idea of a theme should not be equated with that of a moral. Most of the readers have a wrong perception about the theme. They, often, regard that theme as a kind of moral lesson which deals with behavior. Though there are some which deals with moral lesson, but still some other stories do not deal with moral.

2. The theme cannot be stated into principle or general truth like "honesty is the best policy" because human experience is more complex than that.

In finding a theme of a story, Perrine (1974: 107-108) gives six principles for discovering theme:

1. Theme must be expressed in a form of statement using subject and predicate. Theme must be relevant with the subject.

2. The theme must be stated in the generalization of life. In stating the theme, the reader should not use specific names of the characters because it will lead into specific statement.
3. The generalization about the theme should not be larger than it is supposed to be. It will be better to use the terms like *some*, *sometimes*, and *may*. Terms like *every*, *always* should be used very carefully.

4. Theme is the *central* and *unifying* concept of the story. Based on this statement, theme must explain all the major details of the story. Theme cannot depend on facts that is not actually stated or implied in the story. In other words, theme must say something that exists *inside* the story, not *outside* the story.

5. The theme can be expressed in more than one way as long as the conditions of changing are fulfilled. Theme is the view of life, so it may have several ways of stating it.

6. Theme cannot be stated into a familiar statement that is often heard in daily life as what Scott has said that theme cannot be reduced to a pat maxim.

Though it is difficult to discover the most appropriate theme in a story, Scott gives the approach which is very helpful in finding the theme in a story. He suggests that the reader should take a look at the characters of the story. Then the reader should observe how the characters live and interact with others. After having the close observation, the reader should consider how the characters respond toward situation. At last, the readers should see what happens to the characters as a result. From the result, the theme can be stated.

In order to understand Ernest Hemingway's works better, in this part the writer provides some information about the author's life, the author's works, literature related to the author and some criticism on *A Farewell to Arms*. It aims
to give the clear picture of the author as a whole to get the clear description of Hemingway's work which is linked to his life. The sources of the data are taken from *Americana Encyclopedia*, *The Literary Reputation of Hemingway in Europe* and [http://www.ernest.hemingway.com/conclusion.htm](http://www.ernest.hemingway.com/conclusion.htm).

**A.4. Literature Related with Ernest Hemingway**

Ernest Miller Hemingway grew up in the Midwest in the prewar years of the new century. Both parents were strong and each had a total conviction and enthusiasm to teach Hemingway their own ideals. His mother on one side was teaching him culture and took him to operas, concerts and art galleries while his father taught him outdoor life, how to use an axe, a gun, and to be afraid of nothing. Though he enjoyed outdoor activity but he found writing came easier for him. His interest in literature had appeared since he was in Oak Park High School. He was active in journalism, writing for the school newspaper, *The Trapeze*. After graduating from Oak Park High School, he went to work as a cub reporter for the *Kansas City Star*. The Star's stylebook instructed use short sentences, short paragraphs active verbs, compression, clarity and immediacy. These styles of writing had a big influence for Hemingway in creating his works.

In Canada, he also began working for the *Toronto Star*. Hemingway was a foreign correspondent for the *Toronto Star*. In 1926, he started to write a work of art entitled *The Sun Also Rises*. Then another works followed it. Most of his works were influenced on his own experiences. Also, his language style was
influenced by his experiences as a newspaperman. Its style as simple and journalistic.

A.5. Ernest Miller Hemingway's Life and Works

a. Ernest Miller Hemingway's Life

Ernest Hemingway was the second of six children of Grace Hemingway, a Christian Scientist, and Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, a medical doctor who loved hunting and fishing. As a high school student at Oak Park High School, Hemingway was active in athletics and journalism, writing for the school newspaper, *The Trapeze*. Unable to join in the army from high school into the war because of his poor vision and age, Hemingway became a cub reporter for the *Kansas City Star*. Finally in 1918 he joined an American ambulance unit in Italy, where he was wounded. In a Milan hospital he met Agnes von Kurowsky, who became the prototype for Catherine Barkley in *A Farewell to Arms* (1929). In 1921 he married Hadley Richardson and they moved to the Left Bank in Paris, during which time Hemingway met Gertrude Stein, began his career as a literary artist, and accumulated experiences for *The Sun Also Rises*. In 1927 Hemingway divorced Hadley and married Pauline Pfeiffer, a fashion editor for *Vogue* magazine in Paris. Their marriage lasted in 1940, the year of the publication of *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, and in that year he married Martha Gellhorn, a newspaper correspondent. In 1945 he divorced Martha and married, the following year, his fourth and last wife, Mary Welsh. In 1954 Hemingway received the Nobel Prize, partly because of his splendid contribution of *The Old Man and the
Sea (1952) to his canon. He died at his home in Ketchum, Idaho, on July 2, 1961, of a self-inflicted gunshot wound.

b. Ernest Hemingway's Works

Hemingway produced six novels and more than fifty short stories. Of his novels, The Sun Also Rises (1926) portrays the aimless expatriates of the 1920's in Paris and at a fiesta in Pamplona, Spain. A Farewell to Arms (1929) is about a young American, disillusioned with World War I and the society that produced it, who is driven to desert the crumbling Italian Army and loses his mistress in childbirth as well. To Have and Have Not (1937) is a Depression novel, set in Cuba and Key West, about a man who is killed after becoming an outlaw to support his family. For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940), an epic work set in the Spanish Civil War, argues for the brotherhood of man and is Hemingway's first basically optimistic novel. Far inferior, Across the River and the Trees (1950) deals with an American, Col. Richard Cantwell, who returns to his favorite city, Venice, to see his young girl friend, to remember his life and military career, and to die from a heart condition. The Old Man and The Sea (1952) chronicles the adventure of an old Cuban fisherman, Santiago who sails out beyond sight of land, farther than he should, to catch a huge marlin, only to have it eaten by sharks. It is a paean to man's endurance, with the theme that a man can be destroyed but he cannot be defeated. This was Hemingway's last work to be published during his lifetime.
Hemingway's short stories appear in three major collections: *In Our Time* (1925), *Men Without Women* (1927), and *Winner Take Nothing* (1933). They were all collected with his only play, in *The Fifth Column* and *The First Forty-nine Stories* (1938). The tales, such as *The Killers, The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber*, and *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* are widely known, admired, and imitated as any in English.

In addition, to his novels and stories, Hemingway wrote much about poetry and journalism. His notable volumes of nonfiction include *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), a treatise on bullfighting; *Green Hills of Africa* (1935), an account of big game hunting; and the post-humously issued *A Moveable Feast* (1964), an entertaining and highly polished reminiscence of the Paris years that preceded his fame. *By Line Ernest Hemingway*, a selection of his published journalism, was issued in 1967. Most of his verse has never seen print.

