

## A Comparative study of the Treatment of War in Wilfred Owen's Poetry and Ernest Hemingway's "*A Farewell to Arms*"

Dr. Malik Oufi Jasim

General Directorate of Education in Basra

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### Summary:

This study plans to look at the treatment of battle in Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's "*A Farewell to Arms*". The goals of the review are to examine the creators' points of view on war, the depiction of troopers, and the impacts of battle on people. The goals of the review are to recognize the similitudes and contrasts in the creators' portrayal of the encounters of fighters in war, their mentalities towards war, and the effect of battle on human brain science. The philosophy utilized in this study is a similar examination of chosen sonnets by Owen and the book "*A Farewell to Arms*" by Hemingway. The procedure utilized in this study includes a nearby perusing of chosen sonnets from Owen's verse assortment and a basic examination of Hemingway's book. The review uses a subjective exploration configuration, integrating scholarly examination and understanding. The aftereffects of the review show that while the two creators present the staggering impacts of war, they approach the point from various points. Owen's verse centers around the detestations of war and its effect on fighters, while Hemingway's novel depicts battle as a worthless and silly action that outcomes in the deficiency of human existence. All in all, this study shows that the two creators pass on areas of strength for a conflict message in their works, yet through various scholarly styles and procedures. The discoveries of the review uncover that both Owen and Hemingway's works give a strong depiction of the repulsions of war and

its consequences for the human mind. Be that as it may, Owen's verse accentuates the pointlessness of war and its damaging effect on human existence, while Hemingway's novel investigates the bafflement and close to home battles of troopers despite war's mercilessness. All in all, this study gives experiences into the manners by which two conspicuous artistic figures have moved toward the subject of battle in their particular works. The similar investigation of Owen's verse and Hemingway's novel adds to a superior comprehension of the mental and close to home cost of battle on people, and the requirement for a more noteworthy enthusiasm for the human expense of equipped clash.

### 1. Introduction

War has for some time been a subject of interest for essayists and craftsmen, who have tried to investigate its numerous features and intricacies. Two of the most compelling scholars to handle this subject are Wilfred Owen and Ernest Hemingway, whose works have become inseparable from the loathsomeness and purposelessness of war. This near concentrate on expects to look at how these two creators treat the subject of battle in their particular works, zeroing in on Owen's verse and Hemingway's book "*A Farewell to Arms*". Owen's verse is prestigious for its striking portrayals of the physical and mental costs of war, as well as searing scrutinizes of those sustain it. In works, for example,

"Dulce et Decorum Est" and "Anthem for Doomed Youth", he presents a starkly realistic portrayal of the horrors of trench warfare, using powerful imagery and language to convey the senseless brutality of the conflict. As one critic notes, Owen's poetry "shattered the illusions that had previously surrounded war, and laid bare the true cost of conflict" (Kerr, 2015, p. 42).

Hemingway's "*Farewell to Arms*", then again, adopts a more downplayed strategy to the subject of war, zeroing in on the encounters of one fighter, Frederic Henry, and his relationship with a medical caretaker named Catherine Barkley. Set against the scenery of The Second Great War, the novel investigates the close to home and

mental cost of battle on its characters, as well as the manners by which it shapes their personalities and connections. As one pundit noticed, Hemingway's book "captured the sense of disillusionment and disorientation that many soldiers experienced in the aftermath of the Great War" (Reynolds, 2017, p. 68).

Notwithstanding their various methodologies, both Owen and Hemingway share a profound obligation to investigating the intricacies of war and its effect on the human mind. Through their works, they offer strong evaluates of the strategic philosophies that have energized clashes over the entire course of time, and help us to remember the staggering cost that war demands on people and social orders the same.

This study will thoroughly analyze the treatment of battle in Owen's verse and Hemingway's book. It will look at the manners by which the two creators portray the effect of battle on the individual and their connections, as well as the topics of misfortune, injury, and frustration. By breaking down crafted by these two eminent scholars, this study tries to reveal insight into the getting through effect of battle on the human mind and the manners by which it is reflected in writing.

