

People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of higher Education and Scientific Research
University Mohammed BOUDIAF - M'sila



**Trauma And Tragic Romance in Ernest
Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms***

**Thesis submitted to The Department of English in Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirements of Master's Degree in English Language Literature
and Civilization.**

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ACADEMIC YEAR
2017-2018

Acknowledgement

It is a pleasure to thank those who made this work possible. I am deeply grateful to my thesis supervisor Mrs AMIROUCHE Nassim to whom I would like to express my thanks for her unfailing insights and guidance throughout this project, her patient is very appreciated.

The success of this project goes to the support at the university of M'sila especially teachers of English department for their help during the years of our study.

Dedication

To my family who have always supported my quest for knowledge, my parents who gave me passion for success. They are appreciated for their love and emotional support during my studies and without whom this thesis would never have been completed. To my husband for his love and lengthy calls who always believed I could do this.

To them I offer the most profound expressions of gratitude: You are the rock upon which I do every thing.

MOUMENE Khaoula.

Abstract

This thesis explores how contemporary fiction provides new perspectives of the first world war by engaging with narrative which reflects the life of soldiers in the trenches and considering the ways in which trauma narrative contributes on the representation of the real image of the world. In this study we will show how contemporary conflict and its impacts on society are negotiated through interpretations of the WWI since the novel reflects some issues and social concerns as Trauma. Trauma survivors go through different forms of traumatic experiences and such kind of experiences become an issue that can be discussed when reading a literary work which appeared in the years that follow the war. Many writers who lived in a war period wanted to demonstrate their terrible events which let them to be shocked, even years later. Those memories bring a strong feeling for writers who challenge themselves to demonstrate the historical events through trauma narrative in which they relive the war trauma. Trauma narrative enables us to know more about their terrible memories that can not be fully grasped as they occurred, but return later in a kind of nightmares and flashbacks. The historical events seemed to be unforgotten because they had a great influence on the memory of those people. Hemingway's *A Farewell To Arms* (1929) is an attempt to convey historical events and the traumatic experiences of the protagonist Henry, an ambulance driver. Hemingway used his *A Farewell to Arms* to recall his terrible trauma of war and to bring back the unforgotten memories of the first world war (1914-1918) which were almost destructive. The novel considered in this study draws some aspects of war and shows the impact of the first world war.

Key words:

Contemporary fiction. Trauma. Trauma narratives. Historical events. *A Farewell to Arms*.

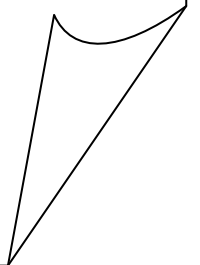
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Introduction



Introduction:

The early twentieth century in general, and the years between 1910 and 1940 in particular were characterized by many changes concerning politics and society. Politically speaking, it was the age of conflicts, debates, and difficult relations between several European countries. These circumstances lead to the contribution of new literary features which were introduced during the twentieth century that reflect the complex reality of that period.

After the war, all novels were historical that deal with the terrible events of the war, it was a major theme that pushed writers to expose their past memories through the narratives, but writers did not deal with such events as they fully occurred, instead they retrieved as flash-backs and nightmares. The historical events seemed to be unforgotten because they had great influence on the memory of people, this was observed in reading the literature which produced following that period. Many writers tried to demonstrate those events on their literary works to show the real image of the world as well as to retell their memories and present their need to record memories of war into narratives which have offered a new technique as fragmentation and irony to represent war trauma.

The war has a great influence and provokes a strong emotional response even today. The huge influence of war is reflected in the literature which continues to be written to tell us about the terrible events of war. Literature played an important role at showing how the war is still remembered in the minds of those people especially those who have experienced the trauma of war. The historical events of the war were textually constructed by writers who witnessed the war. They emphasized the influence of war through literature texts, so the influence that the war had on literature is profound.

“Those guns may have fallen silent eighty years ago, but their echoes neither die nor even fade away” (Andrew, 38). This quotation shows the enduring of War trauma in the minds of people which affected their psychology, even years later. The events of war still exist in the memory of many people who experienced it. Writers of the first world war reflect the image of the world during the twentieth century. They show how the war is still remembered and show that it had a great influence which was seen on the literary texts that has produced during the years following the war. The history of war was written down by writers who wanted to shed the light on the life at that time, and also those who wanted to recall their memories.

The Great war made a change in the language used by many writers who started to depict the image of war. Ernest Hemingway was one of those writers. Indeed, it is in that moment of history – the inter war period – that Ernest Hemingway set his novel *A Farewell to Arms* which deals with the historical event, not as they occurred but in kind of nightmares and flashbacks. He was deeply concerned with originality in writing. He believed that a writer should treat a subject honestly only if he participated and witnessed the subject, as a result most of his writing portray truthful historical events that happened to him during the first world war. Hemingway’s honesty played an important role at presenting the trauma of characters and show how they faced difficulties to remember their traumas.

The influence that the war had on literary and artistic representation can be underestimated. Addressing Ford Madox Ford’s comments after the war that: “All novels are historical...but all novels do not deal with such events as get on to the pages of history”. Samuel Hynes observes: “But after the war, many novels did; those events seemed unforgettable in fiction, they had changed reality...”, he continued “It alerted the ways in which men and women thought not only about war but the world, and about culture and its

expressions”he argued that the war changed the reality to such an extent that it could not be ignored: “ Men and women after the war looked back at their own pasts as one might looked across a great chasm to a remote,peaceable place on the other side”.This draws attention to the significance of the first world war as a mean of construction to the modern society.As we will show in this study,the image of the war as a great divide after which people’s lives were changed.The change was textually constructed and represented in contemporary literature by the division of narratives into two different parts,so that the structure of the novel emphasizes the WWI and its influence on human’s lives.The need to record and to convey the terrible events of war is a strong one,but doing so is not easily achieved.

The nature of trauma means that it lacks the familiarity which allows experiences to be easily communicated.The passion to represent the horrors of war was keenly felt by those who experienced it first,the first world war was an enormous global event but for its participants it was also a personal experience.George Parfitt highlights the use of the first world war literature as a way of recording and recalling that experience:

“Men and women who write about the Great War are seeking,for what ever reasons,to present some kind of truth about a conflict which was fought in several theatres,across thousands of miles,over several years and with vast armies.But it was also a war of which most combatants saw very little and over which they had almost no control”

Writing their memories did not give them any more control over the war but it did give them an opportunity to convey their experiences of war from their own perspective.This issue is not only related to the WWI,the dilemma of how to convey to enormity and horror of that particular conflict has remained a preoccupation for those who

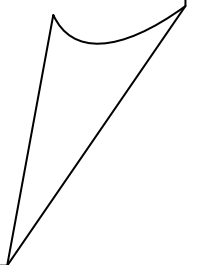
seek to present it. Parfitt argues that representing the war as a whole is impossible: “the scale of the war made any idea of a novel which could be an adequate overview absurd...books frankly offered as records of moments and aspects of war experiences”.

Trudi Tate argues that: “modernism after 1914 begins to look like a peculiar but significant form of war writing, the fragmentation of text such as Ford Madox Ford’s *Parade’s End* (1924-1928) were as an attempt to convey the experience of war to those who had not experienced it first hand and contemporary narratives continue to draw modernist techniques such as: the use of irony and fragmentation as a mean to convey traumatic experiences, finding a way to speak-out about trauma of the first world war. So many novels were written about the WWI did more than report it or represented its horror or inhumanity, trauma narratives prove an effective representation of history and began to look for new and more creative ways to do that.

It is clear that the first world war had an influence on literature. This study attempts to cover the following objectives: to explain to what extent the war had an influence on Hemingway’s writing style; show the influence of war on the narrative fiction which produced during that era. The methodology of our study is documentary, it has been chosen according to the aims and objectives of the research. Also because it based on textual approach to explore the role of modernist fiction on presenting trauma in the literature of the 20th. Our research starts with the study of the literature of the 20th century, we will provide some previous critical studies related to the subject. The first chapter introduces some of the basic concepts and debates involved in the study of trauma and highlights how modernist fiction narratives present trauma by presenting the historical background.

The second chapter outlines the traumatic events described in the novel to show the violence of trauma. Some of the major symptoms of trauma are examined by showing how people faced problems of recalling their traumatic memories of war since *A Farewell to Arms* emerged as a novel of memory. In this respect we will study the novel thematically and stylistically, also we will evaluate Hemingway's work in the light of modernism.

Chapter I



Introduction :

During the WWI, many writers wanted to convey the trauma of war through their narratives, because they were harshly affected by its results. They focused more on giving a clear image of the crucial war through writing narratives that were linked with war like : memories and autobiographies.

1: Literature of the WWI :

The literature of the first world war occurred in three waves: the first took place during the years that follow the war in the 1920's-1930's; the work of this wave is remarked by writers showing their experience of war emphasizing on fictional and semi-fictional texts and also focused on narratives that represent the experience of fighting in the trenches. This wave reflects and shows how the war is portrayed on the literary work. (Angela, 4)

The second wave of war literature emerged on the late 1950's. The texts produced, for most of them, were non-fictional. That wave was characterized by historical texts. (Angela, 7)

The third wave began during 1990's and has continued into the twenty-first century. It was about depicting the events of the first world war. The world war was a popular theme for fictional writing, but the late twentieth century and early twenty-first centuries were characterized by a huge number of texts that deal with the events of war. This wave was a reflection to the historical events and was a kind of recalling past traumatic memories (Angela, 8).

In this thesis, we shall deal with the third wave and the traumatic narratives. We will therefore start by providing the definition of some concepts like *Trauma*.

2: Introducing Trauma :

Many survivors of trauma did their best to forget their traumatic memories and used different ways to get rid of the traumatic experiences such through the writing of past memories but it is not appropriate for them. They need help to be reminded and exposed to their traumatic memories. Many definitions have been offered for trauma. It is defined in such manner: “trauma is used to describe a medical field that refers to injuries, woundings or mental shock, violent events that have experienced by an individual that may cause a physical destruction. From this view, trauma is a modern subject in the literary writing that deals with wars, conflicts, discrimination...” (Angela, 59)

2-1: The Trauma narratives:

Through Hemingway's novel we found that he shows his experience of WWI by presenting an ambulance driver character. He faced many violent events that made him traumatized, so writers who experienced traumatic events of war tell their experiences by the use of narrative. They focus and rely on “ literature that is evident in many journals of war that published about WWI, however journal of the war were not simple, and most of time are in a kind of autobiographies” (Kiripitur, 61)

Kiritipur says: The trauma narrative is a “ psychological technique that allow survivors of trauma to feel more confort and relax, and overcome their painful memories through story telling” (65). It is helpful to make sense of the experiences of survivors who have a psuchological disturbance that exists inside their minds as images and sounds. Kiritipur continued that “the story of traumatic experiences told repeatedly either through verbal or written form when survivors share their narrative experiments” (65).