**B. Review on Related Studies**

In this part the writer wants to give some related information from some experts' comment toward Hemingway's work, especially *A Farewell to Arms* which is related to the topic. These critics hopefully will help the readers in understanding the weakness and the greatness of Hemingway's work especially *A Farewell to Arms*. The first relevant criticism is by Edwin Muir in *The Literary Reputation of Hemingway in Europe*, he says "the toughness and the sentimentality are gone and Mr. Hemingway is in the world of free poetic imagination where he is really at home, because he is essentially an imaginative
writer and his imagination has never displayed itself more powerfully than in this simple and tragic story" (1965: 31). In creating work of art, the author had two sources as his ideas to create the work; they were his own creative imagination and actual life. *A Farewell to Arms* was one of Hemingway's works based on his own experience. Actual life gave the author with his material, but he had to re-fashion, to re-create it (Van de Laar and Schoonderwoerd, 1957: 165). We could not deny that pure literature was written based on the author's experience in life, but it would be much more interesting if the work of art was the combination between author's own experience and author's imagination in expressing his idea.

Lars Ahnebrink, another critic in *A Literary Reputation of Ernest Hemingway in Europe*, says, "the hero of this novel was more interested in women and alcohol than in the destiny of the people" (1965: 159). In telling the story, the author seemed to give more attention on the relationship between Henry and Catherine and Henry's habit drinking liquor instead of the war itself. Since this novel took the setting in World War I, the author did not really explored about the war itself. He described the characters were tired of the war and Henry, the main character, felt that he had no real part in the war. In this part we could see something strange with the hero, how could the main character who involved with the war did not really care about it.

Ivan Kashkin was one of the most active and perhaps most perceptive critic concerned with Hemingway in the Soviet Union. Concerning with recurring themes of death and violence in Hemingway's works, he suggested, "He cannot but feel death in the life that surrounds him, and death for him, at least as
onlooker, is one of modern decadent art. It is but natural that this should cast a shadow on his work" (1965: 183). It can be understood if death and violence became the major theme in his work because this novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, was made based on his experience in World War I. Although he was not dead in that War, he could feel the atmosphere of death around him. He underwent the uncertainty of life that death could come to him at any time.

C. Theoretical Ground

Since this study takes a novel as the object of the study, it is important to understand the essence of literary analysis of the novel. M.H. Abrams' and M.J. Murphy's theories of character are very useful to answer the problem formulated. Both theories more or less have the same ideas about character, Abrams states that moral and dispositional qualities of the characters are expressed in their dialogue and action. His statement is more or less the same as Murphy. Further, Murphy in his book, *Understanding Unseens*, explains more detail how to know the character's moral and dispositional qualities through the author's attempts to make his characters believable and come alive.

The writer also applies theory of conflict to analyze this work. The use of theory of conflict is very important in analyzing Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* since there are elements of the conflicts in this novel. Both Guth's and Holman's theories of conflict share similar ideas about it. Holman defines that conflict is the struggle that grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces. His ideas are more or less the same as Guth. Redman in his book *A Second Book*
of Plays*, divides the conflict into two kinds, they are internal and external conflict.

Theory of theme is also used to discuss this work. According to Guth theme is the idea or thought that stays in our mind when we think about the meaning of the work as a whole. Every literary work must have certain theme in it. The author creates such kind of the literary works with the aim the readers can get or catch the meaning of the story. Every reader have different point of view in deciding the theme of the story, it based on the individual's perception. To help the readers in finding a theme, Perrine in his book *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense* explores the principle for finding the theme.

Besides using theory of character, theory of conflict, and theory of theme, the writer also uses biography of Ernest Hemingway in order to reveal Hemingway's experience. This biography is very useful for the writer in knowing the author's background in creating such a work, since *A Farewell to Arms* is a work based on the author's own experience. By understanding Ernest Hemingway's biography, the writer will be able to know how is the author's experience during the World War I which became the main source of his works, especially *A Farewell to Arms*.

To support this analysis the writer also uses biographical approach as guidance in doing this thesis. Mary Rohrberger's and Samuel H. Woods' in *Reading and Writing about Literature* says that there is a close relationship between a work of art and the author's life since a work of art is the reflection of the author's experience. A close relationship between Hemingway's life and his
works can be seen from this novel. It can be seen from the similarities between Hemingway's own experiences and what he wrote in his works. Thus, this approach leads the writer to understand the author's life including his experience.
CHAPTER III
METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

This thesis deals with one of Ernest Hemingway's novels, *A Farewell to Arms*. This novel is one of American masterpieces. The greatness of this novel lies in the author point of view toward life as represented by Frederic Henry, the main character of the novel.

This novel consists of 294 pages which is composed of five separate books and 41 chapters. First published in 1929 in the United Kingdom by Jonathan Cape Ltd. The version used in this thesis is in *Great Britain*, published by Arrow Books. In this novel Hemingway exposes the aspects of life; he produces the characters that are put in the situation where they need to be courageous and tough. The main character of the novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, is the focus of the novel since Henry was trying to be strong after his dream is ended. In this novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, it is told that he did not really care about the war otherwise he had a dream to build a family with Catherine. After meeting Catherine, she immediately becomes the only thing he lives for. After spending all of their time together, it ends harshly soon. Catherine dies in childbirth.

Because of the tight relationship between theme and character, the theme also supports the study of character. In this novel, it seems that Hemingway focuses on the character instead of how the war run. The novel also has some messages and themes for the readers since it deals with the philosophy of life,
how to live with pain. Human struggle is essentially needed for man to live in this
wild world.

B. Method of the Study

In doing this thesis, the writer applies a Library Research. The writer collects the data used in the analysis from book on literature and also from Americana Encyclopedia.

The writer takes two primary sources as the references to support the analysis. The first source is taken from the novel itself, A Farewell to Arms. The secondary sources are taken from some books that are used to support the idea and to collect some information related to the work. The writer gathers some books about theory of character, theory of conflict, theory of theme, and Hemingway's biography in order to get the clear description about Hemingway's experience and his life's concept which is linked with his works especially in A Farewell to Arms. Those books are Understanding Unseen which was written by M. J. Murphy and published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London, 1972; The Literary Heritage which was written by Hans P. Guth and published by D.C. Heath and Company., Massachusetts, 1981; Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense which was written by L. Perrine and published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich., New York, 1974. Besides, the writer also used Encyclopedia Americana which was published by Grolier Incorporated, Connecticut, 1995. Biographical approach is the theory used by the writer to analyze the problems since this work is closely related to the author's own experience. According to Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods in Reading and Writing about Literature there are five approaches, named the

24
formalist approach, the biographical approach, the sociocultural-historical approach, the mythopoeic approach, and the psychological approach.