## 2. Literature Review

War, as a focal subject in writing, has been investigated from different perspectives by various writers across various ages. Among these writers, Wilfred Owen and Ernest Hemingway stand apart for their impactful depictions of the revulsions and bafflement related with fighting. This literature review survey expects to investigate the treatment of war in Owen's verse and Hemingway's book "A Farewell to Arms" revealing insight into the topical likenesses and contrasts clear in their separate works.

Owen, an English writer eminent for his striking portrayals of First World War, offers a crude and undaunted depiction of the mental and actual cost of war. His sonnets, for example, "Dulce et Decorum Est" and "Anthem for Doomed Youth," give a distinct discourse on the purposelessness and ruthlessness of war. As indicated by

Stallworthy (2013), Owen's verse uncovered the dreary real factors of close quarters conflict, uncovering the experiencing persevered by warriors and the frustration with the romanticized thoughts of courage and brilliance.

In his examination, Cavanaugh (2017) underlines Owen's utilization of distinctive symbolism and tactile language to summon the instinctive encounters of fighting, for example, the "guttering, choking, drowning" (Owen, 2015) portrayed in "Dulce et Dignity Est." This approach effectively draws in the peruser sincerely as well as difficulties customary impression of war as honorable and brave.

Hemingway's novel, set against the scenery of The Second War, presents an alternate point of view on the idea of contention. Through the eyes of the hero, Frederic Henry, the novel investigates topics of adoration, bafflement, and the human expense of war. As per Smith (2018), Hemingway's moderate writing style mirrors the existential tension and profound separation experienced by the characters even with silly brutality.

The depiction of war in "A Farewell to Arms" is described by its uncertainty and equivocalness, with Hemingway shunning nostalgia for distinct authenticity. As indicated by Reynolds (2015), the original's story structure, set apart by scanty exchange and downplayed depictions of fight scenes, highlights the feeling of estrangement and disengagement felt by the characters in the midst of the chaos of war.

In addition, both Owen and Hemingway challenge regular thoughts of valor and positive energy, uncovering the affectation and severity intrinsic in war. As verified by Jones (2019), the frustration communicated in Owen's verse and Hemingway's fiction mirrors a more extensive social shift towards scrutinizing the romanticized goals of patriotism and militarism pervasive during their separate periods.

All in all, crafted by Wilfred Owen and Ernest Hemingway offer significant bits of knowledge into the human condition in the midst of the tumult of war. Through their particular scholarly styles and topical distractions, the two writers welcome

perusers to stand up to the unforgiving real factors of contention and ponder the persevering through cost it claims on people and social orders.

The review explores the depiction of war in the works of Wilfred Owen and Ernest Hemingway, focusing on Owen's poetry, particularly "Dulce et Decorum Est" and "Anthem for Doomed Youth," and "Hymn for Bound Youth," and Hemingway's book "A Farewell to Arms" Owen's composing underscores the horrid real factors and purposelessness of war, utilizing striking symbolism and tangible language to bring out the instinctive encounters of battle. On the other hand, Hemingway's novel, set in The Second Great War, investigates topics of affection, bafflement, and the human expense of battle through a moderate composing style that reflects existential strain and separation.

Both Owen and Hemingway challenge customary thoughts of courage and romanticized beliefs of war, rather introducing an additional practical and basic viewpoint. Their writings reflect more extensive cultural movements towards addressing enthusiasm and militarism. Generally, the review recommends that Owen and Hemingway give important bits of knowledge into the human condition in the midst of the disarray of war, encouraging perusers to defy its cruel real factors and think about its persevering through influence on people and social orders.

However, a gap in this study could be a more profound examination of the particular scholarly strategies utilized by the two creators to pass on their separate messages about war. Analyzing the utilization of imagery, story design, and character improvement in more detail could enhance the comprehension of how Owen and Hemingway extraordinarily catch the intricacies of war in their works. Also, investigating the gathering and understanding of their works in various social and authentic settings could offer further bits of knowledge into the persevering through significance of their points of view on war.

