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Analysis of Lexico-Semantic Features in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea"

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DEDICATION

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED TO THE SOUL OF A DEAREST PERSON,
WHOSE PRESENCE BROUGHT LIFE TO EVERYTHING AND
WHOSE ABSENCE BROUGHT PAIN. THE PERSON WHOSE WORDS OF
ENCOURAGEMENTS ARE STILL ECHOING IN MY EARS AND REAL CAUSE
OF MY CONTINUOUS SUCCESS... AND WOULD HAVE BEEN THE HAPPIEST
PERSON TO SEE THIS WORK ACCOMPLISHED: **MY FATHER.**

I DEDICATE THIS WORK ALSO TO **MY MOTHER**, THE SYMBOL OF
PERSISTENCE. ALSO, TO MY DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS FOR THEIR
SUPPORT AND TO ALL MY FAMILY THAT ALWAYS WANT THE BEST FOR
ME.

TO ALL MY FRIENDS, ESPECIALLY MY DEAREST FRIEND SELMA, RABIAA
AND KAOUTHER
AND ALL WHO SHARE WITH ME HAPPY TIME AT UNIVERSITY DURING THE
YEARS OF MY STUDY.

BATOUL MELLOUKI

DEDICATION

I WOULD LIKE TO DEDICATE THIS WORK TO ALL MY FAMILY ESPECIALLY MY BELOVED PARENTS WHO PROVIDED ME WITH A MATERIALISTIC AND MORAL SUPPORT.

*TO MY SISTERS: MABROKA, MALIKA, FATIMA, RAHIMA AND DJAMILA
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*SPECIAL DEDICATION GOES TO THE SPIRIT OF MY STEPSISTER "ZOHRA
"ALLAH MERCIES HER.*

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General
Introduction

1. Historical and Literary Background

In literary works, it is necessary to have a knowledge about various literary movements . Modernism is a literary movement which began during The 20th Century and provided changes to the traditional mode of western art, thought, religion, social convention and morality. It was a period of development and prosperity in the United States. The 1st World War caused deterioration whereas the 2nd World War shattered the American citizen. This period is known as the golden twenties of the United States.

The United States had become the first economic and political power in the world by WWI. Inspired by the wars in that time, the American writers found new literary techniques in the modern psychology such as the equality of democracy, spirit of discovery, sensitivity of nature, etc. In addition to including the stream of consciousness to create and study the state of a character's mind. Many modernist writers and novelists were expatriated among them: James Joyce, T.S. Elliot and Ernest Hemingway. They were interacted by Europe and her attitude towards literary production such as Novel.

Ernest Hemingway is an American and journalist author. He was born in 1899 in Illinois. He wrote mostly between 1925 and 1955 until his death in 1961 by suicide. Hemingway established what is called Hemingwayan style that includes ideological themes such as: neostoicism, man the sinner, brutality, violence, and the persistence of desire. death and violence are very crucial aspects of the literary works by Hemingway. He effectively communicates revolution, and he able to highlight important subjects of regionalism. Ernest is one of the American writers who created great influence on world literary works. Which following the world was; brutality and horrific activities.

Hemingway as a writer has a several intention for some reason, which is difficult for him to separate Hemingway the man from the writer and that is related to his writings that had relationship to his personal life. In addition, his writing illustrated his view of the role of man from the way of life.

Ernest Hemingway has an artistic style known by the entire world; because his way of writing novels and stories comes from his experiences and personality.

2. Research Problem

It has been noticed that Hemingway's style of writing is deliberate and artificial and this is related to his experience as a journalist, also his technique is important to express the way to use facts in his novel. The research problem in Ernest Hemingway's novella "The Old Man and the Sea" is to determine the cause behind the author's use of Lexico-Semantic devices in his novella.

3. Purpose of the Study

Hemingway is well-known by his great works and writings in the field of literature. The fact that made him gain wide readership and win a Nobel Prize for literature for his last fictional book "The Old Man and The Sea". Therefore our study purpose is to explore The Lexico-Semantic Devices in "The Old Man and The Sea" Novella.

4. Objectives of the Study

- 1- To investigate the writer's Stylistic features.
- 2- To identify Lexico-Semantic features in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea".
- 3- To interpret and analyze "The Old Man and the Sea" novella.

5. Research Questions

The present paper is an attempt to provide answers to the following questions:

- 1- What are the main features at the Lexico- Semantic Level in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea"?
- 2- To what extent can Lexico-Semantic features enhance the reader's comprehension and interpretation of "The Old Man and The Sea"?

6. Hypothesis

Analyzing Lexico-Semantic features would increase the reader's comprehension and interpretation of "The Old Man and the Sea".

7. Methodology

The method which will be opted for in our research is descriptive analytical by selecting the main Lexico-Semantic features and analyzing their use in Ernest Hemingway's novel through the use of qualitative approach. The analysis of "The Old Man and the Sea" is carried within the formalist theory that focuses on the text itself, and not the author's life or social class.

8. Dissertation Structure

This dissertation is divided into two chapters, the first one presents theoretical part which deals with the historical background of the American Literature as a period of the author's writing. Also, it is concerned with the notion of Lexico-Semantic features in relation to the stylistic approach, as it focuses on the formalism theory which is appropriate to the topic under study. The second chapter which represents the practical part is devoted to the Analysis of Lexico-Semantic Features in Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" in which we will introduce the main features in terms of diction, choice of words and the use of Figurative language.