Though there are five approaches mentioned in _Reading and Writing about Literature_, the writer will not explain them one by one. Since biographical approach is the focus of this study, the writer only emphasizes on this approach. According to Mary Rohrberger and Samuel H. Woods in _Reading and Writing about Literature_, biographical approach stresses on the appreciation of the author's ideas and personality to understand a literary object. It learns about the life and development of the author to understand his writings (1971: 8)

In doing this thesis the writer only applies biographical approach to analyze the problems. The choice of biographical approach is because of the close relationship between the character of the novel and the author's experience. In other words, the description of the main character, Frederic Henry, is the portrayal of Hemingway himself when he joined the World War I. Making his stories come to life, Ernest Hemingway explores his actual experience through the novel. *A Farewell to Arms* is one of Hemingway's novels which reflects his experiences during World War I. Mostly affected by his war time experiences, Hemingway's works tend to be autobiographical and focus mainly on his experiences.

In completing this research, the writer takes some steps as follows. The first step is the writer reads the novel and tries to understand and comprehend the story. In this step the writer focused on the main character and some conflicts of the novel and tries to find the messages and themes that the author wants to deliver through his work. The second step is finding some references which is
related to the novel including Ernest Hemingway's biography in order to get a deep understanding about his experience and his life which is important to understand the novel, *A Farewell to Arms*. In this step the writer tried to identify the similarity between Ernest Hemingway and Frederic Henry.

The third step was reading some books of comments, criticisms and writing down some necessaries information which support the thesis. In this step, the writer tries to understand the novel through some experts' point of view. The following step is reading the theory of character, theory of conflict, and theory of theme. The fifth step was choosing the approach that the writer would apply in this thesis. The writer chooses Mary Rohrberger's and Samuel H. Woods' Biographical Approach to analyze the novel. The sixth step was analyzing the novel and answering the problems formulated. Lastly, the last step was making the conclusions from the discussion.
CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

A Farewell to Arms by Ernest Hemingway is based largely on Hemingway's own personal experiences. The main character of the novel, Frederic Henry, experiences many similar situations that Hemingway lived. Some of these similarities are exact, while some are less similar, and some events have a completely different outcome.

Ernest Hemingway used to put real persons and real events as the source of his works. He thinks that to make a great believable story, it needs to be real and have interesting actual events. Most of his works are influenced by his wartime experiences and Hemingway's books tend to be autobiographical. One of his novels that show such phenomenon is A Farewell to Arms.

This analysis will be divided into four sections which have close relationship one and another, they are the characterization of Frederic Henry, some conflicts that Frederic Henry experience, Hemingway's personal experiences which is reflected through this novel, and some messages and themes in relation to life that Hemingway tries to reveal.

Before we go further, it is better for us to have a deep understanding about Frederic Henry in this novel. With the close observation hopefully we can get a hint about the main character, how the author described Frederic Henry in this novel.

27
A. The Characterization of Frederic Henry in *A Farewell to Arms*

1. Frederic Henry is an aimless young man

   At the beginning of the story, Frederic Henry appeared as an aimless young man. Fredric Henry was an American who joined the Italian Army. The story developed when Frederic Henry joined the war and had been in it for one year. He served as an ambulance driver in the Italian infantry. It was not mentioned clearly why he joined the Italian Army. When Frederic Henry was being asked by one of Catherine's friends, he simply answered that he was in Italy and spoke Italian.

   You're the American in the Italian army? she asked.
   Yes, ma'am.
   How did you happen to do that? Why didn't you join up with us?
   I don't know, I said. Could I join now?
   I'm afraid not now. Tell me why did you join up with the Italians?
   I was in Italy, I said, and I spoke Italian.
   (1994: 21)

   From the above quotations, it was clearly seen that Frederic Henry did not have certain reasons why he joined the Italian Army. It was a very odd thing that a person did such kind of action without knowing the purpose. At this point, we can conclude that Frederic Henry was an aimless person who had not found his identity or purpose in life. He did not have certain concept of being involved in the Italian Army.

   What an odd thing—to be in the Italian Army.
   It's not really the army. It's only the ambulance.
   It's very odd though. Why did you do it?
   I don't know, I said. There isn't always an explanation for everything.
   (1994: 17)
2. Frederic Henry is a responsible man

When the big attack happened up the river at Plava, Frederic Henry was dispatched to the front to drive the wounded back to hospitals. Frederic Henry was riding in the first car and followed by three other cars. At the front, Frederic Henry and his fellow ambulance drivers sit in a dugout, eating pasta and waiting for the offensive to begin. Suddenly then there was a flash white and went red and on and on in a rushing wind. A trench mortar shell blasted open the dugout. Both of Henry's legs were severely wounded because of this bombardment.

They took off my trousers and the medical captain commenced dictating to the sergeant-adjutant while he worked, 'Multiple superficial wounds of the left and right thigh and left and right knee and right foot. Profound wounds of right knee and foot. Lacerations of the scalp (he probed-Does that hurt? -Christ, yes!) with possible fracture of the skull. Incurred in the line of duty. (1994: 54)

Though Frederic Henry had not found his purpose in life, he had a big responsibility toward his duty. He did his entire superior's orders even went to the front to drive the wounded back to hospitals. He thought that it became part of his responsibility since he was involved with this war. Rinaldi, an Italian surgeon and Henry's friend, was also proud of Henry's bravery. "Look how you are wounded. Look at your valorous conduct in asking to go always to the first line. Besides, the operation was successful." (1994: 59)
3. Frederic Henry is an atheist

Although Frederic Henry's legs were severely wounded, he was saved and still alive. It was different from Passini, one of the ambulance drivers, who lost his legs and die because of the bombardment. Even he was saved, Frederic Henry did not realize that it was God's mercy. He thought that it was just an accident and nothing to do with God's mercy. It was clearly seen when Frederic Henry had a conversation with the priest.

You do not mind it. You do not see it. You must forgive me. I know you are wounded.
That is an accident.
Still even wounded you do not see it. I can tell. I do not see it myself but I feel it a little.
(1994: 64)

From the conversation above we could have something in mind about the character's difference between the priest and Frederic Henry. In this novel, the priest was described as a man of spirit who always saw something from the religious guidance. Whereas, Frederic Henry was described as a stubborn person. He could not accept the priest's words. In his opinion how man lived his life was based on man's struggle without God's interfere. Further he thought that religion was the cheap alternative. It was shown by this quotation "It is only in defeat that we become Christian" (1994: 160). It meant that only when we lost we should go back to God's reign.