2-2:Historical trauma theory:

Historical trauma is a multigenerational trauma experienced by a specific cultural group. It can be experienced by “any one living in families at one time marked by severe levels of trauma,poverty,dislocation,war,etc...and who are still suffering”(Kiritipur,68).It is used by historians and psychologists that refers to an emotional or psychological wounding of an individual or generation who exposed to traumatic experiences or events.Historical trauma response refers to “ the manifestation of emotions and actions that resulted from a previous trauma”(70).

Historical trauma is first used by social worker and mental health expert Maria Yellow Horse Brave Heart in 1980's.Scholarships of historical trauma focused on the ways in which the psychological and the emotional traumas of colonization have manifested within generation of the Lakota population.Yellow Horse Brave Heart's article “*Wakiksuyapi :Carrying the historical trauma of the Lakota*”published in 2000 compares the effect of the manifestations of historical trauma on the Holocaust survivors and Native-American people.Her article concluded that “the manifestations of trauma although produced by different events and actions are exhibited in the similar ways among each afflicted community”(13)

Daniel Schechter,Judith Kestenberg,DoriLaab,Alicia Liberman,Charles Zeanah and many others “have done significant research on the mechanism and the transmission of intergenerational trauma,eventhough the focus of each scholar was on different population ‘Native-Americans’, ‘African-Americans’,or the Holocaust survivors,but all of them reached a unified conclusionthat the mechanism and transmission of intergeneratioal trauma is abundant within communities that had passed through and experienced traumatic events”(Kiritipur,77).

Forms of historical trauma can be seen through many ways and often includes other types of “self destructive behavior,anger,violence and difficulties in expressing emotions.Many historians and scholars saw that manifestation of violence is directly associated with the unresolved grief that accompanies continued trauma”(Kiritipir,79).

3:Types of trauma :

Individuals who have experienced homelessness are those who run risks of being exposed to traumatic events(Perron et al.,2008).Traumatic events can be in the form of physical nature or of emotional/psychological nature or it can be both.(Kim et al.,2010).Literature attempts to portray the trauma experienced by the individuals in terms of physical and emotional trauma.Physical trauma is defined as trauma “ that results in terms of bodily wounding such as physical assault,sexualassault,domestic violence or natural disasters that results in harm,accidents,or death”(Kim et al.,2010).So trauma is related to the wounds of the body that happened in accidents or natural disasters.

Psychological or emotional trauma refers “to experiencing and witnessing trauma,sexual abuse survivors,victims of emotional abuse,feeling of loosing beloved or a closest friend”(Kim et al.2010).Physical trauma has an emotional component,psychological trauma results in physical trauma as in accidental harm that results in death or injury.It is difficult to differentiate between these two types of trauma,they are interrelated and complete each other kim says : “for example :rape is often categorized as physical trauma,however rape is also widelyaccepted as having clear physical trauma effects,sexual abuse by coercion rather than force is categorized as psychological trauma.However this could also result in the physical trauma of disease or unintended pregnancy that meets the definition of resulting in bodily injury”(Kim et al.,2010).

A/Psychological/emotional trauma :

Psychological trauma can be in the form of losing beloved, experiencing loss, recalling past memories, depression or homelessness. Individuals who passed through these experiences will have an emotional trauma that affects their minds and even thoughts. "People who had traumatic experiences also experience a significant psychological trauma, also the trauma experienced by people who live in war or experienced homelessness tended to be characterized by complex hybrid of physical and emotional affects" Kim declared. (Kim et al., 2010).

There is a significant association between trauma history and mental health problems among individual who experienced trauma, adult physical abuse, and adult sexual abuse are all associated with "approximately two folds increase in the risk of mental health problems." (Kim, 43)

B/physical trauma :

The physical trauma can be through participating in war, individuals who suffered from severe physical trauma that resulted from war like :woundings, homelessness factor. "Violent trauma in childhood also appears to be especially high among homeless teenagers, homeless caused risks of experiencing trauma, especially among those who suffer from mental disorder, or substance abuse disorder". (Perron et al., 2008, Kim et al., 2010, Kessler et al., 1995)

People who participated in the war and experienced homelessness were harshly traumatized in terms of physical appearance, the bodily woundings and injuries. We can say that most of the traumas are occurred in the physical form. Moreover, trauma can also take the form of emotional nature. They are interrelated with each other as Kim declares

when he says : “traumatic events can be of a physical nature,an emotional/psychological nature,or both”.(Kim et al.,2010).In addition to that psychological and emotional trauma “can be seen in childhood or adulthood,it can be a result of social isolation because of homelessness”(Kim,2010).

Trauma’s manifestations can result from the trauma of events ;such as witnessing and participating in the war,genocide,death or colonialism.Those population who witnessed these level of traumas tend to have mental and emotional disease.

3-1:Symptoms of trauma :

The first World War was characterized by violent events.It affected people’s life and changed the society.The influence of war can be seen through :death,wounds,shok,fear and trauma,it destruted the individual’s psychology.The events were violent and stick on every one’s memory.Hemingway as an example his retrival of trauma show that he can’t overcome his traumatic experiences that are almost destructive.In this context CathyCaruth’s *Unclaimed Experience :Trauma,Narrative and History* asserts that: “trauma is experienced and witnessed through a ‘response to an unexpected or overwhelming violent events that are not fully grasped as they occur,but return later in repeated flash backs,nightmares,or other repetitive phenomena”(91).

The experience of World War One;asCarthu’s said on defining trauma is returned in a kind of dreams,flashbacks,memories and shock.The concept of trauma requires that the writer must pass through events of war and experienced fear,depression and colonization.Those experiences need to be told in order to “make them seen as a real events that disturb human minds”(Carthu,95).

Margaret R. Higonnet's *Authenticity and Art in Trauma Narrative of the First World War*: "Literary critics a vocabulary to describe the symptoms of soldiers' mental disturbances that may figure in memories and other autobiographical accounts :nousequentialmemory,flash-backs,nightmares and mutism or fragmented language.'"(92)

Through Higonnet's explanation we noticed that the experience of war and trauma literature are connected to each other,there is a link between them.We can say that trauma is considered for many writers as a push to expose their destructive memories through writing,in return literature is a reflection to the traumatic experiences.It is a tool that presents the writer's thoughts,emotions,past memories and the violence of trauma which is considered as a mirror that reflects realities of the war.

Lyndesy Stonebridge also observes the relationship between trauma and literature in "*Theories of Trauma*".Lyndesy argues that:

"For analysis,trauma is what happens when thinking fails or can no longer take place.It is modern,because the experience of modernity makes thinking about experiencing the world harder even as technology has supposedly made things easiers.Modernwar,the marriage of technology with barbarism....in the middle of the twentieth century,has become highly charged emblem of a moral,psychological,and existential paralysis of thoughts'"(194).

Adopting war and trauma as major themes in the work of many writers was new thing that appeared in the literature of the twentieth century.The voice of traumatized people and their description was between the lines of many literary works,suffering,trauma and shock were existed .These symptoms of trauma are not explicitly expressed rather they occur in other ways.We should know how to analyse the character's psychology to

discover these symptoms, because this technique helps readers to know more about the character's psychology who presents awareness of his surroundings of war. Characters are presented as having little focus on memory and retelling back the experience of war, their traumatic memories take place inside their minds, because they are still affected by the war as Hemingway's characters' case. John T. Mathews in "American Writing of the Great War" observed that:

"Hemingway's innovative structure creates the sensation of the psychological palimpsest, in which the barely suppressed trauma of the war deforms the conscious mind of the survivors" (Sherry in the Cambridge Companion to Literature of the First World War, 234)

Trauma can manifest itself in various psychological ways. However, it is most commonly seen through "high rates of depression, anxiety, suicide, isolation, loss of sleep, anger, shame, fear, destruction, loss of concentration, substance abuse, mistreatment and violence within afflicted communities" (John, 237). The effects of trauma are important in understanding the actual-day conditions of the traumatized people.

3-2: Trauma and remembering :

Forms of remembering can be through forgetting. It is a way of recovering from trauma and to avoid its violence. Edkins says: "As far as memory is concerned, how we remember a war, for example, and the way in which we acknowledge and describe that we call trauma can be very much influenced by dominant views that is, by the state... can be contested and challenged" (11). Trauma is horrible to be remembered by people who experienced it. Those experiences can't be forgotten, because they take place in the mind as kind of dreams, flashbacks or nightmares.

Traumatic memories can be also in the form of hallucination and other forms as dreaming, flashbacks and nightmares. Every experience that soldiers faced either experience of death or loss will be repeated again on the soldiers' mind. Caruth says:

“Trauma describes an overwhelming experiences of sudden or catastrophic events in which the response of the events occurs in the often delayed and uncontrolled repetitive occurrence of hallucinations and other intrusive phenomena. The experience of soldiers faced with sudden and massive death around him, for example who suffers this sight in a state, only to live it later on in repeated nightmares, is a central and recurring image of trauma in our century.” (18)

Anxiety, alienation, depression, broken-relationships, dislocation or other mental diseases are created by destructive world affairs (Kiritipur, 61). The events of war have problems on people. It influenced their behavior and psychology, people were influenced by traumatic events and issues that make survivors traumatized.

Hemingway's characters are traumatized like Hemingway, because he lived in a period of war and tried to translate his experience of war into narrative. He lived again the trauma through his character. He used his traumatic experiences into his character Frederic Henry to show the violence of trauma and its influence. Most of his novels of war show trauma of his character, we can say that Hemingway stayed in the circle of trauma and escaping from his traumatic situation as his disturbed reality.

The influence of war trauma on literature is profound there is a link between them. Trauma is considered by many writers as a push that leads them to expose their memories through writing narratives which presents the writer's thoughts, in return literature is a reflection to those traumatic experiences through which we will be familiar with the writer's past memories, because literature reflect realities of the society.

4:Trauma narratives and Modern Literature in The Early Twentieth Century :

The world during the early twentieth century was characterized by turbulence and confusion. As a result, identity, gender and social classes were lost even the individual lives lost their principals. Many people were trying to make sense of their lives and stood against the face of war. They started to fictionalize their traumatic experiences and used fiction to expose their feelings and present the image of that terrible world. They wanted to present the traumatic memories through the narrative works in order to show the effects of trauma and war through depicting the real image of the world. Ernest Hemingway's *A farewell to Arms* helped at making sense of his trauma and presenting the conditions of the modern life. Also it presented the effects of trauma through the fictional character Frederic Henry.

Paul Fussell in *the Great war and Modern Memory* argues that the First world war “detaches itself from its normal location in chronology and its accepted set of causes and effects to become great in another sense, all encompassing, all pervading, to the internal and external at once, the essential condition of consciousness in the 20th century” (321).

This remark falls on Hemingway's trauma narrative ; *A Farewell to Arms*. Indeed, it is based on the trauma of characters and the impossible history that still remained on their minds. However, war is never mentioned explicitly in Hemingway's fiction; it is totally detached: For example; The political conflicts, causes and results of war were never mentioned. He did not mention all of these, instead he used the trauma implicitly as a major theme in his work to show the results of the war.