**Chapter One: The Notion Of
Lexico-Semantic Analysis
Level**

Introduction

Stylistics is an extension about connected etymology concerned with the study of style in texts, particularly in literary works. According to Katie Wales in *A Dictionary of Stylistics*, 2nd ed.(Pearson,2001), “The goal of most Stylistics is not simply to describe the formal features of texts for their own sake, but in order to show their functional significance for the interpretation of the text; or in order to relate literary effects to linguistic ‘cause’ where these are felt to be relevant”. However, many literature specialists feel that stylistics is excessively unthinking and excessively reductive, furthermore, some language teachers and researcher say that it is appropriate at the most progressed levels and needs legitimate experimental exploration support for its cases . It is used, for instance as a characteristic for an individual, a particular identity, or method of style. For that reason, it is hard to be characterized in precise way. Though , Turner(1973,21) refers to the way of expression in speaking or writing. i.e. style is the thing that sentence structure leaves out.

Stylistics can be seen in various ways. This variety is due to the primary impacts of linguistics and literary criticism. Turner(1973,7) characterizes stylistics as that branch of semantics which concentrates on variety in the utilization of language, frequently, with certain concern to the most cognizant and complex uses of language in literature. Turner(ibid,30) sees that stylistics has phonological, lexical and semantic levels. Another perspective is given by Widdowson(1979:3) who characterizes Stylistics “as the study of literary discourse from a linguistic orientation”. In such a sense, stylistics manages with the study of varieties of language, its properties, principles behind choice, dialogue , accent and register, etc. On this account the objective of most stylistic studies is to relate the literary effects to linguistic causes.

The principle aim of stylistics is to elucidate how our understanding of a content is achieved, by looking at point of interest, the linguistic organization of the text, and how a reader should interact with it to make well sense of it. Yet, the main purpose of stylistics is to hint how interpretation will be achieved, also provide support for a specific perspective of the work under discourse. There are levels and units for analyzing a language that might help organize and state a stylistic analysis.. Thus, any text is sorted out through several distinct levels and branches of language such as: phonology, graphology, lexicography, morphology, semantics, etc.

1. Lexico-Semantic Analysis Level

Lexico-semantic analysis level is concerned with the representation of the semantics of lexical items, hence lexical semanticists are interested in what words mean ,why they mean, how they are represented in the speaker's mind and how they are used in text and discourse . The term lexicon is the collection of lexical items in a given language, thus lexemes are defined as linguistic items with their own meaning that can be considered from different perspectives (Baldwin,2003). According to Jackendoff (2002), the item receives a range of contextual interpretations through the interaction with specific conceptual factors. Thus, meaning can be realized in different lexemes of semantic fields. Also, Semantics focuses on the meaning of words. It is the study of meaning system of language that may deal with the way words and sentences are belonged to objects and processes in the world, and the way words are related to each other in terms of synonymy, entailment and contradiction.(ibid)

Basically, Lexico-Semantic level is the study of the meaning of words either connotative or denotative such as diction ,choice of words and figure of speech. In this context, Leech (1978) and Lyons(1995) studied meaning of words ,phrases, sentences and their diverse types differentiating conceptual, connotative, emotive and other meanings. For Leech (ibid), there are different types of meaning as associative and conceptual meaning. This type of meaning is related to the dictionary definition of a word, or the exact meaning . Leech has defined conceptual meaning as “the widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication...”(Leech 1978:10).

Associative meaning is a type of meaning at ‘the deep level’ which related to the content of a word or a sentence. It is related to subjectivity and stylistics. Leech(ibid) argues that associative meaning has five types which are:

- 1) *Connotative meaning*: means the rhetorical meaning of a word, it implies individual, group or society's viewpoint and experience in associating a word or expression.
- 2) *Stylistic meaning* :it is concerned with the social context and stylistic features of the piece of language used by the speaker or a writer such as colloquial and publicity styles.
- 3) *Affective or emotive meaning*: focuses on the speaker's or reader's attitudes, feelings or emotions toward the writer or the subject matter of the discourse.

4) *Reflected meaning* :it is called also the dominant meaning ,arises when a word has multiple conceptual meaning .

5) *Collective meaning* :it is a meaning which the word acquires in a collection of other ones.

Lehrer (1985) defines a semantic field as a set of lexemes which cover a certain conceptual domain and which bear certain specifiable relations to one another. Therefore ,we can recognize that conceptual meaning is a base core meaning while different types of associative meanings are subcategories of the concept.

On the other hand, Formalists focus more on the form rather than the content, they studied the recurrences, repetitions, the relationships and the motifs in a work in order to understand what the work is about. Thus, Formalist approach is concerned primarily with form as its name suggests, they emphasize on how something is said, rather than what is said. Formalists also look at smaller parts of a work to understand the meaning. They study the work in details such as diction, punctuation and syntax. For them, the content is determined by the form and the content was merely the motivation of the form.

Theoretically, Trier starts from the fundamentally structuralist insight that only an alternate demarcation of the words under consideration can provide a crucial answer regarding their exact value. According to him words should not be considered in isolation, but in their relationships to semantically related words. Trier illustrates the idea with the image of mosaic which refers to a collection of sense-related words to delineate each other mutually (1931:3). In this context Trier said “In a system all the parts receive their meaning only from the whole....”. This means that a word (lexeme) in any language cannot be considered in isolation to the meaning, they are completing each other (Trier,1934).

2 .Features of Lexico-Semantic Analysis Level

Lexico-Semantic Analysis level provides elements such as diction which is an element of style that refers to the choice of words and the analysis of how a writer uses language for a distinct purpose and effect. It is concerned with the words that writers use to express thoughts, ideas and words to convey more than the literal meanings. For instance, the frequent use of adjectives, verbs, the use of archaic and foreign words. In addition to repetition which means repeating the same words, phrases and expressions several times to convey actions clearly to the reader and to create the impression that it is happening in the readers mind. (Samoliana, A.p,2013). In stylistics there are different types of diction including; colloquial which refers to a

non-standard language that is appropriate to informal and daily conversational speech and writing also; jargon words which mean using words and expression that are specific for a particular trade for example profession or pursuit .In addition, we have cliché which is an expression that has a rhetorical meaning or a figurative language used so often and has an ambiguous meaning. Another type of diction is called slang which refers to a group of recently coined words such as ephemeral and exclusive. Moreover, diction is characterized by concrete or obstruct language which may express through a five senses; it may have a specific or general meaning. Also, diction contains denotative and connotative meanings ;the first concept refers to the exact and dictionary use of language, it is considered as conceptual meaning while connotation refers to a rhetorical use of language and its associative meaning .