War has been a repetitive subject in writing since forever ago. It has been utilized as a representation for human misery, an investigate of the power structures that

sustain war, and as a method for grasping the human condition. This writing survey will investigate the treatment of battle underway of two celebrated journalists, Wilfred Owen and Ernest Hemingway. In particular, it will look at how they portray the encounters of battle in their verse and novel separately, with an emphasis on their utilization of language and symbolism (Waham, and Othoman, 2019).

## 2.1 Wilfred Owen's poetry

Wilfred Owen was an English artist who served in The Second Great War and was killed in real life in 1918. He is known for his realistic and practical portrayals of the abhorrences of war. Owen's verse was profoundly impacted by his encounters as a trooper, and he tried to convey the physical and mental injury that warriors persevered on the bleeding edges. In his sonnet "Dulce et Decency Est," Owen portrays the grisly impacts of a gas assault on fighters:

"Gas! GAS! Quick, boys! – An ecstasy of fumbling, Fitting the clumsy helmets just in time; But someone still was yelling out and stumbling, And flound'ring like a man in fire or lime..."

Owen's utilization of striking and instinctive language, as well as his incorporation of tangible subtleties, permits the peruser to encounter the fear and disorder of a gas assault. He likewise utilizes incongruity to challenge the possibility that war is wonderful or noteworthy, as the sonnet's title is taken from a Latin expression that means "It is sweet and fitting to pass on for one's country."

## 2.2 Ernest Hemingway's "A Farewell to Arms"

Ernest Hemingway was an American writer and columnist who filled in as a rescue vehicle driver during The Second Great War. His book " *Farewell to Arms*" distributed in 1929, is a semi-self-portraying record of his encounters during the conflict. The original recounts the tale of Frederic Henry, an American rescue vehicle driver who becomes hopelessly enamored with an English attendant named Catherine Barkley. The novel investigates the physical and close to home cost of

battle on its characters, as well as the frustration and sadness that frequently follow (Hudson, 2019).

Hemingway's composing style is described by extra, direct composition that underlines activity and discourse over portrayal. In "*Farewell to Arms*" he utilizes this style to convey the bedlam and savagery of war. For instance, in the clever's initial scene, Frederic Henry is trapped in a siege and needs to evade detonating shells:

"I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain. We had heard them, sometimes standing in the rain almost out of earshot, so that only the shouted words came through, and had read them, on proclamations that were slapped up by billposters over other proclamations, now for a long time, and I had seen nothing sacred, and the things that were glorious had no glory and the sacrifices were like the stockyards at Chicago if nothing was done with the meat except to bury it." (Al-Shoaibi, 2021).

Hemingway's utilization of redundancy and misleading statement in this entry conveys the feeling of disarray and bewilderment that Frederic Henry feels amidst fight. It additionally features the differentiation between the elevated manner of speaking of war promulgation and the unforgiving truth of battle.

### 2.3 Comparison of Owen and Hemingway

While both Owen and Hemingway portray the severity and foolishness of war, their methodologies are unique. Owen's verse is portrayed by its striking and realistic symbolism, while Hemingway's composition is set apart by its extra and direct style. Owen looks to stun and upset the peruser with his depictions of brutality and enduring, while Hemingway's attention is on the close to home and mental impacts of battle on his characters (Alqhtani, 2020).

War has been a steady subject in writing over the entire course of time, and two remarkable works that portray the encounters of troopers during The Second Great War are Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's "*Farewell to Arms*". While

the two essayists investigate the repulsions of war, they do as such in various ways, featuring their one of a kind viewpoints regarding the matter.

Wilfred Owen's verse, for example, "Dulce et Dignity Est" and "Song of devotion for Destined Youth", depicts the severity and pointlessness of war. In "Dulce et Respectability Est", Owen strikingly depicts the repulsions of a gas assault, expressing "Gas! Gas! Speedy, young men! - A bliss of mishandling". The utilization of interjection marks and the reiteration of "gas" accentuate the tumult and frenzy of the circumstance, featuring the brutality of fighting (Althaus, 2020).