A Farewell to Arms presents a break of cause and effects of the war. It presents a clear image of Hemingway's traumatic experience, also it shaped the reality of his time that was seen in most of his war novels. The experience of trauma through the narrative form makes anybody exposed to the real world as readers discover many important things because the one who experienced trauma will truly narrate his feelings and sad memories. In *The Green Hills of Africa* Hemingway observes:

“What a great advantage an experience of war was to a writer, it was one of the major subjects and certainly one of the hardest to write truly of and those writers who had not seen it were always very jealous and tried to make it seem unimportant, or abnormal or a disease as a subject, while really it was just something quite irreplaceable that they had missed.” (70)

Similarly Vincent Sherry in “*The Great War and Literary Modernism in England*” notes on World War I:

“Global in scope shattering in its impacts on national traditions as well as class structures and gender identities, this first world war scored a profound disruption into prevailing standards of value and so opened the space in cultural time in which radical artistic experimentation would be fostered” (The Cambridge Companion to the Literature of the First World War, 113)

The First World War helped in a way or another at revealing thoughts, actions and behaviors of individuals. It had a great influence on changing the writing style of many writers, a new literary movement appeared with new features that resulted to the emergence of modernism. The modern era was characterized by many political conflicts that resulted crisis which influenced literature. The influence is seen in most of fiction works that appeared following that era.

4-1:Modernist writers:

Modern writers,poets and artists used themes that deal with the First World War.Many writers have been so far influenced with the issues that touch the world such as :destruction,disillusionment and fragmented bodies.Literature during the war reflected all of those realities and captured the real image of the world.Sue Malvern states that :“we are making a new world is often read as a paradigmatic icon of the destruction of the First World War”(17).

Writers helped at presenting the image of the world,many of them represented the war and speak out about it through narrative fiction.Literature played an important role at presenting the destructive world to us with its details.Angela says that it is clearly seen that the work of many writers draw attention to the changes and the outbreak of war that influenced their lives.We can say that literature is considered as a tool that presents adeptly the events of war and fictionalized the trauma of their terrible memories.Writers presented trauma of war in a perfect way especially those who experienced it.They are best know how to present it in a good way by showing their difficulties and sufferings.They had shown traumatic experiences by using themes of war and how it damaged and influenced their society.The war had a great effect on changing the writing style of many writers.

Samuel Hynes argues that the effects of the First World War were so significant.He says :

“it changed reality.That change was so vast and so abrupt as to make the years after the war seen discontinuous from the years before,and the discontinuity became part of English imagination.Men and Women after the war looked back at their own pasts as one might look across a great chasm to a remote,peaceable place on the other side”(61).

The life of many people were divided into two parts before and after, life before the war, and how. It was fictionalized later through the use of narratives. Their lives were fragmented and separated especially soldiers who fought in war who were traumatized by the shell-shock.

5: Soldiers on the Literature of the early 20th century:

Soldiers were suffer from the lack of security. They were not secure enough many of them lost their lives in the fighting, or suffered from physical damages as losing parts of their bodies. The war wrecked every one's body and soul. "The rhetoric associated with veteran emphasizes the heroism and sacrifice of individuals in a manner seemingly at odds with the war's popular reputation as a futile, mistaken, misfought conflict... for most men, that experience ; what ever else it was ; was not ennobling at the time. Yet ninety years later their participation and survival has turned these men into saints and heroes in popular culture." (423), Todman asserted.

Men who fought in wars are remembered as heroes. In this respect literature portrays the soldiers and their adventures. They were presented as men of wars who are responsible to bring peace to the country, they should sacrifice their lives for the sake of saving the country. Those heroes' championships must be remembered to stay in the minds of people and to be seen as heroes, because they are the saviors of society. Victor argues : "Heroes are the product of social needs and forces" (13). They must fulfill the needs of society and sacrifice their lives if there is any attacks in society. They are seen as protectors who protect other's life and society through preventing dangers and disasters of war. Elizabeth says :

"the heroes created out of national catastrophes are a bombardier of the collective's moral moral and emotional state and conflicts. How the image of hero evolves

overtime tells us more about the psyche of the society at any given moment than about the individual or group identified as the hero''(37)

Society needs a brave man who would take the responsibility to grant people's needs and protect them. Those helplessness people need some one to be called a hero, a hero who put an end to human suffering and trauma; a hero who could sacrifice himself for the sake of duty.

Literature of the First World War depict trauma of those unlucky heroes who later will suffer from the trauma and shock. Soldiers were exposed to experience physical and psychological trauma. Angela asserted that : "The trauma of soldiers can be seen through the trauma narratives in which we can recognize their sufferings. Ernest Hemingway was a soldier who publish his events of war and the psychological impact of war, the fictional narratives present the traumatized people and this was seen in the work of Hemingway that published in the 20th century."(85). Literature of that time depict people who lost their bodies and left physically disabled by the war. Those who were heroes become later traumatized and doomed ordinary people.

"Survivors can never, inwardly, simply conclude that it was logical and right for him, and not others, to survive. Rather he is bound by an unconscious perception of organic social balance which makes him feel that his survival was made possible by other's death"(Kiritipur, 56). The soldier's feeling of being guilty is a psychological trauma. Soldiers who survive at any bombardment feel guilty because they survived because of the other's death. They presented to be traumatized by guilt. The trauma of soldiers lead to their tragedy, because it resulted their misery and tragic downfall.

5-1:Tragic Protagonist:

Tragedy related to life not to people,,it is related to people's life and their experiences,suffering and sadness.It is a kind of trauma that is based on human suffering who were mostly living in grief and pain.Tragedy describes the real life of soldiers and reflects their needs, Tragedy helps for understanding our real lives through fictional works.It is a way to make sense of the human suffering,disconnection and despair.Raymond says :

“I have known tragedy in the life of a man driven back into silence,in an unregarded working life.In his ordinary and private death,i saw a terrifying loos of connection between men,and even between father and son :a loos of connection which was ,however,a particular historical and social facts”(13).

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries “the romantic held the idea that centered on the uniqueness of the character,or the individual protagonist who gave a perfect example of tragedy and helped at presenting its nature”(Kiritipur,184).There were many kinds of tragedies appeared in the past centuries,various techniques were used to give an outlook of man's nature,asA.C.Bradly says : “Great tragedy presents an essentially human story,told in human terms,and providing such insights of its own as our common humanity can share”(13).Tragedy depicts men's nature and show their suufferings.It is through the tragic flaw that man can gain dignity.Fry argues :

“he sees man not as a ruined and sunk and despair by his suffering,but fulfilling by his nature and meeting with spiritual courage the challenge of his vulnerability.Thecontinous presence of Gods,oracles,and fate in general is a reminder of man's limitations,yet man is responsible for his doom.”(15).

Simon had taken the view of Aristotle concerning tragic hero,he declared :
“Aristotle argues that:“tragedy is characterized by its seriousness,and involves great person who experiences fortune,disasters and pain at every time”(Simon,52).These factors helped readers to feel pity and fear with the protagonist.Additionally the tragic hero must be from high social status :“Tragic hero must be such as to induce the audience to identify with his suffering”(Simon,56).He can achieve a kind of pity and fear,because no one can solidate with ordinary people those who are poor and face terrible events.

The protagonist faced many problems during his life as: oppression,depression ,sadness and dread.We feel that the protogonist did not deserve all of that.The protagonist must be identified by readers to have the sense of fear and pity through his misfortune and misery.The protagonist look like a person of real world,the character should have weaknesses and strenghts,a character who has goods and bads.In addition to that the character must be clear not complex,so the audiance can easily understand him and care about his moves.These characteristics attract the audiance and this is what really inspires fear.

William confirm that “life holds no promise of security or stability,but men should live and die in dignity”(92).Tragic experience brings pain at the level of the body and emotions as well,this resulted to the tragic flaw of character and his/her downfull.The tragic flaw helps to present the events and reveals the internal struggles,the horror of memory,death,and trauma.

5-2:Tragedy and the common man :

In the 20th century the definition of tragedy developed and became less precise. The most change was to reject the notion of Aristotle concerning the nature of the hero which suggests that “tragedy depicts only those heroes who have power and those who were from high social status” (Kiritipur, 18). He relates tragedy to rich people, whereas Arthur Miller’s essay ‘*Tragedy and the Common Man*’ came to prove and argues the opposite of what Aristotle said. It argues that tragedy can depict the life of ordinary people in domestic surroundings; that is to say poor people who are from low social classes they can also present tragedy “It is time, I think, that we who are without kings, took up this bright thread of our history and followed it to the only place it can possibly lead in our time the heart and the spirit to the average man” (Miller, 12). Tragedy is not addressed for only rich people as Aristotle said, but also to that other neglected part of human kind, any man or woman can present tragedy.

Tragedy is better seen through the presence of ordinary people, because most of people will sympathize with them. It gives clear idea about who they really are? do they deserve death? or misfortune? we as readers or viewers will be more interested with the man who is suffering and who presents the real life and the difficulties that man faced. Ordinary tragic heroes helped at increasing the tragic impact through their misfortune. They feel loneliness and living in isolation, so by transmitting their lives into a kind of narrative the feeling of pity and fear can be achieved by readers who will be more interested with the lives of tragic heroes. They will be aware to the protagonist’s move because they feel that they are like them due to the psychology of the character. Readers can glimpse the psyche of the ordinary characters who are like us with no difficulties.

In Greek tragedies portraying the character's psychology of the tragic hero was not important, Bentley states that : "character development was not an outstanding element in Greek drama"(29).

Despite the fact that psychology was not taken into consideration in Greek tragedy. There were some characteristics that each protagonist had in this context Simon said : "The man who is tragically doomed should be neither morally perfect nor depraved ;he should be essentially like our selves, though of some greater stature"(30).

6:Madness in Modern literature :

Illness narratives portray traumatized characters who find that narratives are the only way through which they express their pain and traumatic memories. Literary narratives present madness as an indicator of trauma, characters were presented with no identity, they behaved in an odd manner and seen mentally destructed. Ernest Hemingway as a modernist writer portrays men and women who are deeply affected by physical as emotional trauma. They are appeared and looked as mentally ill.

In the twentieth century the female character started to have places in the work of many writers. Interests moved toward the female presence. Before women were neglected and marginalized from public society they were restricted as being housewives who are responsible of her family :

“traditionally, most women performed both the rites of madness and child birth more invisibly-at home-when, despite their tears and hostility, they were still needed. While women live longer than before, and longer than men, there is less and less use, and literally no place, for them in the only place they belong in the family. Many newly useless women are emerging more publicly into insanity”, Chesler declared. (Chesler, 33)

Women were marginalized they suffered as housewives or mothers. They did not have a chance to express themselves because they were restricted by tradition of society and don't have the right to get out of the house, even in the literary works they were marginalized and presented as having some mental disturbance.

During the literature of the First World War, woman has seen in professional and social opportunities. they served in the war as ambulance drivers or take the work of nursing. They had such works which were appropriate to them during the war, but the period following the war was characterized by some troubles concerning the psychology of women.