4. Frederic Henry is a heavy drinker

Throughout the story, Frederic Henry was described as a great drinker. He used to put liquor with him in every occasion. Liquor has become part of his life. He knew a lot of types of alcohol and had tested most of them. Even when he was
wounded and being hospitalized, Frederic Henry still continued his habit in drinking liquor. This kind of habit was certainly true in Hemingway's daily life. Since he was a young man, he was interested in sport and drink.

During the time he was hospitalized, Miss Van Campen, the head nurse discovered the empty bottles of alcohol in the armoire and was convinced that Frederic Henry had drunk himself sick to avoid going back to the front.

You haven't been drinking it yourself? she said.
I have also drunk it myself.
Brandy, she said. Eleven empty bottles of brandy and that bear liquid.
Kummel
I will send someone to take them away. Those are all the empty bottles you have?
For the moment.
And I was pitying you having jaundice. Pity is something that is wasted on you.
(1994: 129)

Because of this habit, Miss Van Campen accused Henry of making himself drunk into jaundice so as not to go back to the front. Though Henry did it for no purpose even to avoid going back to the front, this habit led Henry into trouble. Miss Van Campen reported him and he lost his leave.

I suppose you can't be blamed for not wanting to go back to the front. But I should think you would try something more intelligent than producing jaundice with alcoholism.
With what?
With alcoholism. You heard me say it. I did not say anything. Unless you find something else I'm afraid you will have to go back to the front when you are through with your jaundice. I don't believe self-inflicted jaundice entitles you to a convalescent leave.
(1994: 129)
5. Frederic Henry is a great spender

Throughout the story, the narrator described Frederic Henry as a great spender. He used to spend money for many things, such as drinking alcohol, consuming good food, going to the race, staying in an expensive hotel during his flee, and spending happy life together with Catherine in Switzerland.

When Catherine and Frederic Henry arrived in Switzerland, the battle police caught them. Both of them were caught because they did not have visa with them. They were arrested after breakfast, but they had the passports and were sent to Locarno to get visas. Henry explained to the officials that they were there to "do winter sport." The officials did not really believe the story, but permitted them to stay because both Henry and Catherine had money which they would spend.

He went all through the two bags and held up the quarter bottle of brandy. Would you join me in a drink? I asked.
No thank you. He straightened up. How much money you have?
Twenty-five hundred lire.
He was favorably impressed. How much has your cousin?
Catherine had a little over twelve hundred lire. The lieutenant was pleased. His attitude toward us became less haughty.
(1994: 250)

There, in Switzerland Frederic Henry and Catherine spent their time together. They lived in a brown wooden house with Guttingen family. Both of them enjoyed their happy time together by doing skiing and waiting for the childbirth.
B. Frederic Henry's Conflicts That He Experience in the Novel *A Farewell to Arms*

Frederic Henry was an American in the Italian army. At the beginning of the story, Frederic Henry was described as a naïve young man and an aimless person who did not know the aim in joining the Italian army. Just as the story progressed, Henry lived both internal and external conflicts upon himself. He faced the condition that he did not desire.

The first internal conflict appeared when his roommate, Rinaldi was introducing Frederic Henry to Catherine Barkley the British nurse. At the first time when Henry met Catherine, he did not have any kind of feeling with her nor was looking for a relationship. He was looking for meaning in his life that was why he began a relationship with her.

I did not care what I was getting into. This was better than going every evening to the house for officers where the girls climbed all over you and put your cap on backward as a sign of affection between their trips upstairs with brother officers. I knew I did not love Catherine Barkley nor had any idea of loving her. This was a game, like bridge, in which you said things instead of playing cards.

(1994: 29)

Frederic Henry preferred to build a relationship with Catherine although he did not love her instead of going to the house of prostitution like his friends did. At this point, Henry just pretended that he loved her. He did this because he needed someone to hold on and gave him meaning since he was described as a person without life purpose and was looking for the meaning in his life. In making a relationship with Catherine, Henry was not looking for love but rather something
to pass the time and someone for him to care for. It seemed understandable why Frederic Henry did such kind of action, it was caused he needed someone to hold on, especially in living in the wartime where everything could suddenly happen.

Their relationship continued to develop throughout the novel. Henry was wounded at the front and he was sent to American hospital in Milan where Catherine was on duty. There, in the hospital their relationship flourished. Both Catherine and Henry spent their happy time together by going to the restaurants, horse-races, and taking carriage rides. Even they looked like loving each other and enjoyed their happy time together, still Henry thought that it was just a game.

He did not love Catherine, it was just part of the game that he played.

God knows I had not wanted to fall in love with her. I had not wanted to fall in love with anyone. But God knows I had and I lay on the bed in the room of the hospital in Milan and all sorts of things went through my head but I felt wonderful and finally Miss. Gage came in.
(1994: 85)

From the quotation above it was clear that Henry was not in love with Catherine. The close relationship between Henry and Catherine was just like the activity of killing the time for Henry. He was sick and being hospitalized, and could do nothing instead of lying in the hospital bed.

Though Henry regarded this relationship was just like a game, he tended seeing Catherine as the sexual object. They often spent their nights together in Henry's hospital bed. From then on, Catherine worked the night shift and they had sexual intercourse almost every night.

Come back to bed, Catherine. Please, I said. I can't. Didn't we have lovely night? And can you be on night
duty to-night? I probably will. But you won't want me. Yes, I will.
(1994: 93)

They did this almost every night. Her friends liked Catherine because she volunteered herself to do the night duty. She did this in order to spend the nights in Henry's bed. No one knew of what they did at the hospital at night.

After his recovery, Frederic Henry must return to the front. Before he went back to the front, he and Catherine stayed at a hotel for a night. They pretended that it was their honeymoon though they were not married yet. Here, Henry felt that he started to fall in love with her, he did not see her as the sexual object anymore.

Later in the story Catherine and Frederic Henry seemed to have found the meaning of life through their relationship. Henry left the army so that he could be with Catherine because she was pregnant. They planned to go to Switzerland to make their ideal world. They wanted to built a family and found peace with their children.

Just as the story progressed; Frederic Henry was described as maturing greatly. He truly loved Catherine. He no longer looked at her as a sexual object but as a person with emotions and feelings. By this time he was deeply in love.

