

STYLISTIC FUNCTIONS OF IDIOLECT IN “A FAREWELL TO ARMS” BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

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Annotation. This article explains the stylistic functions of idiolect in Ernest Hemingway’s novel *A Farewell to Arms*. The study shows how the individual speech of the characters helps to describe their personality, emotions, and relationships. It also gives simple information about Hemingway’s writing style, such as short sentences, easy words, and realistic dialogues. Several examples from the novel are used to show how idiolect makes the story more natural and expressive. The results show that idiolect plays an important role in creating the author’s unique style.

Key words: idiolect, stylistic features, character speech, Hemingway style, psychological expression, individual language, *A Farewell to Arms*

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada Ernest Hemingueyning “*Qurol bilan xayrashuv*” romanidagi idiolektning uslubiy funksiyalari yoritiladi. Tadqiqotda qahramonlarning individual nutqi ularning shaxsiyati, hissiyotlari va o‘zaro munosabatlarini tasvirlashda qanday rol o‘ynashi ko‘rsatib beriladi. Shuningdek, Heminguey uslubining asosiy xususiyatlari — qisqa gaplar, sodda so‘zlar va realistik dialoglar haqida qisqa ma’lumot beriladi. Roman matnidan bir nechta misollar keltirilib, idiolektning asarni tabiiy va ta’sirchan qilishdagi o‘rni ko‘rsatiladi. Tadqiqot natijalari idiolekt yozuvchining o‘ziga xos uslubini yaratishda muhim ahamiyatga ega ekanini tasdiqlaydi.

Kalit so‘zlar: idiolekt, uslubiy xususiyatlar, qahramon nutqi, Heminguey uslubi, psixologik ifoda, individual til, “*Qurol bilan xayrashuv*”.

Аннотация. В данной статье объясняются *стилистические функции идиолекта* в романе Эрнеста Хемингуэя «*Процай, оружие!*». В исследовании показано, как индивидуальная речь персонажей помогает раскрыть их характер, эмоции и отношения. Также даётся простая информация об авторском стиле Хемингуэя: короткие предложения, лёгкая лексика и реалистичные диалоги. На нескольких примерах из романа показано, как идиолект делает повествование более естественным и выразительным. Результаты исследования подтверждают, что идиолект играет важную роль в создании уникального стиля автора.

Ключевые слова: идиолект, стилистические особенности, речь персонажей, стиль Хемингуэя, психологическая выразительность, индивидуальный язык, «*Процай, оружие!*».

In Ernest Hemingway's novel “*A Farewell to Arms*”, idiolect has an important role. The speech of Frederic Henry, Catherine Barkley and other characters is different from each other. Their word choice and sentence style help to show their psychology, attitude to life and emotions. This is one of the stylistic functions of idiolect in the novel.

For example, Frederic Henry speaks in short, simple and direct sentences. He does not use many metaphors or emotional words. This fits Hemingway's minimalist style, but also shows Frederic's inner tension and the cold atmosphere of war ([2, p.31]). Catherine Barkley's speech is more emotional and soft. She often uses gentle words, repetitions and warm expressions. This shows her kind and sensitive personality. In this way, Hemingway uses idiolect to make each character different. Another important point is intonation and pauses. Hemingway often uses short and broken sentences. This creates the feeling of stress and fear in war times ([1, p.18]). So, idiolect in the novel appears not only in word choice, but also in rhythm, pauses and tone

Ernest Hemingway's writing style is often called "minimalist," which means short, clear and simple sentences. In his novel *A Farewell to Arms*, idiolect (a person's individual way of speaking) is very important. Each character speaks in a different way, and through their idiolect we can understand their feelings, personality, and emotional state. One main feature of Hemingway's idiolect is short and direct sentences. Frederick Henry often speaks in simple and short lines. His speech shows that he is tired, quiet and emotionally closed because of the war ([1, p.22]). Hemingway uses this style to show his feelings indirectly. The second feature is natural dialogues. Almost all conversations in the novel sound like real, everyday speech. Characters speak to each other in short and simple phrases. This makes them feel realistic. For example, the conversations between Frederick and Catherine are simple and soft, but they still show their love for each other ([2, p.41]). Another feature is repetition. Hemingway sometimes repeats words or phrases, especially in emotional scenes. This helps to show the character's worry, fear or deep thoughts. People in stress also repeat things, so this makes the idiolect more natural.

The fourth feature is silence and pauses. Hemingway sometimes leaves gaps in the dialogue—characters stop talking or say only half of a sentence. This silence also has meaning. Even if the character does not say everything, the reader can still understand their feelings. The fifth feature is simple but meaningful vocabulary. Hemingway avoids difficult words, but the simple words he uses have deep meaning. Through these simple words, we understand Frederick's view of the war and Catherine's view of love. In conclusion, the idiolect in *A Farewell to Arms* helps to show each character's inner world and creates the special atmosphere of the novel. Short sentences, simple words, repetitions and pauses all build Hemingway's unique minimalist style.

In Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*, idiolect is used not only to show differences between characters, but also to express their feelings, emotions, and the

hard effects of war. Every character speaks in a different way, and this helps the reader understand their inner world.

First, **idiolect shows the emotional state of the character**. For example, Frederic Henry often uses short and simple sentences. He does not use many emotional words, and this shows that he is tired of the war and tries to hide his feelings. His short sentences help the reader understand his stress and cold attitude ([1, p.22]).