“As women were encouraged by advertising and urged by the government to return to domesticity and chastity, feminist feelings, which had reached a peak during the war and the suffragist movement, subsided. Denied their work and coping emotional losses, many women felt despair at the prospect of returning to shopworn roles and old routines. For them, too, the war continued to be fought in the psyche, and the period readjustment precipitated psychological problems” (Showalter, 196-97)

The psychological troubles of women were seen in the literature of the First World War. Many writers depict women as dependent who lived under the conditions of society they are presented even mad.

In the literature of the twentieth century, writers presented women as being traumatized and have mental disorder, behaving in a strange way and look absent minded due to the fact that they passed through a severe experiences during the war time. Women's psychological problems and experiences of shock are presented through being mad and mentally ill. We can say that madness is a signal of resistance and an indicator of trauma at the same time. Madness is used by woman to skip her pain and trauma to violate the social conditions and restrictions, in this context the view of Showalter confirm that idea who argues that: “doctors had noticed that hysteria was apt to appear in young women who were rebellious” (145).

Hemingway, through the novel, depicted physical traumatized male character who lost a part of his body when fighting in the war, whereas Hemingway's female character is presented as mentally ill. A woman who is mad and has some psychological problems. Hemingway's treatment of these characters are different since they differ in gender, the trauma of each one is also must be different from the perspective of man and woman.

Catherine is presented crazy who has psychological problems, and mentally ill. This is how Hemingway presents his female character, from this depiction you can recognize the source and cause of such trauma. Catherine's madness present the symptoms of trauma. Hemingway's mad woman ;once she goes mad she is weak.

7: Hemingway's Trauma of the early 20th century :

Many writers of the 20th century; Hemingway as an example; wrote fictional works through which they articulated the traumatic events of war. "Hemingway in his narrative attempts to capture the effect of trauma and its difficulties on human beings. Historically speaking, the twentieth century witnessed political conflicts and crisis" (Robinson, 20). Hemingway in the narrative structure of *A Farewell to Arms* had presented the effects of war and the traumatic experiences that were seen through his fictional characters.

Ernest Hemingway linked his life with the break between the 19th and the 20th century. The culture in which Hemingway participated during his life-time saw many changes in ideology. John Mathews in "*American Writing of the Great War*" observes that

"the combination of Hemingway's eerie and the profound vision into the human condition evokes a sense of homelessness as many how had experienced their most

meaningful, soul searching moments abroad, and how returned to places and routines that no longer seemed much like home at all.”(236).

Robinson argues that Hemingway’s fiction participated in the evolutions that occurred on his surrounding, he said: “The early part of the 1900’s was characterized by social changes and political conflicts that resulted by two global economic events: the depression of the 1873 and the Great Depression of 1929 on one hand, WWI and WWII on the other hand. During those years, the life of the individual saw a transition from the agrarian life to an urban one, and from the universal to the individual. Ernest Hemingway had also passed through that transition, he sacrificed himself to serve in the war and leave his agrarian and agricultural life of the oak park” (Robinson, 35).

Themes of the first world war appeared in most of Hemingway’s writings which captures a change in the psychological life. Therefore, Hemingway’s fiction presented personal and social trauma that resulted from WWI events, most of his fictional works show the trauma that have been experienced in the early twentieth century. The trauma of war contributed in Hemingway’s narrative style that defined and presented that period. “In war and peace, Hemingway was reackened by diseases and suffered hundred of wounds, concussions, internal injuries, but as he said: ‘my luck, she is running verry good’ he survived them all, all expect the last, self inflicted wound” (Waldhorn Reader’s Guide, 4)

In many passages Hemingway insisted on the idea of truth and being honest when writing stories. In this context we find a similar idea that support our view

“The exhaustion Hemingway feel after such ordeals is the same as he felt when he was writing fiction, in fact, it is the damn business as writing really. Underneath that observation lies the disturbing truth that Hemingway was never completely at ease with the idea of fiction. Like most of his contemporaries, he was raised to tell the

truth, and punished for telling lies. Fiction by definition, was telling a story not factually true; any story not true was a lie. The syllogism might be logically flawed but emotionally it carried its weight'' (Reynolds 149).

Hemingway's texts rely on truthful events that happened to him. His honesty helped in the contribution of trauma fiction.

8: Trauma Theory and the Psychoanalytic Study :

Kiritipur argues that the phenomena of trauma can be seen from :

A : Psycho-analytic approach : Victims of trauma do not expose to the real experience of trauma rather they present something different as memory, flashbacks and other repeated phenomena. They are used to avoid catastrophies. Kiritipur had taken the view of Sigmund Freud who argues that: "Reminiscences that cause the hysterical suffering are historical in the sense that they link the actual traumas in the patient's life. The injured person's reaction to the trauma only exercises a completely cathartic effect if it is an adequate reaction, and the past that continues toward is the past originally found no outlet" (62).

B : Cultural approach : Shows the undercurrent activities of the distorted network of actual politics.

Trauma theory included various domains, it focused on psychology, philosophy as well as ethics, and on many other issues about the nature of traumatic events. Trauma can be also multidisciplinary discourse, many famous theorists as Dominick Lacaripa, James Berger, Cathy Caruth, Ryan Lamothe and others based their theories of trauma on Freud's psychoanalysis. (Kiritipur, 59)

8-1:Freud and the Psych-analytic Study :

The start of World War I brought trauma studies back into public consciousness. Soldiers who participated in the war were also criticised ,“Soldiers were judged according to their constitutions,blamed for their weakness of character and mind” (Herman,20-21).Many therapists and doctors did not want to praise their works and adventures.Doctors refused to sympathize with their traumatic experiences,instead criticizing their experience of war as a shame.Few of doctors who praised the soldiers’ experiences.W.H.R.Rivers who supported them and encouraged their personal stories,his patient was treated in a respectful way “SiegfriedSassoon,his patient was treated with dignity and respect.Rather than being silenced,he was encouraged to write and talk freely about terrors of the war”.(Herman,22)“Sassoon spent time of his life after the war writing his memories about his injuries”(Herman,22-23)

Literary interrests of trauma and traumatic events is meaningful.It helped at presenting and understanding the nature of psuchological traumatized people.Most of critical writings on trauma and memory are rooted in psychological approaches that have relation to Freudian theories.

Sigmund Freud gave a new theory concerning the cause of Hysteria in his female patient that cause the unusual behavior,the feeling of shok and being traumatized, “Massoon’s theory is equally cynical,but more detailed,he describes the circumeestances of Freud’s colleague,WiilhemFliess,who left gauze in the torso of a woman(Emma)up-on whom he was performing surgery,causing her incredible pain.The patient began to exhibit reactions similar to Freud’s other hysterical patients,Massoon said Freud felt forced to choose his theory of traumatic crimes causing hysterical behavior and the evidence of Emma’s hysteria being caused by scrgical error”(Steele,224).

He was looking for the sources of trauma and its examination on patient's trauma, but later his focus turned toward developing theories of sexual development. "Therapists recognized that hysterical symptoms could be recognized easily when traumatic memories were transferred into words or what we call trauma narratives" (Cathy, 20). Writing down the traumatic memories in the form of narratives presented the symptoms of trauma that can be easily discovered by most of therapists, it helped to present the symptoms easily. Showalter explained that during the WWI, therapists noticed victims of trauma who have unusual reactions which extended beyond their physical injuries.

"However, it was until the 1880's that doctors started their psychological examination on women who were suffering from a strange behavior. Their Hysteria was considered as a feature of their gender's weakened constitution. Faulty heredity exacerbated by the biological and social crisis of puberty" (Showalter, 130).

While these explanations emphasized the hysterical element, "they were not blind to the significance of the particular constraints restricted activity and sexual repression placed on women" (Showalter, 130). The work of such early psychoanalysts as Charcot, Joseph Breuer and Freud bring light to women's mental conditions to address either the stigma or the cause of trauma. "Freud focused his theory of sexual development on women's behavior, many other critics who were interested on the psychological trauma and the traumatized people who were suffering from mental diseases" (Anderson, 6).

Freudian theory of trauma is appropriate for the historical study of trauma. It enables us to know the suffering of human beings and their experiences of war. Most of individuals presented their real lives through the technique of narratives. Trauma narratives help readers to know the real lives of the individuals. The individual who experienced the

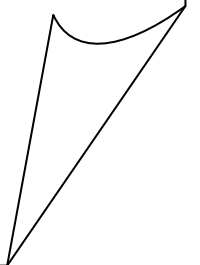
trauma may have not a memory of the events but he/she will show different experiences to understand those events by giving ideas, or images concerning the similar events that he/she had passed through.

Sigmund Freud's work on trauma, and also on the psychoanalytic workings of the mind. He presents an interested literary study in the literature of the 20th century. He argues that: "trauma is a wound in the psyche, he added an individual person can't express his traumatic memories rather he favored to express his trauma through recalling past memories." (Robinson, 68).

Conclusion :

This chapter has shown how authors of fiction provided new perspectives of how literature of the First World War is presented by considering its impact through the narratives, also we have presented fiction which has emerged during the twentieth century that help in widening the scope of the First World War representations, so fiction presented new aspects of war and its devastations, memories and experience of loss during the WWI. Memories that still continue to influence people and writers who wanted to depict all of those bad conditions into the kind of narratives. Trauma narratives helped at providing issues and problems happened in that era and presented the image of the world. The narratives presented violence, terrorism, war and its brutality all of these problems were presented in literary discourses of the twentieth century.

Chapter II



Introduction :

A Farewell to Arms shows the influence of war on the human life and its negative effects on the physical and the psychological side as well. It is clearly seen that the war had a great influence on Hemingway's writing style. The influence was seen when he presented the impact of trauma and how people do remember their traumatic memories of the destructive war. Moreover, in this respect we should regard Sigmund Freud's work concerning the function of the human mind which rich further significance ;practically and scientifically ;his theory continued its influence even in the contemporary thoughts. His theory of trauma will be appropriate to be applied on the characters' thoughts and behaviors, it is more applicable on our protagonist of *A Farewell to Arms*.

Trauma, Fragmentation and Irony:

I : Psycho-analytic Study :

Trauma narrative presented the experience of trauma in which writers attempt to tell their traumatic memories on the narrative form. Through our reading to *A Farewell to Arms* we have seen how Hemingway treated this story by presenting his traumatic memories and disturbed thoughts. His work presented various elements that are totally different from each other such as :Soldiers/ Civilian. Life/ Death. War/ Peace. Masculine/ Feminine. He tried to present war and trauma through the use of such kind of dichotomies to show the difference between the ideal and the real world.

1-1: Traumatized heroes :

Frederic Henry insists to differentiate between his past memories and his past. This insistence shows the separation of Frederic Henry as a character and as a narrator. He was a participant and an eye-witnessed character, this view falls on James Phelan's arguments who argued in his essay that entitled "*Distance, Voice, and Temporal Perspective in Frederic Henry's Narration*", he says : "one of the features of *A Farewell to Arms* is how skillfully Hemingway closes the distance between himself and Frederic, and how he used the narration to signal Frederic's changes" (12). This notion can easily be observed by readers of Hemingway's fiction, the device made by Hemingway shows that he is a talented and a skilled writer. Also to be noted, that device has a purpose behind, first Frederic as a narrator is in order to tell back his own love story and traumatic memories of war, second : being as a character or as an eye-witnessed when he presents to readers how he participated in the war.