When the time came, Catherine was in labor to deliver the baby. During the labor Catherine lay in great pain. She was in labor for hours and already losing her strength. Frederic Henry felt that death was near to her. He cried to God to ask His mercy.

I knew she was going to die and I prayed that she would not. Don't let her die. Oh, God, please don't let
her die. I'll do anything for you if you won't let her die. Please, please, please, dear God, don't let her die. Dear God don't let her die. Please, please, please don't let her die. God please make her not die. I'll do anything you say if you don't let her die. You took the baby but don't let her die. Please, please, dear God, don't let her die.
(1994: 292)

From this point, we could see how Henry loved Catherine. He begged to God all the time not to take her life. We just knew that he did not love God much, but when death was near to Catherine he cried to God. He had come to realize that God had the authority in every decision.

Tragically, Catherine must die after she had "one hemorrhage after another". Frederic Henry was very disappointed. He had lost everything he had; the one person he found meaning in was gone. Henry was in the great despair and felt meaningless without Catherine.

But after I had gotten them out and shut the door and turned off the light it wasn't any good. It was like saying goodbye to a statue. After a while I went out and left the hospital and walked back to the hotel in the rain
(1994: 294)

From this point we can see that Henry has come to realization that he has lost everything he had. He become realized that she was all that he had and the true meaning in his life.

Besides the conflict about love, Frederic Henry had another internal conflict upon him. He was sick of the war. Henry did not really feel that he was getting involved with the war. He did not see the benefit of the war. He also felt that he had nothing to do about the war.

Well, I knew I would not be killed. Not in this war. It did not have anything to do with me. It seemed no more
dangerous to me myself than war in the movies. I wish to God it was over though.
(1994: 34)

It was clear that Frederic Henry did not have certain feeling of the war. He felt that he had nothing to do with the war so that he had a high self-confidence that he would not be killed in this war. Still, he hoped that this war would be over soon because it led to nothingness except the sufferings. Instead of feeling that he had nothing to do with the war, he thought that the war just like a show. It appeared when he had conversation with Catherine.

Yes, darling. Are you coming to-night? No. I'm leaving now for a show up above Plava. A show? I don't think it's anything.
(1994: 39)

Because of his sickness toward the war, Frederic Henry planned to make "separate peace" with Catherine. He deserted the war and did not want to talk about the war.

Don't talk about the war, I said. The war was a long way away. Maybe there wasn't any war. There was no war here. Then I realized it was over for me.
(1994: 219)

Since Henry decided to desert the war, he and Catherine planned to go to Switzerland where they could find peace there. During their flee to Switzerland they were helped by the barman who lent them the boat and informed them that the Italian officers were planning to arrest Henry in the next morning.

What's the matter, Emilio? Are you in trouble? No. You are, Tenente. Yes? They are going to arrest you in the morning. Yes? I came to tell you. I was out in the town and I heard them talking in the café. I see. Why are they going to arrest me? For something about the war.
(1994: 235)
What do you say to do? If you have nothing to fear an arrest is nothing. But it is always bad to be arrested—especially now. I don't want to be arrested. Then go to Switzerland. How? In my boat.

(1994: 236)

The barman gave a big contribution during their flee. He helped Henry and Catherine run away by lending them his boat. He was very helpful for giving the information about Henry's arrestment.

Instead of facing the internal conflict upon him, Frederic Henry also lived the external conflict. Since he joined the ambulance corps, especially in the Red Cross which concerned in the front-line troops; Frederic Henry lived at the barracks with other officers. Living with others meant to socialize with the new environment where each person has his or her own characters.

At barracks, a place for soldiers to live in, Frederic Henry lived with other officers and the priest. The priest was young and he had calm appearance. The captain of the team was very boastful. He liked to tease the priest with the rude words. There, at the barracks, the priest became the joke of the officers.

Look, said the captain. He spread the hand again. Again the candle-light made its shadows on the wall. He started with the upright thumb and named in their order the thumb and four fingers, 'soto-tenente (the thumb), tenente (first Finger), capitano (next finger), maggiore (next to the little finger). You go away soto-tenente! You come back soto-colonello!' They all laughed. The captain was having a great success with finger games. He looked at the priest and shouted, 'Every night priest five against one!' They all laughed again.

(1994: 8)

Though the priest accepted it as a joke, still Frederic Henry did not like the way the captain teased the priest. He did not like the rude words that the captain used
to tease the priest. It was apparent when Henry used the word 'they' to describe the captain and other officers. It seemed that Henry did not want to get involved with that activity. Although he did not like it, Frederic Henry did nothing to stop them. He just kept quiet and saw them teasing the priest.

C. Ernest Hemingway's Personal Experience Which He Reflects through *A Farewell to Arms*

Human being cannot be apart from problems in everyday life. Problems have become part of human being since it deals with a lot of aspects of life, such as pain, misery, sorrow and so on. No one should ever give up whenever he or she faces problems because there is always a hope. We cannot avoid problems that come to our life otherwise we have to face it bravely in order to get the best way out. In life, challenges made one grow up maturely so that one's life cannot be static and have the wide vision of life.

It also happened to Ernest Hemingway when he joined the Italian Army as an ambulance driver. During his experience being involved in World War I, Hemingway had a personal perception about life itself. In the battlefield, Hemingway has lived several trials that almost took his life. This experience led Hemingway to realize that men who lived in this world must be brave to take the risks for all he did. In short, Hemingway would say that life is a struggle for human being, we could not exist without defending our existence. Every duty needed a certain consequence, no matter it was in a battlefield or in everyday life.
We could not give up and surrender in overcoming difficulties otherwise we should face it with the brave heart.

As we know from the beginning, *A Farewell to Arms* was a reflection of Ernest Hemingway's experience when he joined the World War I in Italy as an ambulance driver. Though he served as an ambulance driver, his job was also risky because he had to go to the front to bring the wounded back. Based on his hard life's background which he lived in, especially in a battle field, Frederic Henry appeared as a brave and tough person. This was also caused by his father's influence since he was a child. Hemingway's father taught him not to be afraid of anything and introduced him outdoor activity. Carlos Baker in his book *Ernest Hemingway A Life Story* shows:

> Afraid of nothing -the maxim he had first uttered at the age of two-was an ideal behaviour in the face of adversity long after he had discovered that many things and events might legitimately arouse fear. All his life he sought scrupulously to uphold the code of physical courage and endurance with his father, and sometimes his mother, had early impressed upon him. The love of nature, of hunting and fishing, of the freedom to be found in the woods or on the water, stayed solidly with him to the end of his life.
> (Carlos Baker, 1969: 25)

Since his father introduced him to outdoor activity, Ernest Hemingway grew up as a man who loved nature very much. He liked to spend most of his time in the open air. This kind of influence shaped Hemingway's character as a brave man.