Hervey and Higgins (2002) define this concept as a part of expressions which contain expectation that may be wrong or right according to the context and associated with the referent of the expression. Furthermore, literal and figurative language are another characteristic of diction in which language can be used in two cases either accurate or comparative to express certain effect.

2.1 Figures of Speech: Lexico-semantics compiles both lexical and semantic features. Thus, in this study we are going to discuss the main literary devices that are prominently overused in the work “The Old Man and The Sea” in details and to analyze those stylistic devices deeply through exploring the author’s motives behind using them. Hence, figures of speech or figurative language plays an important role in the analysis of Lexico-Semantic level in any literary work. It refers to an idea, thought or image that carries meaning beyond their literal one; it is a language that uses words or expressions with different meaning from the literal interpretation to enable readers to investigate language in new and interesting ways. Also, figurative language implies a collection of literary devices that authors use in such a way to allure or attract readers into the work and help them to get a clear picture of the message he or she wants to convey through his or her writing. There are different figures of speech in English language, the most common used is Metaphor. Therefore, we will attempt to shed light on the main ones used in the corpus under study.

2.2 Metaphor

Metaphor originates from the 16th Century. Old French *métaphore*, which came from the Latin *metaphora*, "carrying over", in turn from the Greek (*metaphorá*) . This type of figurative language is a comparison of two unlike things that suggests a similarity between them. It uses words, not literally, but figuratively (Dodson, 2008). It takes a word from its original context,

and uses it in another. In other words, metaphor is an interpretation among things and words that complete four ways: "from a living creature to another living creature; from a non-living thing to another nonliving thing; from a living creature to a non-living thing; from a non-living thing to a living creature" (Halm, 1920, quoted in Paxson, 1994, 20). In addition, Shaw(1972)defines metaphor as follow: "[...] a metaphor is an implied analogy which imaginatively identifies one thing with another. A metaphor is one of the tropes, a device by which an author turns, or twists, the meaning of a word."(Shaw,1972,quoted in Fadaee,2011:21). Beardsley et, al states that all figures of speech are comparisons however, not all comparisons are figures of speech. Hence, we may have some comparisons that we cannot consider them as figures of speech.(1966)

2.3 Simile

It is like metaphor. It is a comparison between two unlike things by the use of some words or phrases such as like ,as, than ,resembles ,similar to etc. Otherwise, it is a language that does not mean exactly what it says, that makes a comparison between two otherwise unlike objects or ideas by connecting them with the words "like" or "as" (Starkey, 2004). Beardsley ,et.al define simile as an explicit figurative comparison, it is a statement that one thing is like another(1966:77).

2.4 Personification

It expresses a rhetorical meaning beyond the literal one, it is considered as a technique of giving human qualities to animals, ideas and things such as hearing, feeling, talking or making decisions .It helps also the author to create an exciting picture in the reader's mind. Personification is often used in poetry, prose, and song lyrics, as well as in everyday speech. It is often a form of metaphor, a method of describing something by comparing it to something more familiar. Emotions, abstract concepts and natural forces have all been given human characteristics in myth and literature (Paul De Man, 1988, quoted in Paxson, 1994).

2.5 Symbolism

Symbolism is the use of symbols to signify ideas and qualities by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense. The word symbol is derived from the Greek verb "symballein" which mean "to put together and the related noun "symbolon" which mean "mark", "taken", or "sign". The term, symbol when utilized as a part of writing is frequently a

more interesting methods of expression in which a person, an object, or a circumstance represent something notwithstanding its literal meaning (Halliday and Hassan, 1976).

A symbol may appear in a work of writing in various distinctive approaches to recommend a number of various things. Most generally, a symbol will introduce itself in the form of: 1) a word 2) a figure of speech 3) an occasion 4) the aggregate activity 5) a character (Peters, 2004). Symbolism is when the author uses an object of reference to add deeper meaning to a story (Coughran, 1907).

An author may repeatedly use the same object to convey deeper meaning or may use variations of the same object to create an overarching mood or feeling. Symbolism is often used to support a literary theme in a subtle manner (ibid.).

2.6 Overstatement

Overstatement or hyperbole is simply an exaggeration used for a literary sake, it can create emphasis or make something sound funny. It refers to the notion of excess and exaggeration used for a rhetorical effect (Cano Mora, L. 2009)

2.7 Understatement

It is a figure of speech whereby something is being smaller or less important than it really is for a purpose of hiding the author's true intention and attracting reader's attention to the text being read. Also, it can serve conventions of politeness however, understatement signifies an attitude rather than merely cues at a concealed idea. It is considered as less informative expression as Horn says a statement that is constant with the contrary principle that one should do no more than one has to (Horn 1984, 2004; Levinson 1987, 2000)

Conclusion

This chapter has attempted to discuss the notion of Lexico-Semantic analysis level in general and its prominent features. Therefore, we followed some theories in doing our research which have a relation to the topic under study. Hence, we adopted the formalist theory which is based over the analysis of content for the study of literary form.