Hemingway divided himself into two voices :the one Frederic Henry's love story and the other of Hemingway's traumatic experience of war.He was reconstructing and reliving his memories.He presented a strong desire for retelling his past memories.Donald said :

“Although Frederic is ostensibly telling his own story,the narrative contains two simultaneous voices :Frederic and Hemingway's voices together,they give us an idea of how Hemingway mixed two time schemes,one corresponding to the events as they first occurred,and the other corresponding to the hindsight”(120)..

Through the novel,Henry's life is threatened by violence,risks and death.The war destroyed his love to Catherine who later died,actually Catherine's death was the climax when Henry reached the highest level of pain, he felt despair and confused.Hemingway as a narrator has presented the gloominess of war which affected people,his novel brings into focus mad people,insane,brutality of war and the wounded soldiers all of these things are attributed to Hemingway's own involvement in the war that caused to him a war-hallucination and trauma that were much more the disastrous consequences on him.The experience of trauma is seen through his fiction writing.The trauma of being wounded has affected Hemingway much more than his involvement to war.He was always astonished from his trauma that resulted from his involvement to war.

Frederic Henry asked many times why he joined the war,but he never find an answer.Frederic says to Catherine : “I do not know,there is not always explanation for every thing.”(17),again when he was asked why he entered the war,hereplys : “I do not know,i was fool”(227).

Jay Winter studies on Hemingway's writing style and focused on the physical wounds that have been experienced by Hemingway.In *Remembering War*,Jay asserts that :

“trauma goes on the minds of many of those who returned intact, or apparently unsathed, and in the suffering of those whose memories are embodied enacted, repeated, performed.” (61)

Hemingway captured memories of war that resulted in traumatic experiences. He told back his past memories and presented the individual's life of trauma and how they are mentally destroyed. He emphasized on presenting the inner thoughts and the outer appearance. His narrative is based on remembrance of the events that are still stuck in his mind and later return in the form of flashbacks or dreams.

Hemingway established characters who are presented as having little focus on memory, retelling and recalling their past experiences that still existed inside their minds. His narrative structure is affected by his experience of trauma, one of the most quoted phrases in relation to trauma occurs in the novel in this passage: Henry presented in the work observing that: “I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the experience of war.” (184), this shows the effects of war on the trauma narrative.

We have to mention that *A Farewell to Arms* is a novel of memory and of the World War I which contains past memories. It is a story of an American Lieutenant Frederic Henry and an English nurse Catherine Barkley. Hemingway through his character Frederic is recalling his past memories that still have place inside his mind. Frederic's narration of historical events shows his miserable life during the war. He shows how he was suffering and struggling especially after his wound. In addition to that, he suffers psychologically from his traumatic memories. He was mentally disturbed. Actually it is difficult to transform the feelings and emotions that are inside you into a writing narrative. Hemingway also found it difficult to put his memories into words. His memories

are destructive, they affected his mind because he has true past that existed on his mind, the later has shown reality of his past through true narration and thoughts which are not hidden they are clearly expressed through narration of his trauma.

The protagonist Frederic Henry overcomes his traumatic memories through telling his experience in a kind of narrative voice. He preferred to expose his trauma better than to neglect it. Frederic as a narrator portrayed his experience as a traumatic and shocked that was deeply fictioned through his novel. The portrayal of traumatic memories is because he was still connected to the past. He found himself obliged to stand on the past and repeat again his memories through *A Farewell to Arms*. The trauma which relived by him was expressed in a kind of nightmares that resulted from his shell attacks.

It is mentioned ;in the first chapter ;that the term shell-shock or trauma associated with medical and military fields. Caruth saw trauma as “an impossible history” that come back in a kind of flashbacks or nightmares, we can say that they are disturbed survivors. Traumatized people experienced again the trauma through disconnected and fragmented images of past history, they have no knowledge of what happened because trauma survivors are fragmented and mentally disturbed. They may remember parts of their past traumatic experiences and had access to them only through some repeated phenomena as nightmares or flashbacks.

A Farewell to Arms is a writing piece that presents Hemingway's memory of his separation and division in terms of the body ;his wounded leg ;and in terms of the mind ;his traumatic memories; psychologically and physically; those are much painful and traumatic memories. *A Farewell to Arms* explained to us Frederic's narration of his wounded body and his past memories that shows the trauma and the broken past which still exist on his mind, it is an impossible history to be forgotten. Henry still looking for his past

memories by retelling events of war, he shows a strong desire to tell his experience and share it with readers to know the influence of war trauma on his psychology.

What is clearly observed from the beginning of the novel till the end is that the novel is full of historical events and memories that occurred during the WWI, as in any war story war is a major subject. Writer could not neglect it because it is a well established fact that they could not deny. Writers were harshly connected to that cruel environment so it is normal to narrate memories and the historical events that happened during the war. Intellegently, Hemingway used other familiar theme which is far from war and has no relation to it. He used his memory of a romance plot to let readers be attracted and involved with the novel.

Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* pictured how the military experience may affect soldiers with traumatic memories, Wael in his article "*Trauma Theory*" has mentioned the view of Dodman Trevor who maintained that in the novel :

“Frederic Henry has difficulties to remember or to retell his traumatic past from the standpoint of a survivor, both unable and perhaps unwilling to put that very past into words. Frederic narrative present the symptoms of trauma from the very beginning of the novel.”(2).

Hemingway contradicted himself when he wrote that Frederic recollects pain at the level of the body and suffer from bodily wounding. Frederic experienced his violent wounding and had shown the effects of his trauma, for example : flashbacks, nightmares, dreams and drinking heavily. Michael Reynolds argues : “Despite Frederic's reticence, his behavior should let the reader see that he has been changed by his violent wounding”(119).

Many soldiers found it difficult to retell their traumatic stories because they were restricted to the military service. They were prohibited to tell things that have relation to the army during the WWI, but later they were encouraged to show bravery their experiences with no fear, at a time when they were masculine enough. Sarah Anderson says that:

“Hemingway’s male characters are restricted by gender, they are prevented to experience fear during the war. Gender prevented them from showing their anxiety and fear. Hemingway’s war heroes are unable to remember or to narrate what exactly happened to them, because they carry with them an impossible history that they can not simply narrate. Soldiers became helplessness and can not comprehend their terrible experiences due to the fact that they are wounded and exposed to a strong shelling.” (Anderson, 64).

We have seen that the influence of trauma on thoughts and feelings may be transmitted out of the context, two different ideas or images may be grouped into one people’s thoughts that may be expressed through repeated phenomena such as :images, actions, flashbacks or gestures rather than expressed as concepts. Some concepts are represented symbolically by images, gestures or other different objects like dreaming and nightmares, this notion is clearly seen through Frederic’s behavior. He was absent minded, his thoughts were not stable and were shifted out of context. Actually this method is used as a self defense, because the characters reject the reality of losing someone close, he did not accept that reality. Nightmare work as a tool of self defense to avoid the traumatic truth.

Hemingway was doing a recall of his past experience of the Great War through the use of his character Frederic Henry who relive the trauma of his destructive memories in which he presented his tragic experience of love and present the cruel world, that is quite

normal that any one being wounded in the war want to retell all of his memories, as a result his writing style would be also influenced by the war. The impact of war is clearly seen in Hemingway's fiction writing, *A Farewell to Arms* presented that influence through the exposure of the traumatic memories and experiences of war. He even remembered the setting, he talked about various locations where the bombardment took place, this shows the negative impact of war in which Hemingway was deeply affected by the war.

Ernest Hemingway did not forget the place where his fightings happened, he even remember the mountains and many other places. He used various locations in the novel as :Italy, Switzerland and many others. He gave specific names of towns and cities, also he gave specific names for seasons of the year and even days of the week. We have noticed that Hemingway focused on describing the weather of each season which helped to give the story more specific details, this remembrance of places and their description show that the war had really a great influence on Hemingway's style.

The place is an important element, shows where the soldiers move from one place to another, or where soldiers were settled down. There is a contact between the characters and the place. For Hemingway the place is considered as a pot in which it contains the whole events of war and his memories. It is the circle that limits the actions of the characters and their displacements. Also, it shows the characteristics of the difficult life which lived by soldier and presents the difficulties that they faced. Also to be noted, the place is an important element to any given narrative work. Place for any novelist or writer is considered as eye-witnesser of all the events as if the novelist says that there are places which contains the smell of your past memories. places bring again memories that passed from years ago. They helped the writer to remember his memories back-again and this what was seen in Hemingway's memories of mountains and other places which were full of memories.

Hemingway used the plane and the ambulance car as a symbol of war, misery, death and corruption, whereas the mountain symbolizes the purity of life, happiness and love. There are some places which mentioned by Hemingway in which he referred to modernity, places like Italy, the hospital and the hotel presented the characteristics of modern life and newness. We can mention some of them as follows :

Italy was the place where he experienced love and also where he was recovering from the operation. Those modern places symbolizes war and misery. Hemingway mentioned Italy several times to keep in mind the influence that it had on him. There were other small villages, Gorizia town, Rome, Naples, Capri, Milan, Abruzzi and Palermo, also in the big mountains in which the fighting takes place most of time, much of those places were reflection to his memories of war. There are many conversations that show other different places :

- "There will be no more offensive now that the snow has come" I said. "Certainly not", said the major. "You should go on leave. You should go to Rome, Naples, Sicily...". "He should visit Amalfi", said lieutenant. "I will write you cards to my family in Amalfi, they will love you like a son".

- "He should go to Palermo".

- "He ought to Capri".

- "I would like you to see Abruzzi and visit my family at Capracotta", said the priest.

- In addition to that "The next day in the morning we left Milan and arrived forty-eight hours later. It was a bad trip. We were side tracked for a long time, this side of Mestre and children came and packed-in" (*A Farewell to Arms*, 59).

- “We got into Milan early in the morning and they unloaded us in the freight-yard”(A *Farewell to Arms*,60).

Through Hemingway’s description of mountain,you feel that life there is pure,calm and happy life,it is described as a beautiful location.This place used by Hemingway as a symbol of calm,purity and life.Other places are used by Hemingway such as :in the small village of the side of the mountain ;outside of Montreuxvillage,this was clearly seen in the following paragraphs :

- “We lived in a brown wooden house in the pin trees on the side of the mountain”(A *Farewell to Arms*,215).

- “Sometimes we walked down the mountain into Montreux.There was a path went down the mountain,but it was steep and so usually,we took the road and walked down between the houses of the villages along the road”(A *Farewell to Arms*,217).

- “How should we go ?in this rain we need to compass”- “No,Now to IsolaBella.Then to other side of Isola Madre go with the wind,the wind will take you to Pallanza.....”(A *Farewell to Arms*,201).