When Ernest Hemingway was a young boy, he was very ignorant. He did not have certain concept about war. In his opinion, war was a place where other people got killed not him. Being influenced by his father's teaching, how to use
an axe; a gun; and to be afraid of nothing, Hemingway was interested to join the Italian Army. However, the fact went on very differently, both of Hemingway's legs were severely wounded when he was dispatched to the front.

When you go to war as a boy you have a great illusion of immortality. Other people get killed; not you. It can happen to other people; but not to you. Then when you are badly wounded the first time you lose that illusion and you know it can happen to you. After being severely wounded two weeks before my nineteenth birthday I had a bad time until I figured it out that nothing could happen to me that had not happened to all men before me. Whatever I had to do men had always done. If they had done it then I could do it too and the best thing was not to worry about it.

(Hemingway, 1979: xii)

Hemingway was very naïve at that time; he did not have certain imagination something bad would come to him in war. Since his legs were severely wounded, Hemingway's illusions of other people got killed changed. His wounded experience brought Hemingway realized that anything could happen in this world. This wounded experience did not make Hemingway regret why he joined the World War I but he realized that man who lived in this world had to be brave to take the risk for what he has lived.

Hemingway's father had a big role in shaping Hemingway's character. Since his father taught him outdoor activity Hemingway grew up as a realist, he saw something from the realistic point of view. His experience during World War I, especially when his legs were severely wounded because of the bombardment made Hemingway realize that man should be able to survive in any condition even in the hard time. He did not want to surrender because life meant to be lived.
Not only he did this in real life, but he also produced the characters which were put in a situation where they need to be courageous.

This wound did not make Hemingway surrender and gave up; otherwise this wound led him into self-confidence. He put his suffering as the major part of his writing. This painful experience inspired Ernest Hemingway to create a story which was based on his own experience.

If something in life hurts you, he said, you should use it in your writing. In A Farewell to Arms Hemingway followed his own advice. The painful experiences of his own life that, consciously and unconsciously, he placed in this novel help make it a major artistic achievement. http://www.pinkmonkey.com/booknotes/barrons/frwlar m01.asp

Hemingway used his painful experience as the source of his novel. He tried to find out the meaning of this suffering by living his life with courage. Hemingway realized that his painful experience when he joined the World War I gave him a clear picture about the meaning of life. He described life as a battlefield that needs a struggle.

Warfare has a universal meaning, not only war in a battlefield but also war upon ourselves. We as a human being are the masters of ourselves, but sometimes it is hard to take control of us. In this daily life, the enemy must not be real, the real enemy of us is how to defeat our desire to do unnecessary things. We as the master of ourselves must be able to manage our life, placing the main duty as the main priority. As a student, the real enemy for us is the laziness that often comes to us. That is why it is told that the enemy must not be real because enemy can be anything.
In this case, Frederic Henry had a certain point of view about warfare. Warfare in his opinion was how to defeat and kill the enemies. Based on his background as a soldier, Frederic Henry thought that life was a struggle. During his experience in World War I as an ambulance driver, he lived a hard life. One cannot exist without struggling his existence. It appeared when Frederic Henry had a conversation with Fergy, one of Catherine Barkley's friends.

Will you come to our wedding Fergy? I said to her once.  
You'll never get married.  
We will.  
No you won't.  
Why not?  
You'll fight before you'll marry.  
We never fight.  
You've time yet.  
We don't fight.  
You'll die then. Fight or die. That's what people do.  
(1994: 98)

The quotation above told that people must fight to achieve his desire. One must fight to get what he wants. People only have two options in life, fight or die. It means that if one does not try to survive in life they will lose. Natural law seems to be applied in this world, the strongest is the winner.

Though life is struggle, it does not mean that life cannot be managed. We as the master of ourselves have the free will to choose the right way for ourselves. Life is determined by us, it depends on how we lived this kind of life. If we have chosen the right decision in life, we do not have to be afraid of losing. It also happened to Catherine and Henry when they managed to escape from the war.

That's lovely, she said. Where do you want to go?  
Nowhere. I want to stay here.  
That's silly. You pick a place to go and I'll come too.
How will you work it?
I don't know. But I will.
You're pretty wonderful.
No I'm not. But life isn't hard to manage when you've
nothing to lose.
(1994: 123)

Catherine and Henry had a strong desire to make their dream came true. They
have been ready for whatever happened, they were ready to take the risks of their
decision. Both of them were brave to face the difficulties because they had a
principal in their mind that how hard life is, it must be lived. Life is not as hard as
one thinks as long as one could overcome it and keeps on surviving so that we
will not have anything to be afraid of.

Human being must be brave to accept any kind of trial. Trial is one aspect
of life, it gives benefit in shaping human being's character indirectly. Besides,
trial makes one understand the real meaning of life, it also makes one brave to
face difficulties. We lived in a world which is full of challenges. To be existing in
this world, one should face a trial with bravery and courage.

If people bring so much courage to this world the world has to kill them to break them, so of course it kills them. The world breaks every one and afterward many are strong at the broken places. But those that will not break it kills.
(1994: 222)

World is a place where man should play his role. Man can be active and passive
in playing his role. Someone who is active participating in this world will not lose
because they bring courage in life. It was also the same as Hemingway's
philosophy about life. Otherwise, someone who is passive participating in this
world will be destroyed. The world would destroy anyone who does not carry
bravery and courage in life. To be existing in this world, one should face a trial with courage. Trial makes someone strong because we live in the world which is full of challenges.

D. Some Messages in Relation to Life That Hemingway Reflected Through the Novel *A Farewell to Arms*

Reading a literary work is not only a matter of enjoyment, but it also gives us certain knowledge which the author wants to convey through his works. By reading a literary work we can get something worthy for our life because it teaches us with a lot of aspects of life. Most of the work of arts had hidden messages which were expressed through the medium of language. A novel is a powerful means of spreading ideas and every writer conveys his ideas on his work. Work of arts was the universal way for the authors to express his ideas and feeling since these works were regarded as an entertainment for the readers which can be received by all society.

Van de Laar in *An Approach to English Literature* states that many novels, however, require a good deal of mental or intellectual effort for the reader. The pleasure they give is a pleasure of the mind, of the intellect, a pleasure of a far high order than the pleasure provided by mere entertainment. It is the pleasure we must look for in the serious novel (1958: 175).