**Chapter Two: Analysis of
Lexico -Semantic Features in
Ernest Hemingway's The Old
Man and the Sea**

INTRODUCTION:

The American literature has gone through many periods; this has prompted the appearance of various literary movements who creates a lot of authors worked in various genres poetry, drama and fiction(Bode,1981). Ernest Hemingway is a naturalist author who believes in the laws behind the strengths that govern human lives might be considered and understood. This chapter introduces an overview about American Literature , concentrating on his masterpiece “The Old Man and the Sea” and its analysis.

1.American Literature in The Twentieth Century

American literature is an outstanding land of authors who have added to its advancement in various genres, for example, poetry, drama and fiction. It has passed through successive periods. Furthermore, every period has its own characteristics which influence the style and the written work of writers and poets (Grellet,2009). American Literature has developed from time to time because of the plentiful authors, novelists and critics. In addition to the differing of their quality of their works(ibid). Toward the start of 20th century, American authors were extending fiction’s social range to incorporate both high and low life and in some cases associated with the naturalist school of realism. Many writers required a direct experience of the World War, and used it with framework their writing. In American literature, The Lost Generation is a famous group in Modernism such as: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Waldo Pierce. They decide to live abroad, Furthermore, battling until they figure out the right meaning in the world. To Hemingway, it intended those abandonment of whole ornamental language. As much remarkable books were known toward their blunt, straightforward sentences and feelings.

The present chapter deals with the modernism period and the change appeared in this period in all areas by breaking the previous tradition, thought and ideas. The writing of this movement was impacts by the events of modernism period, the WWI and the great depression. Moreover the pioneer writing discovered great subjects to compose and express their thoughts and consideration by composing a few genre of literature.

In 1935, Hemingway declared: “All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called (Huckleberry Finn), it is the best book we’ve had. All American writing comes from that. There was nothing before. There has been nothing as good since”. Here the

writer tries to show at the time Twain invented a new kind of American language. As well he composed a better English, in the sense of clearer, vivid, straighter etc.

In all the literary work of Hemingway, we notice that it adopts The Naturalism movement. The content of his novel indicates the element of naturalism that the writer formulated as a symbol to express in indirect way what he planned to say. Therefore, some writers followed with the American Naturalism like Hemingway among them: John Steinbeck, Abraham Cahan etc. This movement began in late nineteenth Century in writing, art and theatre. The naturalistic authors write stories in view of the thought that finishes and overseas human character. Naturalist movement took its prompts from Darwin's theory of evolution that says: "Life is like a struggle and only fittest ones can survive". This appears as naturalistic principles works, where people struggle for survival in threatening and outsider society. In addition, the effect that naturalism produce on the naturalistic works reveal the dark side of life, the racism, poverty prostitution and disease.

The nature in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" novel has a gigantic attention since the story is set in the sea. Whereas, the hero present the fish as his partner. The importance of nature in the novella is portrayed and present a manners where the nature can be seen for readers as itself, this due to Santiago's relation, surrounding and so forth. Likewise , it can be presented as a symbol (M,A, Wartenberg, 2000).

1.1 Hemingway's Profile

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1960) was an American novelist ,journalist and short story writer. His major work produced between the mid-1920s. he won The Nobel Prize in literature in 1954. He was famous for novels like "The Sun also Rises", " A Farwell to Arms", "For whom the Bell Tolls" and " The Old Man and the Sea". After WWII, some critics said that Hemingway's best written work was over, yet he astounded them by his novella "The Old Man and the Sea" in 1925.

Ernest Hemingway's health begin to betray him, and he committed suicide in July 2,1961 in his Ketchum home.

The Old Man and the Sea: Hemingway composed his Pulitzer Prize winning novel to guard his reputation as an author. In light of his experiences in Cuba, he made a character of an old fisherman alone in a boat, the old gets an extraordinary marlin, just to have it annihilated by

sharks. The old man ,who had been a champion arm- wrestler and an effective fisherman, was similar to Hemingway, striving for comeback. The old man grasps the code for living that Hemingway initially created taking into account his encounters in World War I. The encounters in which a man faces an unconquerable element. In battling the sharks, the old man displays boldness and grace under pressure, trusting ‘A man can be destroyed, but not defeated’. The reviews and achievement of the book were nothing not exactly remarkable. Appropriately, Hemingway was on board his boat and out on the Gulf Stream when he heard by means of the book’s radio that the book had been granted the Pulitzer Prize.

1.2 Hemingway’s writing style

Because of his experience in the field of journalism, Ernest Hemingway began as a reporter for newspaper and he proceeded to develop his style polysyndeton, the use of many Conjunction to achieve an overwhelming effect in a sentence. The style that Hemingway adopted in most of his novel is the simplicity in constructing the sentences, avoiding the adjectives as possible as he can. For him the writing was more interesting, he uses The Iceberg Theory as style and he focuses more on the surface without discussing what is under the theme, because the true meaning for Hemingway should not be obvious in the story. In addition, Hemingway’s writing style was unique. It was out of personal experience and inspiration to create something aesthetic.

1.3 Characters, Themes, Symbols Analysis

Characters:

Santiago is the protagonist of the novella, he is an elderly widowed Cuban fisherman whose from the beginning of the book has not caught anything for eighty-four days. The novella takes after Santiago’s huge catch of Marlin, that he loses it before getting back home by sharks. In some events of the story, Santiago’s views his aging body going to betray him, he flashback his days when he was strong and successful. Otherwise, he spends most of his time with Manolin teaches him how to fish, and talking about baseball and his favorite player, “The great DiMaggio”. Regardless of his misfortune of the Marlin, Santiago closes the novel with his soul undefeated.

“ *Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated*” (Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea :10)

This quote describe Santiago’s physical appearance in the novel, the age and youth that

he have and how the writer provide us with close detail of him to give us the real image of Santiago.

Manolin is a Cuban teenager, he is Santiago's friend and companion who has fished with him since he was child. Manolin used to go out to ocean with the old man and take care of him, in addition to encourages him in his fishing until his parent refused to stay close to him because of Santiago's bad luck.