Talking about the time when the events of the story occurred.InA *Farewell to Arms* the setting time was during WWI 1916-1918.In the novel ; A *Farewell to Arms*, it is clearly observed that the events were happened during the time of war .The writer summarized time adeptly.Sometimes we find him narrating special events about his life time and other times he changed the time.This changing of time is up to his emotions and his psychology that is disturbed.

Ernest Hemingway talked more on seasons that contains the terrible events of war, those events which were unforgotten. He did not talk about the exact month, instead he left some characteristics which refer to that season or month. Summer is characterized by its beauty, hot weather, and high temperature level all the day. Autumn: It is time of the leaves to fall down, to be bared, it can also be called the season of the falling beauty, every thing beautiful is felt down. It is like the case of Hemingway, most of his beautiful experiences and memories of love disappeared. Winter; Hemingway described snow on the mountain, the white color which covered the high mountains, even the rain which used as a bad Omen, because it brings diseases, death... « Collera », many people died because of the rain, he depicts the misery and risks that he faced when marching. Hemingway focused also on seasons of the year, this may refer to something special for him. From his work we find that sometimes he mentioned seasons and sometimes described the weather of each season, for example; describes how the day was, how the rain was falling down, and how the trees were collered... All of these descriptions are similar to the writer's feelings and to his psychology, they reflect his traumatic memories.

Ernest Hemingway jumped many stages of time with no indication to those stages. He refused to depict the funeral of Catherine ... He was jumping and passing some events, may be because those events are not well remembered or he did not want to talk about them, because they are most destructive and traumatic.

The protagonist of the novel was a prototype of Hemingway's suffering. Hemingway used his character to live again the trauma and its severe violence. Philip Young examines the violence, wounding and death in Hemingway's work, and concludes that Hemingway has suffered "war neurosis" (165). His psycho-analytic readings lead us to analyse Hemingway's work in terms of shell-shock and mental disorder that resulted from past traumatic experiences. Frederic Henry and Catherine suffered from

trauma, their problems are related to past traumatic history. They relive the trauma through memories, flashbacks and nightmares. Cathy Caruth explained that:

“the traumatized, we might say, carry an impossible history with them, or they become themselves the symptoms of history that they can’t entirely possess” (1). Survivors of trauma are never fully express their shocking history, but they tried hard to make sense of it by writing narratives.

Philip Young’s Ernest Hemingway: *A Reconsideration* observed that the stories presented symptoms of trauma of the protagonist and his past experiences from different perspectives and this is resulted from his past traumatic history. He said about the protagonist of the story that

“the blows which he has suffered physical, moral, spiritual and emotional has damaged him. He has been complicated and wounded by what he has seen, done and been through.” (47).

Hemingway presented soldiers who suffer from shell-shock, that was seen in his presentation of the soldiers during the first world war. Charles Myers talked about the shell-shock in his article “A Contribution to the Study of Shell-Shock” in which he explained that the presence of the soldiers in the trenches is the main reason for being shocked. Henry the protagonist of the novel went through a horrible experience. During the war time, he falls in love with a beautiful English nurse. Henry tries to escape the war and the military life in order to experience love and to be alone with Catherine. He wanted to live a happy life with her, but unfortunately by the end she died. When the last farewell is already taken all of his dreams came to an end (*A Farewell to Arms*, 225). Henry seemed to be alone in this sick world, this destructive event resulted to his psychological trauma and emotional disturbance.

So, Frederic Henry was violently wounded. He had passed through a terrible experience that makes him unable to present his memory. His wound makes him feel helpless person. He depicts his severe wound that is still exist in his mind and remembered every detail in that bombardment. Henry says: "I heard a cough, then came the chuchchuchchuchchuch"(47), he continue: "I tried to breath but my breath would not come and I felt myself rush bodily out of my self and out and out and out and all the time bodily in the wind"(47), this show his suffering and difficulties to recollect his memories that later become in kinds of flash-backs.

Hemingway, in addition to that, explores his past traumatic narrative. For example drinking too much, difficulties in sleeping, suffering, flashbacks, nightmares, dreaming and other phenomena. Smith states that: "In area of the diagnostic criteria for post traumatic stress disorder: two of the first criteria in establishing whether or not an individual suffers from post traumatic stress disorder are that the individual must have been exposed to a traumatic event which threatened death and which elicited a response of intense fear, helplessness, or horror."(41). Frederic Henry experiences a violent event that affects him with sever wounds. He is traumatized by the flash-backs and disturbing nightmares, so characters of the novel were really suffer from post traumatic stress and sever traumatic injuries.

Traumatic memories of Frederic made him relive the trauma. His terrible past is renewed at every moment in a kind of nightmares and flashbacks. Those symptoms presented his impossible history and traumatic past that disturbed his emotions. Frederic appeared as having no control over his trauma which bothered him at night. At night every thing comes and retrived. He started to think of his trauma, wound and even the loos of his closest.

The night ;for Henry, is an other world that is full of dread and loneliness.Henry says : “I know that night is not the same us the day :that all things are different,that the things of the night can not be explained in the day,because they do not exist,and the night can be dreadful time for lonely people once their loneliness has started,but Catherine,there was almost no difference in the night except that it was an even better time’’(A Farewell to Arms,318).Catherine enlightened Henry’s dark night,but still he can’t avoid his trauma and fear.He was still seeing nightmares and his struggle is continued.Nightmares of Henry move from past to present this moves made him disturbed and can not over comes his trauma.

Survivors of trauma prefered not to talk about their terrible past.In “*Trauma Theory : ‘No Separate Piece’*for Ernest Hemingway’s *Hard-Boiled Characters*”.Wael took the notion of Sigmund Freud who argues that : “perhaps they are more concerned with not thinking of it’’(7).Henry’s memories disturbed him and made him psychologically disturbed.He felt that he was alone in this world and he left every thing behind.He wanted to skip his trauma and forgot his past memories.Memories of fear,disturbed feelings and ideas that are prevented to be expressed and have taken place in the mind of Henry which they were clearly shown on unconscious through dreams or neurtoric symptoms.Those emotios and feelings continued to live on the unconscious in the kind of dreams or fantasy.This has an influence on any body’s actual life especially love relationships as Frederic’s case.

Frederic’s consciousness was dismantled,fragmented...His rushes personality and unstable thoughts were mixed between past and present.Through his narration he presents a multing pot of knowledge :knowledge of past time and the actual presence.Henry’srushes personality is seen when he faces problems to tell the priest about his experience in the night,also he struggles to tell about the differences between the night and day.Most of his

speeches and expressions are referred to his past traumatic experience, either experience of love or war.

Trevor Dodman argues that Frederic's war memories remain inside his mind through his language. He says: "a set of war remain resistant to the meaning-making structures of language" (2). Through the speech of Henry we noticed that he was still connected to his past memories. We noticed that through his dialogue when he says :

- "If I ever get it, I will tell you" (*A Farewell to Arms*, 72), this was a promise done by Frederic to the priest, if you read the whole novel carefully you will notice how Frederic was struggling "to get it" and "tell it now" to the priest and to Catherine as well.

- "I was always able to forget", here there is a contradiction. Henry was contradicting himself, his sayings show that he was trying to forget and his ability to forget.

- Moreover, when Frederic is taken to the hospital at Milan, Rinaldi does not recognize Frederic's psychological disturbance and insists that Frederic is showing off his heroic acts. Frederic answered: "I was blown-up while we were eating cheese" (55).

Frederic Henry skip his real world and his trauma as well through denying and the desire to forget those memories. His denial is a sign of his traumatic effect, because he wanted to protect his mind by avoidance of traumatic memories. He really wants to forget the war and its brutality. "the war was a long way. May be there was not any war. There was no war here. Then I realized it was over for me" (*A Farewell to Arms*, 213) Henry declared. Henry used various techniques to skip his crucial past, but all of those ways were

not helpful,because later he will relive the trauma through other repetitive phenomena as imagination or dreaming.

Frederic Henry imagined to live with Catherine,far from the war.He was thinking about how to continue his life and to built a happy family.Frederic forget in a moment the war and the arms.He was living in an imaginary life.This act of dreaming is according to Freud “is a mechanism defense resulted from the unconsciousness.There is a changement that happened through the uncosciousness,in order not to be exposed to the traumatic memories.It is used to skip from his reality”(19).Freud saw dreams as a mean of self defense.It is used to protect mind against disturbing thoughts and realities that have relation to early life experience.This imaginative represents a certain type of ideal thoughts and images to skip the trauma which leads us to knows his real feelings and his disturbed thoughts.

Frederic’s odd behavior is resulted from his revision and retrival of past events.Frederic told the priest :“I tried to tell about the differences between the night and the day....and i could not tell it ;as i can not tell it now.But if you have hadit you know...he had always known that i did not know and what then,although i learned it later”(A *Farewell to Arms*,13).Hemingway presents the feelings and senses that deepen the character portrayal of trauma and explores more his character’s thoughts.This technique creates a kind of challenge for readers who found themselves moving from one character to an other,from past memories to present events,and from external events to internal thoughts.

We find that trauma survivor helps at revealing true feelings with such disturbing thoughts.It describes the inner thoughts of a person.Also It reveals the character’s

feelings, thoughts, actions, and his true life with no fake realities. It aims at portraying people's details, behavior and their psychological struggles.

1-2: Anxiety:

Anxiety is described as the fear of abandonment, confusion or the loss of the loved. The risk of losing a beloved is seen through our readings to the novel. The dramatic event of loss causes a damage inside Henry's mind, his traumatic memory had deeply affected him. Through this tragic plot of *A Farewell to Arms*, Hemingway skillfully treated the story with high level of imagination and gave it a tragic touch, that is due to his writing style he managed to mix all of that with the tragedy of the human beings. Frederic's fear of loss let him to leave the front and stay with Catherine.

Caporetto, in this part on the novel, Hemingway shows fear, anxiety and confusion. Henry skips the irrational death, war and bombardment. He saw death around him, because most of his friends were died, at that time he recognized that he will be the next victim and probably he will also die. At that point he decided to skip the war and preferred to stay with Catherine. Also to be noted, when Henry witnessed the killing of his friends and officers he realized that the soldiers' life is basically tragic. Frederic lived again the trauma of loss, he used his past experience in a tale which gave him no future it just affected him negatively, so we can say that Hemingway captured the psychological problems of the hero during the first world war, also he presented Henry as a masculine man who takes decisions on the right time.

Other remark concerning the retreat from Caporetto is that Frederic was feeling bored from the stability of the military life especially during the war. His life was not stable he faced death many times, as a result calmness and peace were no more there that is why

he rebelled against the army. His disobedience was because to skip the war and to save his life.

According to that, the retreat from Caporetto was a turning point of the novel. Henry left the army because the Italian army was destroyed. As a result he escapes from the army and went back to Switzerland where he experienced the loss of Catherine. He was left heart-broken and disillusioned, it was too dramatic...