Ernest Hemingway was one of the greatest authors in his era. He used to put his own experience as the source of his works. Throughout his life, Hemingway had many influences. One of them was his wound in Italy which
inspired him in creating the novel *A Farewell to Arms*. This novel contains Hemingway's concerns about his life, especially his experience during World War I. In this novel, it was told that both of Frederic Henry's legs were severely wounded and he lost his lover in childbirth.

Every work of art must have certain the theme in it. Each person has his or her own perception of what it is about. It depends on how one sees it because every human being has his or her own point of view in understanding the work.

It is the same as the novel *A Farewell to Arms*. There are several possible themes in the novel *A Farewell to Arms* which the writer catches through reading this work. Since this work concerns about love, war, violence, life, and death; the writer uses those five subjects as the main ideas of the themes. It was the same as Perrine's opinion in deciding the theme. According to Perrine theme must say something that exists inside the story, not outside the story.

Based on the above statement, the possible themes of this novel are:

1. Violence is the result of the cruel behavior
2. War will lead to nothingness except the sufferings for the society
3. Life is a continuous struggle for human being in defending his existence
4. Life and death are God's mystery which no one knew
5. Love is something that we can not avoid

Although there are several themes about this work, the writer will only apply the most suitable one that is linked to the topic of the study. In the writer's opinion, the suitable theme of this study is life is a continuous struggle for human being in defending his existence. The main reason for the writer in choosing this theme is
based on this work, *A Farewell to Arms*, closely related with Hemingway's experience in surviving his life during the World War I.

Though Hemingway experienced the hard life, he still faced it courageously. He regarded this misery as part of life.

Grace under pressure was Hemingway's definition of courage, a quality with which much of his work is concerned. In his view, life is painful and complex. The only way to survive is to face what comes with honor, dignity, strength, knowledge, and endurance.
(Americana Encyclopedia, 1995: 83)

One faces misery in different ways. Some face it courageously, but some others cowardly. For Hemingway, the true victory for him is how he faced the misery with courage; he did not want to face the misery with despair. How one reacts toward this misery, it depends on how one sees it.

It was also happening to Catherine, Henry's lover, when she had the hard time in delivering childbirth. At the hospital, Catherine was in labor for hours and already losing her strength. Because of this hard effort, Catherine soon demanded gas. Still, the baby did not come. Though it was the hardest time for her, she faced it with the brave heart. She used all of her strength to do her best.

Do you think I'll ever have this baby? She asked.
Yes, of course you will.
I try as hard as I can. I push down but it goes away.
There it comes, get it to me.
(1994: 281)

Even Catherine underwent difficult time, she did not want to give up. She desired to deliver the baby safely although she was in a great pain. No matter how hard it was, Catherine did not want to surrender, she wanted to achieve her will because every will needed sacrifices.
In this novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, Catherine was described as a tough and powerful woman. During her labor when the pain came too badly, she called it the good ones. "When the pains were bad she called them good ones. When they started fall off she was disappointed and ashamed" (Hemingway, 1994: 278). In this hard time, Catherine was trying to be strong although the pain was very bad. She did not want to look weak and tried to face the pain with the brave heart. Even when she was in hopelessness and losing her strength, she did not want to surrender.

That was a very big one, Catherine said. Her voice was very strange. I'm not going to die now, darling. I'm past where I was going to die. Aren't you glad? Don't you get in that place again. I won't. I'm not afraid of it though. I won't die, darling. You will not do any such foolishness, the doctor said. You would not die and leave your husband. Oh, no. I won't die. I wouldn't die. It's silly to die. There it comes. Give it to me. (1994: 282)

This kind of event was foreshadowing Catherine's death. She felt that death was near to her. But she abandoned it, she did not want to be defeated and died right now. Still, in the hard time, Catherine had a high self-confidence, she regarded the pain was just a silly thing. It was a silly thing if she was beaten by the pain, she wanted to subdue the pain.

During the hard time, Catherine did such a wonderful effort. She never gave up, still she had the enthusiasm to face the pain with courage although she was losing her strength. Although Catherine tried with all of her strength in overcoming the pain, but lastly fate led her into her death. This kind of accident was out of Catherine's control otherwise it was God's authority. God has the
authority in determining one's destiny. Although the pain defeated her, she died bravely. She has done several efforts in overcoming the pain before she died. Catherine's bravery was shown by this quotation: "Don't worry, darling, Catherine said. I'm not a bit afraid. It's just a dirty trick" (Hemingway, 1994: 293). Even in the last time, she considered that death was just a dirty trick.

Frederic Henry was very upset after she lost his lover. He lost his dream in building a new life with Catherine. Tragically, destiny would not allow him that opportunity. Catherine must die after she was unconscious all the time, and it did not take her very long to die. After Catherine died, Henry went in to the room and wanted to say good bye to Catherine for the last time but it did not work very well.

But after I had got them out and shut the door and turned off the light it wasn't any good. It was like saying good-bye to a statue. After a while I went out and left the hospital and walked back to the hotel in the rain. (1994: 294)

After Henry has said good bye to Catherine for the last time, he left the hospital and went back to the hotel. When Henry left the hospital, he seemed to have already accepted Catherine's death as something out of his control. He did not want to seek any reasons. He endures the pains of life without complaint, knowing them to be a part of life. He just walked away.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

After analyzing the work, *A Farewell to Arms*, the writer can see the significant progress about Frederic Henry's character. At the beginning of the story, Frederic Henry appeared as an aimless person. He did not know the purpose to join in the Italian Army as an ambulance driver. Although he did not know the aim in joining the Italian Army, he did his duty bravely and full of responsibility. He did his duty in the front line in order to drive the wounded back to hospitals. There, at the front line, both of Henry's legs were severely wounded because of the bombardment. Even he was wounded, but he was still alive and safe. Frederic Henry had a strange belief in God. He did not really love God, but sometimes he was afraid of Him. When his legs were severely wounded, he did not thank God for His mercy. In his opinion, he was safe without God's interfere since he had no real part in war so he would not be killed. Later in the development of the story, Frederic Henry's point of view about God changed. He becomes aware that God is very powerful. It was happened when Catherine had the difficult times during her labor. When Catherine was dying, he cried to God and asked His mercy not to take Catherine's life. He also promised to God that he would do anything if God did not take Catherine's life.