Manolin still offers Santiago some assistance with pulling in his boat in the night and gives the old man some food when he need it. Manolin is example of fidelity, this appears in quote when he said to the old man that “ *there are many good fishermen and some great ones. But there is only one you*”. he show the love that he hold to Santiago and express to him the real friendship that he proud of .

The marlin is mainly an essential character in the novella. The marlin is the fish Santiago spends most of the novel following, killing, and endeavoring to convey to shore. The marlin is bigger and more lively than any Santiago has ever seen. Santiago admires the marlin, crediting to it attributes of incredible honorability, fish to which he should demonstrate his own respectability in the event that he is to be qualified to catch it.

The sea as its title proposes, the sea (ocean) is a central character in the novella. The majority of the story happens on the sea, and Santiago is constantly identified with it and its creatures; his sea-colored eyes reflect both the sea's quietness and force, and its occupants are his siblings. Santiago refers to the sea as a women, and the sea appears to address the feminine supplement to Santiago's masculinity.

Themes

Pride is characterized as a negative act that causes someone to go after a lot of and therefore, endure a loathsome fall. Santiago realizes that he killed the marlin for pride and thinks about whether pride is issue, if killing for pride makes the act a sin, however Santiago's pride is his primary principle inspiration that pushes him to survive three battling days and nights at sea, and his pride is of a specific, constrained sort. Santiago takes pride as a man and fisherman, nothing more. The quote related to it when he said “ *'thank you', the old man said. He was too simple to wonder when he had attained humility, but he know he had attained it and he knew it was not disgraceful and it carried no loss of true pride*” (Hemingway, The Old man and the Sea :36)

The honor in struggle Defeat and Death In the beginning of the novella, the writer present the hero as the man who battling against eradication. A man who spend eighty four days without catching fish. As an evidence of Santiago's battle, the sail of his skiff resemble the flag of changeless defeat. But Santiago refuse to be defeated as possible as he can. So that, he plane to sail far the sea where the huge fish will be. He spends eighty-seven days following a pitiless three days of struggling , despite the fact that he knows the fight is pointless.

Friendship: the relationship that we notice between the old man and Manolin has real impact in Santiago's self toward the marlin. The novella set when Santiago is alone and separated from others, just from Manolin's friendship. The old man portrayed for his loneliness, his isolation. For that he searches for other companion such as birds, the Sea, fish. This isolation from other people shows whom Santiago is. It is turned to the point of being weak, specially his suffering from loneliness, his battling alone with the fish, in order to prove himself and his abilities.

The Man and the Natural world: when we read the novella, we notice that Santiago talks about the sea as if it were a woman, Sharks as enemies and birds as friends. He translate and gives us a clear justification to his activities and the act of others as things that "*they are born or destined to do*". Therefore, it bears clearly to us the feelings of sureness in these thoughts.

Luck: Hemingway's novella starts with a presentation that the old man "Santiago" is unlucky. however before the end of the story the reader is left pondering what truly means to be lucky or unlucky, and whether the old man really is Salao. This appears when the old man says: "*Only i have no luck anymore .But who knows ? Maybe today. Every day is a new day. It is better to be lucky. but I would rather be exact. Then when luck comes you are ready*".

Some quotes related to it "*'No', the old man. 'you've with a lucky boat. Stay with them'*". (Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea : 06)

"*'if you were my boy I'd take you out and gamble'. He said. But you are your father's and your mother's and you are in a lucky boat*" (Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea :28)

Symbols

The novella contains such a deep significance of life struggle and the ultimate power of nature, the writer symbolized place, person, that reflect the real meaning behind his writing.

The lions: the story starts with the dream that Santiago has about lions on the beach, which

signify his youth as well as his pride and what he desires the most as he became older. He remembers seeing them on the beach in Africa. He dreamt of them (3) times, the first before fishing, and the second when he is battling with the marlin. and the last one, at the very end of the story. This appears in the quote when Hemingway said: “ *He no longer dreamed of storms, nor of women, nor of great occurrences, nor of great fish, nor fights, nor contests of strength, nor of his wife. He only dreamed of places now and of the lions on the beach. They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy.*”

The Marlin: it represents a worthy fortune for Santiago in the novella. Instead of knowing that he must kill it, it was taking him the courage and strength to do so. In the story, Santiago describes the marlin as a creature with a great power and considered him equal to him, so he refers to the marlin as “ his brother”. “*you are killing me, fish, the old man thought. But you have no right to. Never have I seen a greater, or more beautiful, or a clamer or more noble thing than you, brother*” (Hemingway:92)

Joe DiMaggio: the great DiMaggio is the favorite baseball player for Santiago. He thought that he is the only one who would understand him because of the same background. DiMaggio represents the hope that Santiago has for Manolin. So, he wishes that Manolin grew and be just like him, strong, young and not a poor fisher like he is. In addition, the great DiMaggio exemplifies the pride and strength for Santiago, because he injured as well as Santiago with a painful bone spur but his career as a baseball player wasn't affected. This act inspires the old man to continue the struggle he faces at the sea. when he said: “*But I think the great DiMaggio would be proud of me today. I had no bone spurs. But the hands and the back truly hurt.*” (Hemingway:97)

Manolin: This Cuban kid is a symbolic character in the story, Santiago taught him to fish and they spend their time talking about baseball. This pure love, compassion and concern symbolize as one of Christ's discipline. Between the old man and Manolin's vast age. Despite of his loving and caring to him this appears when he said: “*Keep warm old man. Remember we are in September*”. Also when Hemingway said: “ *The boy saw that the old man was breathing and then he saw the old man's hands and he started to cry. He went out very quietly to go to bring coffee....*”. (Hemingway:122)