The description of retreat at Caporetto was intelligently described by Hemingway. The idea of anxiety existed through the presence of Frederic Henry, when he went back to the front where he found the Italian army retreat from Caporetto, at that point Frederic was anxious and indecisive whether to do his duty in the front or to leave it and complete his life with Catherine. By the end he preferred to follow his feelings rather than to fight, because he felt that he was secure and safe enough with Catherine. Love is safe during a wartime, at that point he decides to go back to Catherine, leaving the front and the army. He decides to continue his life far from the war, but things did not go as he planned. After nine months of pregnancy Catherine had acute bleedings, because it is time to give birth to her baby. Frederic is with her at Lausanne, where Catherine and her son were died. At that moment Frederic's loss to Catherine caused to the loss of his life too. The death of Catherine ends every thing. It ends Frederic's hopes to live, as well as ends his dreams, every thing has gone. Catherine was a symbol of life, happiness... By her death Frederic loses the will to live and every thing was totally destroyed even Henry's soul.

2: Masculinity/Maturity:

A person who has an adult mind can easily find solutions that were unreachable to the immature mind of other person. It is the same thing in Frederic's case, he was a man coming of an age, in *A Farewell to Arms* Frederic was presented as an immature

character. He was not yet masculine, but after having a love affair with Catherine he starts to be as a masculine man who is responsible of his doings. Maturity resulted from the instinctual drives which were a push that drive him toward masculinity.

In *A Farewell to Arms*, Hemingway used trauma as a major theme, a theme of the internal struggle through portraying the events of World War I in order to show us the reality of war, and how it helps young man to be mature. Other theme is love which presented by Catherine. She shows how love results in maturation. Before Frederic met Catherine he was seen an immature soldier, but after their love affair every thing has changed.

The first world war is a push for masculinity. It matured young man because it obliged men to be a masculine and responsible. The majority of men during the war found themselves obliged to fight in order to survive, back again to Frederic Henry. He was obliged to enter the war and joined it as an ambulance driver. He became man because he experienced death and wounded in the attacks, in that environment of enjuries he matured. Despite the fact that Hemingway depicts Frederic as an immature character from the start of the novel, he was a young man and immature but later he starts to look a masculine and a mature man. He was totally changed. He became responsible of his choices, decisions and Catherine as well and start to act as a man of responsibility. He changes from a young man to a man who accepts the love of Catherine Barkely and assumes the responsibility for their shared life.

In addition to the obstacles that Henry faced during the war, his love to Catherine was seen as a push for maturity and responsibility. His behavior changed from a careless person to a loving and responsible man. His manhood and maturity resulted from battles

and from the love affair. The main character gave a clear idea about the changing nature from a child to a man.

Hemingway, through the novel, also depicted a traumatized woman who was affected by the loss of her fiancé when fighting in the war. She is presented as mentally ill, a woman who is mad and has some psychological problems. Catherine is presented as crazy, has psychological problems, and is mentally ill; this is how Hemingway depicts his female character. From the depiction, you can recognize the source and cause of such trauma. Catherine's madness indicates that she is traumatized and mentally disturbed.

Hemingway, in this story, presented Catherine as being psychologically traumatized, who has some mental disturbances. Debrah Horvits says :

“the phenomena of trauma conflates political and psychological processes... only in a culture that sanctions heterosexual misogyny can sexual violence proliferate. If there is an ennobling aspect to the relationship between the personal and the political, there is also a destructive one in which patriarchy, itself, traumatizes women” (15).

Catherine was seen as a strong, independent, self-reliant and brave. She shows how strong women should be. Catherine is portrayed as a feminine woman who is responsible to be a housewife and to take care of her husband. She is a beautiful and an intelligent girl. Additionally, she presented responsibility and presents a modern woman who does not follow the traditional values; all of these characteristics were seen before her loss to her fiancé, but later her personality was totally changed. Donald explained

that : “to create an atmosphere of stability and responsibility either in the hospital room or in the sordid hotel, this is woman's role and how women should behave” (16).

Catherine presents a perfect example of responsibility. Her carelessness and responsibility leads Frederic Henry to realize that he found a new meaning of life, the exact meaning of life.

She gave us a clear idea about true love through presenting love as a sacred thing, she kept insisting on the idea of love. 'I want to be all mixed-up. I do not want you to go away' (*A Farewell to Arms*, 300). She told Frederic: "There isn't any me. I am you. Don't make-up a separate me" (*A Farewell to Arms*, 115). This dialogue confirms that division, loneliness and separation were not accepted by her to not live again the trauma. Instead they must be gathered. Catherine's fear of fragmentation leads her to call for unification because the war has already separated them. The idea of unity was also mentioned by Frederic Henry: "We are the same one" (*A Farewell to Arms*, 299), "There is not any me any more" (*A Farewell to Arms*, 106). They were intimate, war was forgotten they were not thinking of war, they just think how to be with each other. Catherine symbolized life and love in a perfect manner. Also she symbolizes death and despair, because Catherine's death made Frederic see every thing vanished.

Catherine Barkley played a heroic role. We have to mention that Catherine also has traumatic memories, she was affected by the war which caused the loss of her fiancé who was killed in the war. She experienced loneliness and separation.

As we know the majority of women or wives who become widows; left with no husbands; prefer to continue their lives alone and this was a sign of fidelity and loyalty to their husbands, but in the case of Catherine it is not the same. She was totally different, her decision to continue her life, a new life with other person, does not mean that Catherine is not loyal to her fiancé. This reaction shows that she is brave, courageous, model of self-awareness and independent because she breaks all the traditions of the society.

Women who is being traumatized and have mental disorder are behaving in a strange way and looks like they are absent minded due to the fact that they passed through a severe experiences during the war. Women's psychological problems and experience of shock are presented through being mad and mentally disturbed. We can say that madness is a signal of resistance and an indicator of trauma at the same time. It is used by Catherine to skip her painful traumas and to violate the social conditions and restrictions, in this context the view of Showalter confirm that idea. He argues that : "doctors had noticed that hysteria was apt to appear in young women who were rebellious"(145). Madness is an effective method that helps to forget painful traumas. Catherine used madness to overpass her painful memories, it helped at creating a new form of story telling also her presence is to achieve a new way of thinking and to prove her existence.

Henry noticed that Catherine is a crazy girl. "Catherine is little crazy"(A Farewell to Arms p.26). She was suffering the trauma of her fiancé's loss who died in the war. She was mentally depressed and shocked. In many passages Catherine was seen as a crazy woman. Her craziness was seen through her speeches, actions and behaviors, even Frederic remarked that, this was because of the loss of her fiancé after his death she behaves like some one who is mentally wounded, because she was deeply affected by her fiancé's death. Sometimes she remembered him and call Frederic by the name of her fiancé, this leads Frederic to think that Catherine is crazy somehow and has mental problems. This idea was mentioned more than one time. He said :

- 'I thought she was probably a little crazy'(A Farewell to Arms, 30).

- 'I thought you were crazy girl'(A Farewell to Arms, 154). She opposed Henry's view concerning her madness, she said : ' I am not mad and i am not gone off. It is only a little sometimes'(A Farewell to Arms, 31).

Her craziness leads her to mistake Frederic for her dead fiancé. “You have been away for a long time’, ‘Oh !darling,you have come back haven’t you ?’”(A *Farewell to Arms*,30).Frederic pretends that he is her dead fiancé and says : “I have come back to Catherine in the night”(A *Farewell to Arms*,30).He did not blame her.He was performing and contniue pretending over that situation.His silence may be related to his trauma.Catherine was feeling pain ;physically and psychologically,her pain was seen from her speech about her fiancé and her pregnancy’s damages.The language that she used shows and describes that.

-‘Now,iam all done and all gone to pieces’, ‘Iambroken.They have broken me.I know it now....They just keep it up till they break you’(A *Farewell to Arms*,322).

Catherine looks strong not weak,she gave an example of how strong woman should be.When she was about to die she told Henry : “don’t touch me...’poor darling,you touch me all you want”(A *Farewell to Arms*,278).Through these two quotations we saw that both of Frederic and Catherine were rich of humanity.They have a real life,they are a living people not characters.

Catherine is not a simple character,she presented courage and honor so she must not be consedered as neurotic female,because she really gave an example of an infependent woman who has her personal values,but sometimes love is a desructive because it resulted to her craziness.Falling in love with anybody is a sign of weakness due to the fact that love desturbs woman’s life and shakes her personality.One of the feminist attacks on Hemingway’s failure to depict Catherine as a strong character is the one of critic Judith who argues that she presents a modern image of women because the force of environment.Robinson has quoted the view of critic Judith Fetterlywhorejects the notion that Catherine presents a distinct character he says :

“In fact,Catherine’s contradictions are not resolvable,because forces outside her determine her charecter,it is a reflection of male psychology and male fantasy life is understandable only seen as a series of responses to the needs of the male world that surrounds her.”(115).

As we have seen,the female protagonist was harshly attacked describing her as a disturbing character,but she looks independent because she was violating the traditional nation,each one has intepreted the presence of Catherine from his own point of view. Personally speaking,Catherine is consedered as one of Hemingway’s strong characters,she is an ideal woman who has faithful values and has an ethic and pure love.She is competent and responsible,all of those characteristics were grouped in one strong female character.

Michael Hollister in his article “Analysis of *A Farewell to Arms*”proved his view with the argument of Philip Young who praised Catherine character in his book :Ernest Hemingway :*A Reconsederation*,he has mentioned,“Catherine is most believable of Hemingway’s female protagonists,memorable despite being idealized and compliant.”(Michael,2)

At the end we can say that our intepretations concerning Catherine might be correct.Catherine looks like a modern woman who rejected traditions of society and broke the restrictions .She is self confident,self reliant and responsible.Catherine is a brave woman who has her unchangeable values of love and courage.Hemingway could depict his female charecter in a perfect way.She presented an independent image of modern life.Hemingway did not forget the feminine side,he supported the idea that man alone isn’t got any chance.He supported togetherness,because he saw it as a way or a step for healing.The female character was not forgotten in *A Farewell to Arms*.

3: The Tragic effect of *A Farewell to Arms* :

A Farewell to Arms created a tragic effect on its readers. The book helps to make the tragic effect by giving aspects like being honest, honesty of *A Farewell to Arms* through which Hemingway depicts the events truthfully as they happened helped at creating a tragic tone on the readers. Hemingway managed to reach this point, because he emphasized the difficulties of the Great War; killings, deaths, injuries, violence, and sudden attacks, deaths these raise the misfortunes that resulted at raising the feeling of pity with the traumatized soldiers.

A Farewell to Arms have a tragic effect due to the downfall of the characters and his trauma. At any tragic work the flaw leads to humanity aspects, the downfall of the protagonist made him more human which later will be loved by the viewers or readers. The reader will be more interested about the protagonist and cares about what will happen to him, this creates some kind of solidarity with the protagonist and raise the awareness of readers. Ignoring of how much we care about the detailed details of the character, his downfall and moves from good to bad will only shock us. In *A Farewell to Arms*, the downfall of the protagonist is easily predicted from its beginning, readers start to give some predictions relying on the character's actions and the circumstances that he passed through, they will have sense about the end of the story, it may end happy or sad.