Second, **Catherine Barkley's idiolect is softer and more emotional**. Her speech includes gentle words, repetitions, and polite expressions. This shows her sensitive personality and her strong need for love and support. Compared to Frederic, her speech is warmer and kinder ([2, p.41]).

Third, **other characters, such as officers, nurses, doctors, and soldiers**, also have their own idiolect. Italian officers often speak with strong, commanding words and military terms. This reflects the chaos and pressure of war. Hemingway uses these different speech styles to show how different people experience the same war.

Fourth, **idiolect helps create the mood of the scenes**. When Frederic escapes from the war, his sentences become even shorter, and there are more pauses and silences. Sometimes he does not answer at all. These silent parts are important in Hemingway's style, because they show deep emotions without many words ([1, p.23]). Fifth, **idiolect shows the relationship between characters**. In the beginning of the novel, Frederic and Catherine speak differently, but later their speech becomes closer. This change shows that their relationship has become stronger and more intimate. In *A Farewell to Arms*, Ernest Hemingway uses idiolect not only to show the difference between the characters, but also to make the meaning of the story deeper. Each character has a special way of speaking, and this helps the reader understand their feelings, personality, and the atmosphere of the novel.

First function — showing the character's psychology.

Frederic Henry usually speaks in short and simple sentences. He does not show many

emotions in his speech. This style shows his tiredness, stress, and emotional distance during the war. The shorter his sentences are, the more we feel his inner pain ([1, p.22]). In this way, idiolect helps to show his feelings without directly saying them.

Second function — making characters different from each other. Catherine Barkley speaks in a softer and more emotional way. Her speech shows kindness, love, and sometimes fear. The difference between Frederic's and Catherine's idiolect helps readers understand their characters better and see the gentle side of their relationship.

Third function — creating realism.

The dialogues in the novel sound very natural. The characters talk like real people, with simple and short sentences. This natural language makes the story feel more real. Idiolect makes each character sound like an individual person, not like a literary figure.

Fourth function — showing conflict.

In war scenes, soldiers speak in a harsh and sharp way. This shows the danger and fear of the war. But when Frederic talks to Catherine, his language becomes softer. This change in language shows the emotional distance or closeness between the characters and helps us feel the tension of the story. **Fifth function — creating atmosphere.** Hemingway uses idiolect to show the mood of each scene. In the front, the language is cold and short. In the hospital, it is calmer. In love scenes, the language becomes more gentle. This helps readers feel the atmosphere and understand the emotional tone of the novel. Another important part of Hemingway's idiolect is the use of pauses and silence. Sometimes the characters do not finish their sentences, or they stop speaking suddenly. These pauses show strong feelings like fear, sadness, or love. Hemingway uses silence to let the reader feel the moment. Even when the characters say little, the silence tells a lot about their emotions. For example, when Catherine and Frederic talk about their future, they often stop and do not say everything. This makes the scene emotional and realistic. Pauses help show the deep connection between the characters without many words. Hemingway often uses

repetition in his sentences. He repeats some words or phrases to show a character's emotions or stress. For example, when Frederic is scared or confused, he sometimes repeats simple words like "I didn't know" or "It was nothing." This repetition makes the dialogue feel natural, because real people also repeat words when they are worried or tired. It also helps the reader understand. In the novel "A Farewell to Arms", Hemingway uses idiolect not only to show the differences between characters, but also to show their psychological state. The story talks about war, fear, hope, and love, so every character speaks in a way that matches their feelings. Hemingway shows this in a simple and natural way. The psychological idiolect of Frederic Henry is the most noticeable. At the beginning of the war, his sentences are short, simple, and often end quickly. This shows that he is tired inside and emotionally cold. He does not want to explain too much, because thinking too much makes him feel worse. This speaking style becomes his way of protecting himself ([1, p. 23]).

Later, when his relationship with Catherine becomes stronger, Frederic's idiolect also changes. His sentences become a little longer and more emotional. This shows that he is opening up inside. Hemingway does not explain this directly but shows it through Frederic's speech ([2, p. 41]). So, the reader understands his inner change only from the way he talks. Catherine Barkley's idiolect is different. Her speech is soft, calm, and careful. She often uses gentle expressions. This shows that she needs love and emotional support. Sometimes she does not say everything, especially in sad or difficult situations. Her silence shows that she is also hiding her pain ([1, p. 31]).

Rinaldi's idiolect is more humorous and energetic. He uses jokes and light comments in many situations. This looks like he is cheerful, but actually he uses humor to hide his stress from the war. Hemingway shows his inner tension through these jokes, without explaining it too much ([2, p. 56]). In the novel *A Farewell to Arms*, the idiolect of each character plays an important role. Hemingway gives every person in the story a special way of speaking, and this helps the reader understand

their emotions and personality. Frederic's short and simple sentences show that he is tired and emotionally closed. Catherine's soft and careful speech shows her need for love and support. Rinaldi's humorous way of talking shows that he tries to hide his stress with jokes.

Hemingway uses idiolect in a very simple but meaningful way. He does not use difficult language, but through short sentences, pauses, and small details, he shows what the characters feel inside. Because of this, idiolect becomes not only a language feature, but also a way to show the characters' psychology.

In general, the use of idiolect makes the novel more realistic and emotional. It helps show the influence of the war on people and makes the relationships between the characters more natural. That is why idiolect is one of the most important stylistic elements in *A Farewell to Arms*.

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