The sea: the novella is set on the sea, Santiago symbolizes it to represent the life and struggles that each one must face. In addition to Santiago's isolation in the world. The symbolism of the sea is described as clear water which signifies clear thinking. Likewise, the sea

hide the huge marlin from Santiago, this idea symbolize the life when it hides for us the important things that uncover them later:

“ But he stays down forever. Then I will stay down with him forever” (Hemingway:60)

“ you are killing me , fish, the old man thought” (Hemingway:92)

The mast: in the novella, the mast of the boat symbolizes the cross of Jesus, the way in which Santiago hold it in his shoulder as well as the way Jesus Christ does. *“Then he shouldered the mast and started to climb”* (Hemingway: 121)

1.4 Literary Criticism

Ernest Hemingway’s “The Old Man and the Sea”(1925) is an outstanding story of his life which lead him to win the Nobel Prize in literature. It is considered as one of the most important short stories in American Fiction. The novel reflects the inner mind of the abandoned lonely old fisherman and the external circumstances of the nature equally effectively. Some writers and critics evaluate “The Old Man and the Sea” in many different ways. For Bloom, Santiago the hero is idealization of Hemingway himself. Likewise, William Faulkner complimented the story of “The Old Man and the Sea” as being an astonished literary work. Hemingway’s novel is famous for their powerful terse prose style that contains a natural simple language, his strength lies in his short sentences with a very specific details. Ernest Hemingway once said, sometimes I have good luck and write better than I can. So, when he finished his short novel he quoted that “the best I can write ever for all of my life, the book was “The Old Man and the Sea”. For readers the story seem simple as all novel in general but when we focus with each line and structure of Hemingway in telling the story, we realize containing a deeper meaning and message. It gives the general truth of a man’s existence in world, where pride, respect and dreams is a quest for man to prosper in face of struggle.

2.The Analysis of Lexico-Semantic Features

Introduction :

Hemingway’s “The Old Man and the Sea” is considered as one of his well-known stories which received a lot of critical attention for its powerful style that appears in the simplicity and naturalness of his words and expressions. Therefore, in this chapter we will try to analyze the novella stylistically and to discover the main lexico-semantic features. Thus we will try to analyze the use of lexico-semantic items in Ernest Hemingway’s The Old Man and the Sea through extracting some examples about the main features of lexico-semantic level from the

novella "The Old Man and the Sea». Also, to look for the objectives and motives behind the overuse of these literary devices.

I-Lexical level

1.1 Diction: is the study of language that the author uses for a distinct purpose and effect including word choice and figures of speech. It is about the author's choice of words to convey certain message to readers; also to add clarity and give beauty to the language in his writing.

1.2 Repetition: "the Old Man and the Sea" includes many repetitive words, phrases and expressions as the following quotes:

"can you remember?"

"I can remember the tail slapping and banging and the thwart breaking and the noise of the clubbing."

"I can remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were and feeling the whole boat shiver and the noise of you clubbing him like chopping a tree down and the sweet blood smell all over me."

"can you really remember that or did I just tell it to you?"

"I remember everything from when we first went together."(Ernest Hemingway ,The Old Man and the Sea 26)

Notice the repetition of the word (remember) here gives a meaning of nostalgia since the story reflects the author's life.

"Then he said aloud ,"I wish I had the boy. to help me and to see this."(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 45)

"I wish the boy were here" he said aloud and settled himself against the rounded planks of the bow and felt the strength of the great fish through the line he held across his shoulders moving steadily toward whatever he had chosen.(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 47)

Aloud he said, *"I wish I had the boy."*(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 49)

*"I wish the boy were here and that I had some salt "*he said aloud.(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 53)

"If the boy was here he would wet the coils of line" ,he thought. Yes. If the boy were here .If the boy were here.(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea78)

The author's motive behind using the same expression "I wish the boy were her" is to emphasize the feeling of loneliness, isolation and helplessness after the boy left him. Hence, the old man wishes the boy beside him.

The repetition of the phrase (He thought)

"The moon affects here as it does a woman", he thought. (Ernest Hemingway The Old Man and the Sea 28)

However, he thought ,I keep them with precision.(Ernest Hemingway The Old Man and the Sea30)

"I could just drift" , he thought. (Ernest Hemingway The Old Man and the Sea 38)

"Let us hope so", he thought. (Ernest Hemingway The Old Man and the Sea 51)

"Although it is unjust.", he thought. (Ernest Hemingway The Old Man and the Sea 62)

"You are killing me, fish." the Old Man thought.(P,87)

Here, the author motive behind repeating the phrase (He thought) for several times is to express a psychological state of the old man which appears in his fearfulness and anxiety of being defeated in his battle with a fish.

1.3 The Use of Adjectives

When readers start reading The Old Man and the Sea novella, the first thing they notice is the frequent use of adjectives for example in the first pages.

"He was an Old Man who fished alone in a skiff in the Gulf Stream and he had gone eighty-four days now without taking a fish. In the first forty days without a fish, the boy's parents had told him that the Old Man was now definitely and finally Salao , which is the worst form of unlucky, and the boy had gone at their orders in another boat which caught three good fish the first week."(Ernest Hemingway The Old Man and the Sea 09)

"The Old Man was thin and gaunt with deep wrinkles in the back of his neck .The brown blotches of the benevolent skin cancer the sun brings from its reflection on the tropic sea were on his cheek. The blotches ran well down the sides of his face and his hands had the deep-creased scars from handling heavy fish on the cords. However, none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as erosions in a fishless desert."(Ernest Hemingway The Old Man and the Sea 9,10)

Since Hemingway was a newspaper reporter, he uses a simple and natural language with richness of adjectives to attract readers to the text under study and to give an accurate description of the Old Man(Santiago).