Merrill said that the tragic effect need other important component : ‘ to move us with the force of tragedy, Hemingway had to present his hero and heroine as something more than victims, poor, worm, like figures whose fate might inspire pity but not fear.’ (Merrill, 576). He wanted force and power of tragedy to make readers move to something more than tragedy by providing poor characters ; ordinary character ; to raise the feeling of pity. Theoretically speaking, it is fair to say that *A Farewell To Arms* is a

tragic work. Pity and Fear are inspired, they are the two emotions that really exist in *A Farewell to Arms* through providing traumatized characters who were suffering from psychological disturbance.

II: Textual Analysis:

4 :Study A *Farewell to Arms* From an Ironic perspective :

Hemingway managed to mix the narrative of love and war,happiness and sadness,life and death.The book was originated from the aothor's own life,and from his own experience of war,the reader of *A Farewell to Arms* can easily see its details as a result we noticed that Hemingway used irony in presenting his ideal life.

Irony is used in *A Farewell to Arms*,it is important and significant because it helps at presenting the disillusionment of society and despair that is resulted from the first world war,Hemingway through the use of irony gives an image of the ideal world and the real one,he favored to use an ironic method to reflect his vision to life after the WWI.Also he presented disillusionment of war and revealed the misery and horror of the sick world.

In *A Farewell to Arms* Hemingway suffered from a romantic shock during the world war when he experienced the loos of Catherine.That event had a great impact on his psychology.The influence resulted a change in his vision of life as most of his hopes,and dreams were shattered and disappeared.The war had harshly affected Hemingway's feelings and destructed his,as a result he presented to us the ugly face of war and its negative impact on his society through retelling back his trauma on narrative form.

Hemingway as a participant on the war used his own experience of war in the novel.He tried to recall his past memories through a narrative form,in his work he presented the characteristics of the sick world,depression,violence,brutality and irrationality of war.In addition to that.He gave a description of the character's psychology who were deeply affected and suffered from the war.The influence can be seen through the

character's behaviors and actions, they were performing in an odd manner, also they presented as they are mentally detructed.

In the novel Hemingway shows that the war is most destructive, it destrcted the human psychology and brings death, despair and destruction. Hemingway participated in the war and experienced the trauma through which he suffered not only on the body side but also on the psychological one.

4-1 :Irony of the tittle :

A Farewell to Arms as a tittle indicated two things, readers can intrepret it from two defferent perspectives: the first is that the farewell is adressed to the war, guns, army, and the military life, whereas the second farewell is adressed to his dead Catherine. The tilltle in itself has an ironic view, the farewell of Henry was not only for the army but also to the arms of dead Catherine.

4-2 :Love as an Irony :

Love gave meaning to every one's life. It connects every one's soul, no more separation, it stands against the division which resulted from the war but in many times we should not trust love because it can be vanished, especially during the war which breakes lovers and leaves them heart broken, it destructs every one. In *A Farewell to Arms* the concept of love is used ironically, love is used in the novel as a mean of disconnection, lovers left each other because of war... many people were separated by the war.

Frederic Henry experienced and saw how the war breakes everyone, it is the damn war : parents, friends, families, and also lovers were disconnected and separated from each other, it is despair and fragmentation that resulted from the war. Catherine died, her death

was destructive, it destroyed love and Henry as well. Henry saw love as “a rotten game” (*A Farewell to Arms* p.27), “a game like a bridge in which you said things instead of playing cards. Like bridge you have to pretend you are playing for money or playing for some stakes, no body mentioned what the stakes were. It was alright for me” (*A Farewell to Arms* p.27).

4-3 :The Ironic role of the Priest :

Love is sacred element, Catherine considered Frederic as her religion, she says : ‘You are my religion’, ‘You are all I have got’ (116). Through the saying of the count he confirms that love is religion, he says : ‘Then too you are in love. Do not forget that is a religious feeling’ (263). In the novel the presence of the priest was different, he behaves in a different way, he was not behaving as a religious man, his role was funny, not strict, he made fun with his friends.

Michael Hollister had quoted from Robert Penn’s *Introduction to A Farewell to Arms* in which Penn argued that the priest’s role is to indicate the next stage of the story, the discovery of the nature of love, the wish to do things, he indicates that there is an equivalence between secular love and divine love, there is a balance, a parallel. He emphasized his idea, he says :

“Frederic after the priest leaves, mused on the night clean the country of the Abruzzi, the priest’s home that has already been imbued with symbolic significance of the religious view of the world..” He asserts that in the modern novel man can know an ideal meaning, this knowledge can exist only if man contains the code, whatever code the man gets. (9)

Again to the sad love, we touched a heart-breaking tone, that is clearly seen in the whole novel, especially in the final chapters, the heart-breaking and the tragic ending in the

last chapters captured how Frederic was feeling pain and living miserable life without Catherine.

Henry saw that the world is the only responsible for his pain, it caused for his separation and Catherine's death, the world has stolen his life, he saw that this world is injustice, unfair that idea was clearly seen through his tragic and dramatic tone, let see his view concerning the injustice of the world in this following paragraph :

“If people brings so much courage to this world, the world has to kill them, so of course it kills them. The breaks every one and after ward many are strong at the broken places. But those that will not break it kills. It kills the very good and the very gentle and the very brave impartially” (A Farewell to Arms, 249).

Henry relates every thing bad to the world, the world which steals his smiles, happiness and hopes, the world which steals his brave, gentle and the very good Catherine. He generalizes the idea that all human being were victims of this unfair world, the world that breaks every one of us.

4-4 :Irony of the Rain :

Hemingway's style is rich of omens you can find that in *A Farewell to Arms*, the most famous omen is of course the rain, which accompanies every disaster in the book, from the marching of the soldiers in the first chapter to the night of Catherine's death. In *A Farewell to Arms* Catherine says : ‘ I am afraid of the rain because some times i see me dead in it.’ (14), through reading such kind of expressions more than one time, the reader will approximately recognize the rest of the story, he will connect rain with some thing bad that will happen, he will see that it is a symbol of a coming catastrophe and a disaster will be there.

Hemingway used different devices, the rain was not the only omen used by him to create such kind of prediction, he did this with a purpose in order to find out many details in the novel, so the reader should be intelligent and be cultivated enough to have the ability of deciphering and decoding the meaning of Hemingway's message, his work is full of secrets and symbols which were adeptly used by Hemingway.

Hemingway used nature in an ironic point of view, the soldiers were really suffering both from war and nature, rain ends the life of many people, Hemingway presented nature as a destructive element, he described the soldiers in this way: "Passing on the road, marched as though they were six months gone with child" (*A Farewell to Arms*, 8). Soldiers volunteered themselves and faced death many times, they took risks everywhere. Rain stands for disease, misfortune of soldiers, gloom, depression, darkness and destruction, in the opening passages of the novel.

Hemingway used rain ironically by presenting it as a symbol of death and disaster. Baker says: "rain is also a symbol of disaster as it brings disease and death in the army." (95). It made the soldier's life miserable, it brought diseases that caused Cholera and death. "rain comes and with the coming of rain there will be Cholera. But it was checked and in the end only seven thousand died of it in the army." (*A Farewell to Arms*, 8). Hemingway had taken the death of the soldiers as a normal thing when he said "only"; he used irony explicitly and directly to reinforce the horror of war and helped at presenting its brutality

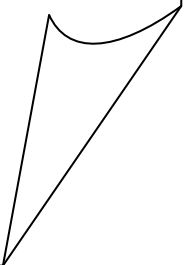
4-5: The ironic end :

The structure of *A Farewell to Arms*' sad ending was carefully prepared. Normally Catherine's death caused by the war since the story happened in a war time, but her death is not caused by the war, it is caused by biological damages. The tragic end was characterized by the death of Catherine and her still born son. Hemingway was able to write other suggested endings, but he preferred to put that tragic end to expose more his trauma and pain. Hollister also had taken the view of scholar Michael Rynold who notes that in only one of variant endings Hemingway kept the baby alive, in other suggested endings, he continued to write after the death scene, "Everything blunts and the world keep on... It never stops" (Michael, 15).

Conclusion :

Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* achieved the requirement of a trauma, this was due to his truthful narration of his traumatic experience. Hemingway's traumatic touch contributed in the tragedy of *A Farewell to Arms*. Also to be noted, this paper has examined how soldiers find it difficult to recollect their past memories. Those traumatic memories help us to see why Hemingway's characters are disturbed and troubled by their inability to sleep and their nightmares, we have seen how they were try not to remember their past history which is unforgotten. Yet, they relived it in kinds of repeated phenomena as nightmares, flashbacks and memory.

Conclusion



Conclusion :

In this thesis our aim was to explore the representations of the WWI in contemporary literature. Also to show the influence of war on the writing style of trauma survivors; Ernest Hemingway as an example. This study focused on examining Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* for evidence of trauma's effects. Through this novel we wanted to figure out a set of new features that appeared in the literature of the 20th and to show the enduring impact of war and its influence on the writing style of writers following that period.

We have seen how the effects of trauma present a vast area of study that contributes to the emergence of other fields as the psycho-analytic study. The war becomes an essential part for understanding the culture of people and knowing their experiences as well. Hemingway tried to present the war and trauma of war in his fiction. He presented the negative effects of war trauma on human behavior and psychology. According to that we have noticed that the effect of trauma on literature of that period is profound.

The violent events of the twentieth century affect the culture as it changed society and even the literature. Hemingway's war narratives reflected a deep presentation of human suffering through presenting the negative effects of war. In addition to that, Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* came to prove that the violent events are not fully grasped as they occurred, but return later in a kind of repetitive phenomena as: flash-backs and nightmares.

Ernest Hemingway, through reading his novel, engages the psychic, personal and social trauma that initiated with the first world war. The novel considered in this study presents the violence of trauma that have been experienced in the early 20th, also captured the trauma occurring in the 20th century at large. The trauma of war contributed in Hemingway's narrative style that defined the world at that time. Hemingway as a modern author has explored new devices which appeared in the literature of the 20th century. He used fragmented narratives and irony as a mean to represent the enduring of trauma of the WWI and also to present effectively the crucial world. Through our interpretations to *A Farewell to Arms*' protagonist we have found that Frederic Henry was used as a centered point by Hemingway to explore truthfully how the crucial events of war have influenced the psychology of human beings.

Finally, throughout this study we have seen how fiction narratives present trauma and the psychological struggle of human beings as well as of Hemingway's characters who helped at revealing social conditions that illustrated through his character's, Frederic Henry, remembrance and memory of war and trauma. This thesis examined how modernist writer, Ernest Hemingway, depict soldiers and characters who try hard to recollect their traumatic memories that help us to see their real suffering. Also to be noted, we have found that Hemingway has a strong desire to demonstrate the WWI and its influence on his narrative which enables us to know thoughts, feelings and the psychological struggles of the protagonists.

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