Just as the story progressed, Frederic Henry lived some internal and external conflicts. These conflicts were the elements of the novel that made the story come alive. The first conflict appeared when his roommate, Rinaldi,
introduced him to the British nurse named Catherine Barkley. At first, he did not have certain feeling toward her; he was rather looking for meaning in his life. Frederic Henry built a relationship with Catherine without loving her. He did this because he needed someone to hold on and gave him meaning since he appeared as an aimless person. Through this "love game" he found the meaning of life. Henry came to realize that he lost everything he had when Catherine Barkley died in childbirth. Besides the conflict about love, Frederic Henry had another internal conflict upon him. He was sick of the war. Also, he did not see the benefit of the war except the suffering for many people. Many people lost their families and properties during the war so it led to nothingness. Based on this fact, Frederic Henry decided to desert from the Army and planned to go to Switzerland where he could find peace with Catherine. Instead of facing the internal conflicts, Frederic Henry also lived the external conflicts. He felt uncomfortable with the society around him. It can be understood that people who lived in the battlefield had the rude characters. It also happened to Henry's society in the barracks. They used to tease the priest with the rude words. Although he did not like the way they teased the priest, Henry did nothing to stop them. He just saw them teasing the priest without wanting to get involved with them. From these conflicts, Frederic Henry came to realization that every action needs certain consequences. We cannot do such kind of action without thinking the risks that we would have.

Since living in the wartime, Frederic Henry got certain point of view toward life. He realized that life constructed of several aspects. Pain, misery, and sorrow become parts of life. In life, challenges made one grow up maturely so that
one's life cannot be static and have the wide vision about life. In his opinion, life is a battle. To be existing in this life, one should survive in any condition. We must realize that life was not as easy as we supposed to have. Survival not only needed in the battlefield, but also in the daily life. Enemy, here, did not mean the real enemy but it was how we faced the difficulty or problem that came to our live. No matter how hard life is, we must be brave to face difficulties.

Through this novel, Ernest Hemingway wanted to convey his message through this work. Hemingway wanted to share his experience during World War I. Though he experienced the hard life, he still faced it courageously. He regarded the misery as part of life that he must face. How one reacted toward this misery, depended on how one saw it. Some faced it courageously, but some others cowardly. Although life was hard, and sometimes it was difficult to manage we should face it bravely and courageously. We did not need to worry and surrender because life meant to be lived.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


*Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language*, 1989, New York: Portland House
Appendix

SUMMARY OF THE STORY

Lieutenant Frederic Henry was a young American attached to an Italian ambulance unit on the Italian Front. An offensive was soon to begin, and when Henry returned to the front from leave, he learned from his friend, lieutenant Rinaldi, that a group of British nurses has arrived in his absence to set up a British hospital unit. Rinaldi introduced him to nurse Catherine Barkley.

Between ambulance trips to evacuation posts at the Front, Henry called on Miss Barkley. He liked the frank young English girl in a casual sort of way, but he was not in love with her. Before he left for the Front to stand by for an attack, she gave him a St. Anthony medal.

At the front, as Henry and some Italian ambulance drivers were eating in a dugout, an Austrian projectile exploded over them. Henry, badly wounded in the legs, was taken to a field hospital. Later, he was moved to a hospital in Milan.

Before the doctor was able to see Henry in Milan, the nurse prohibited his drinking wine, but he bribed a porter to bring him a supply which he kept hidden behind his bed. Catherine Barkley came to the hospital, and Henry knew that he was in love with her. The doctors told Henry that he would have to lie in bed six months before they could operate on his knee. Henry insisted on seeing another doctor, who said that the operation could be performed the next day. Meanwhile, Catherine managed to be with Henry constantly.

After his operation, Henry convalesced in Milan with Catherine Barkley as his attendant. Together they dined in out of the way restaurants, and together they
rode about the countryside in a carriage. Henry was restless and lonely at nights and Catherine often came to his hospital room.

Summer passed into autumn. Henry wound had healed, and he was in convalescent leave in October. He and Catherine planned to spend the leave together, but he came down with jaundice before he could leave the hospital. The head nurse accused him of bringing on the jaundice by drink, in order to avoid being sent back to the Front. Before he left for the Front, Henry and Catherine stayed in together in a hotel room; already she had disclosed to him that she was pregnant.

Henry returned to the Front with orders to load his three ambulances with hospital equipment and go south to into the Po valley. War weariness was all-pervasive. At the Front, the Italians, having learned that German divisions had reinforced the Austrians, began their terrible retreat from Caporetto. Henry drove one of the ambulances loaded with hospital supplies. During the retreat south, the ambulance was held up several times by wagons, guns, and trucks which extended in stalled lines for miles. Henry picked up two straggling Italian sergeants. During the night, the retreat was halted in the rain for hours.

The ambulance got stuck in a muddy side road. The sergeants decided to leave, but Henry asked them to help dislodge the car from the mud. They refused and ran. Henry shot and wounded one; the other escaped across the fields. An Italian ambulance corpsman with Henry shot the wounded sergeant through the back of head. Henry and his three comrades struck out on foot for Udine. On a bridge, Henry saw a German staff car with German bicycle troops crossing
another bridge over the same stream. Within sight of Udine, one of Henry's
groups was killed by an Italian sniper.

At the end of a long wooden bridge across the Tagliamento, military
carabinieri were seizing all officers, giving them drumhead trials, and executing
them by the riverbank. Henry was detained, but in the dark of night he broke free,
plunged into the river, and escaped on a log. He crossed the Venetian plain on
foot, then jumped aboard a freight train and rode to Milan, where he went to
hospital in which he had been a patient. There he learned that the English nurses
had gone to Stresa.

During the retreat from Caporetto, Henry had made his farewell to arms.
He borrowed civilian clothes from an American friend in Milan and went by train
to Stresa, where he met Catherine, who was on leave. The bartender of the hotel in
which Henry was staying warned Henry that authorities were planning to arrest
him for desertion the next morning; he offered his boat by means of which Henry
and Catherine could escape to Switzerland. They reached Switzerland safely and
were arrested. Henry told the police that he was a sportsman who enjoyed rowing
and that he had come to Switzerland for the winter sports. The valid passports and
the ample funds that Henry and Catherine possessed saved them from serious
trouble with the authorities.

During the rest of the fall and winter, the couple stayed at an inn outside
Montreux. They hiked, read, and talked about they would do together after the
war. When the time for Catherine's confinement approached, she and Henry went
to Lausanne to be near a hospital. They planned to return to Montreux in the
spring. At the hospital, Catherine's pains caused the doctor to use an anaesthetic on her. After hours of suffering she delivered a dead baby. The nurse sent Henry out to get something to eat. When he went back to the hospital, he learned that Catherine had had a hemorrhage. He went into the room and stayed with her until she died. There was nothing he could do, no one he could talk to, no place he could go. Catherine was dead. He left the hospital and walked back to his hotel in the dark. It was raining.