1.4 *The Use of Foreign Words*

The author here uses foreign words which are taken from a Spanish language. Thus, it differs to the source language(English language) to emphasize that the author was affected by the Spanish peoples and their writing.

“*Quéva*” the boy said(Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* 22)

It means no way.

“*La mar, el mar.*”

Those words mean the sea .Some peoples consider the sea as masculine whereas others spoke of here as feminine.(Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* 28)

Salao: means the worst form of unlucky.(Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* 9)

Doraado: means golden.(Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* 70)

Dentuso :a Spanish slang for someone or something with ugly teeth.(Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* 97)

Galano: means elegant

1.5 *The Use of Allusion*

Most of the story has a religious meaning.

“*Christ knows he cannot have gone.*”(Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* 40)

”I am not religious, ”he said .”But I will say ten Our Fathers and ten Hail Marys that I should catch this fish, and I promise to make a pilgrimage to the Virgin of Cobre if I catch him.

*“Hail Mary full of Grace the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus. Holy Mary Mother of God, pray for us sinners ,now and at the hour of death .Amen. “Then he added, ”Blessed Virgin, pray for the death of this fish. Wonderful though he is.”(Ernest Hemingway *The Old Man and the Sea* 61,62)*

The citations above indicate that the writer is a Christian man and the fisherman himself is a religious person, who usually has recourse to his beliefs in the hard times. Hence, the Old Man whose name is Santiago is a reflection of Hemingway himself.

II-Semantic level: The analysis of figurative language

2.1 Personification: it takes the most frequently use in the story.

“The Old Man’s head was very old though and with his eyes closed, there was no life in his face.”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 18)

The expression above emphasizes the old year of the fisherman(Santiago) also, it express his sorrow, hopeless and pessimism.

“*All my life the early sun has hurt my eyes*”, he thought.(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 31)

The aim of the author is to represent a spiritual awakening between the old man and his mother.

“*He could ruin me by jumping or by a wild rush.*”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 46)

The author’s purpose in this expression is to show the fisherman’s attitude toward animals by expressing the movement of a fish as a human being.

“*Fish, he said I love you and respect you very much. But I will kill you dead before this day ends.*”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 51)

This expression explains the Old Man’s fighting and patience in his struggling against a fish though he loves this animals, but because he was a fisherman and as he said in the ninety nine page “*You were born to be a fisherman as the fish was born to be a fish.*” He should fight it.

“*How old are you?*” The Old Man asked the bird. “*Is this your first trip?*”

“*Stay at my house if you like ,bird.*” he said. “ *I am sorry I cannot hoist the sail and take you in with the small breeze that is rising .But I am with a friend.*”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 52)

“*How do you feel, hand ?*”

“*How does it go, hand ?*”

“*Be patient, hand.*” he said. “*I do this for you.*”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 55.56)

“*Light brisa.*” he said. “*Better weather for me than for you, fish.*”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 58)

The aim is to show the psychological state that led the fisherman Santiago to create imaginary friends in his mind such as hand ,bird and fish and talk to them in order to cover his feeling of loneliness. Also, he often considers fishes and birds as his brothers.

2.2 Simile: This type of figurative language is used also in several times.

“ *However, none of these scars were fresh ,they were as old as erosions in a fishless desert.*”(P.9,10)

The motive here is to show the bad situation of living and how much the Old Man is suffering along his life.

“*Everything about him was old except his eyes and they were the same color as the sea and were cheerful and undefeated.*”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 10)

The meaning is to explain that though Santiago is an old fisherman but his soul is vivid and he is often optimist for a life.

“*They played like young cats in the dusk and he loved them as he loved the boy*” (Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 24)

The author’s desire in the quote above is to express the strong emotion and the equality relationship between the old man and animals from one side and between him and the boy from another side. Thus, the writer expresses a sense of familiarity inasmuch the old man was living alone.

“*The moon affects her as it does a woman*”, he thought. (Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 28)

This expression has two meaning, it express the beauty of the sea and his yearning to his wife whom she was dead.

“*He looked at the sky and saw the white cumulus built like friendly piles of ice cream*” (Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 58)

The author’s motive is to describe the beauty of nature and the old man’s enthusing to fish although, the troubles and difficulties which he was faced.

“*.....and his left hand was still as tight as the gripped claws of an eagle*” (Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 60)

The purpose of the author here is to show how much the old man’s body is strong and boned though, his age is old.

2.3 Imagery: It is a form of figurative language, means creating pictures for the senses. It used for a rhetorical effect.

“His shirt had been patched so many times that it was like the sail.” (Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea* 17.18)

Here, we see two different objects are compared; Santiago’s shirt is being compared to a sail. with so many patches it resembled the sail to see the likeness between them.

“The line showed like a phosphorescent streak in the water straight out from his shoulders.” (Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea* 45)

The motive is to attach readers to the atmosphere of the sea and the beauty of nature.

“His sword was as long as a baseball bat and tapered like a rapier and he rose his full of length from the water and then re-entered it, smoothly, like a diver.” (Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea* 59)

The author’s aim is to represent the image of the flying fish and it’s danger on Santiago’s life as real as possible.

“The shark was not an accident. He had come up from deep down in the water as the dark cloud of blood had settled and dispersed in the mile-deep sea.” (Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea* 94)

The motive here, is to show that though Santiago has perceived the shark as beautiful and noble however, it’s jaws could destroyed everything the old man has fought for; both the marlin and the old man’s worthiness.

“They were shaped like a man’s fingers when they are crisped like claws.” (Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea* 95)

The significance is to show the physical description of a fish’s teeth which compared to the man’s fingers.

2.4 The Use of Metaphor: metaphor has a common use in the Ernest Hemingway’s” *The Old Man and the Sea*”.

“You’re my alarm clock.” the boy said.

“Age is my alarm clock.” the old man said. (Ernest Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea* 22)

Here the meaning is to express and describe the old man’s vitality and activism as if he was an alarm clock. Also, to express his age and the way of organizing his time although, he is an old man.

“There are three things that are brothers: the fish and my two hands.” (Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 60)

The author’s motive is to express the meaning of strong interconnection between human and nature through using metaphor. Also, we find that there is a deviation in the meaning of the word «fish» and «my two hands» which could not interact with the word «brothers», how the fish and hands can be brothers.

“I would like to fly very slowly at two hundred fathoms high and see the fish from above.”
The motive of the author here is to signify the old man’s desire to catch a fish.

“I’m the towing bitt.” (Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 42)

The significance is to indicate that the old man was very tired and the fish was very big. Therefore, the author compares him by the towing bitt.

2.5 Overstatement: it used for a variety effects such as humorous, grave, convincing or unconvincing.

“The Old Man looked at him with his sunburned, confident, loving eyes.”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 12)

The significance here is to show a sense of caring, sincerity and strong feeling also ,to show a father figure to the young boy (Manolin) that the Old Man expressed through his confidence and full of love.

“Fish”, he said softly, aloud, *“I”* will stay with you until I’m dead.”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 50)

The motive here, is to express the fisherman’s patience and steadfastness in his struggling against the fish. Though, he was suffering with a fish but, he did not succumb.

“It drew up tight on the heavy cord and he looked at it in disgust.”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 55)

The motive is to show the strength of felling though Santiago is an Old Man however, he was powerful and stronger in doing his activities as a fisherman.

“...golden beaches and the white beaches, so white they hurt your eyes.”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 23)

“...and he left the smell of the land behind and rowed out into the clean early morning smell of the ocean.”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 26.27)

The meaning of the two citation, is to describe the beauty of nature and the relationship between the Old man and the nature.

2.6 Understatement: It is contrary to overstatement or hyperbole, means saying less than one means.

“The iridescent bubbles were beautiful .But they were the falsest things in the sea...”(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea 34)

Here, the reader will be able to know that the true meaning is how poisonous, how dangerous, how painful that Jellyfish things. Therefore, they are replaced by the common word “the falsest things” to be more subtle in addition to reduce the meaning and avoid repetition.

“I told the boy I was a strange old man.” he said.(Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea62)

The significance is to show the importance of self confidence in doing any work. Hence, it draw the old man to fight the marlin alone without any need for a help.

“Now” he said *“I am still an old man .But I am not unarmed.”*

The motive behind the author’s use of understatement in this example is to express or to explore the ability of the Old Man to face all the troubles in his struggling against a fish without caring to their results, though his old age

Conclusion

From the analysis of Lexico-Semantic features of “ The Old Man and the Sea” ,it is noticed that the writer wants to convey his message of the novella implicitly. Hence, he makes huge and diverse use of stylistic features which include diction and figures of speech to enable readers to analyze and interpret our concerning corpus ”The Old Man and the Sea” by the American author Ernest Hemingway.

General Conclusion

General Conclusion

The corpus of Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" is analyzed to explore Lexico-Semantic features and the author's motives behind using them. The present study is divided into two chapters; the first one presents a general view about the Lexico-Semantic analysis level as well as the major theories which are related to the topic under study. The second chapter focuses more on the analysis of Lexico-Semantic features in Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea".

This work stands on the analytical descriptive method through selecting the main features of Lexico-Semantic analysis level in the novella "The Old Man and the Sea". Thus, we have followed the qualitative approach. Also, the analysis is based on the Formalist theory which focuses on the text itself rather than the author's life or social class.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that the novella "The Old Man and the Sea" contains innumerable of literary devices which are included in the Lexico-Semantic analysis level such as diction and figurative language to analyze and interpret the novella.

"The Old Man and the Sea" is one of Hemingway's best works; it is an informing novella which attracts readers because of its variety of Lexico-Semantic features. Therefore, we hope that our study will be of great help to all students especially the Anglo-Saxon literature Students.

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Abstract

Throughout this study we attempt to analyze the Lexico-Semantic features in Ernest Hemingway's novel "The Old Man and the Sea". Thus, it attempts to illustrate and to explain the motives of the writer behind using some Figure of Speech and aesthetic devices, Through a literary study of the corpus. In addition to that the main focus is on how Hemingway uses the Lexico- Semantic features to construct the content of the novella and introduces a literary masterpiece. This study is based on descriptive analytical method, through which selected features from Ernest Hemingway's "The Old Man and the Sea" are explored. All in all, it has been deduced that analyzing Lexico-Semantic features would increase the reader's interpretation of "The Old Man and the Sea".

Key word: Realism, Lexico-Semantic Features , style, formalism, American naturalism

Abstact

Tout au long de cette étude nous tente d'analyser les caractéristiques Lexico-sémantiques dans le roman de Hemingway « Le vieil homme et la mer ». Ainsi, il tente d'illustrer et d'expliquer les motifs de l'écrivain derrière utilisant de Figure de rhétorique et de dispositifs esthétiques, à travers une étude littéraire du corpus.

En plus de cela, l'objectif principal est sur la façon Hemingway utilise les fonctionnalités de Lexico-sémantique pour construire le continuo de la novella et introduit un chef-d'œuvre littéraire. Cette étude est basée sur la méthode d'analyse descriptive, grâce auquel des fonctions sélectionnées de « le vieil homme et la mer» de Hemingway sont explorées. .

Dans l'ensemble, il a été déduit que l'analysant les traits Lexico-sémantiques augmenterait interprétation du lecteur de « Le vieil homme et la mer».

Mot clé : réalisme, traits Lexico-sémantiques, style, formalisme, naturalisme américain.