Then again, Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*" adopts a more unobtrusive strategy to portraying war. The novel spotlights on the encounters of an American emergency vehicle driver, Frederick Henry, who goes gaga for an English medical caretaker, Catherine Barkley. While the novel is fundamentally a romantic tale, it likewise investigates the physical and close to home cost of battle on fighters. For instance, when Henry is harmed, he depicts his environmental factors as "extremely calm and serene", making an unmistakable difference to the viciousness and turmoil of the front line.

In spite of their disparities in style and approach, both Owen and Hemingway share a typical subject in their treatment of war: the dehumanizing impacts of viciousness on people. Owen's verse uncovered the savagery of battle, while Hemingway's original features the profound injury experienced by warriors.

All in all, Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*" both deal strong bits of knowledge into the encounters of troopers during The Second Great War. Through their extraordinary points of view and styles, they uncover the physical and close to home costs of battle on people. As Owen writes in "Song of praise for Destined Youth", "What passing-ringers for these who bite the dust as cows?" - an unpleasant inquiry that keeps on reverberating today, helping us to remember the foolishness of war (Suleiman, 2018).



### 3. Research Method

This study uses a relative writing way to deal with look at the treatment of battle in Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*". The review will zero in on examining the artistic procedures involved by the two creators in introducing their portrayals of war, including their utilization of symbolism, imagery, and portrayal.

The essential information hotspots for this study will be Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*". The review will include a nearby perusing of the chose texts to distinguish normal subjects, themes, and scholarly gadgets that the creators utilize in their portrayals of war. The review will likewise counsel optional sources like basic examinations, true to life data, and verifiable setting to give a more extensive comprehension of the texts.

The review will utilize a subjective substance examination to investigate the information gathered. The examination will zero in on distinguishing likenesses and contrasts in the treatment of battle in Owen's verse and Hemingway's book. The review will likewise inspect the artistic methods utilized by the creators to convey their individual points of view on war. This study doesn't include human subjects, so there are no moral worries connected with secrecy, informed assent, or member government assistance. Be that as it may, the review will comply to moral rules for scholarly examination, including the legitimate reference of sources and the aversion of counterfeiting.

### 4. Results

The near examination of the treatment of battle in Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*" uncovered a few likenesses and contrasts between the two creators' ways to deal with the subject. Both Owen and Hemingway, first and foremost, present the ruthless real factors of war and its effect on the human mind. Owen's verse mirrors the abhorrences of The Second Great War channels and the physical and mental enduring of fighters, while Hemingway's

novel portrays the disorder and obliteration of The Second Great War in Italy and the mental injury of the hero, Frederic Henry. The two creators utilize distinctive and realistic depictions to convey the feeling of frightfulness and dissatisfaction that war brings.

Besides, Owen and Hemingway both scrutinize the promulgation and glorification of war that was pervasive during their time. Owen's sonnet "Dulce et Decency Est" is a blistering incrimination of the possibility that it is sweet and fitting to pass on for one's country, while Hemingway's clever inquiries the romanticized idea of battle as a chivalrous and honorable undertaking. Notwithstanding, there are additionally striking contrasts in the treatment of battle between the two creators. Owen's verse is described by its serious close to home effect, passed on using distinctive tactile symbolism and a solid feeling of compassion for the warriors. Hemingway's writing, then again, is set apart by its extra, downplayed style and its accentuation on the unemotional perseverance of the human soul despite affliction.

## 5. Discussions

The near investigation of the treatment of battle in Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*" reveals insight into the various manners by which creators can move toward a similar subject. While both Owen and Hemingway offer evaluates of the silly viciousness and enduring of war, they do as such in particularly various ways.

Owen's verse is set apart by its close to home power and its capacity to catch the instinctive experience of war. His utilization of clear tangible symbolism and his accentuation on sympathy for the fighters permits him to convey the frightfulness and ruthlessness of battle in a manner that is profoundly influencing. Hemingway, then again, adopts a more downplayed strategy, utilizing spare writing and an emphasis on the versatility of the human soul to convey the effect of war (Donaldson, 1984).

The distinctions in approach among Owen and Hemingway are not just a question of expressive inclination. Rather, they mirror the different verifiable and social settings in which the two writers were composing. Owen was composing during The Second Great War, a contention portrayed by close quarters conflict and colossal death toll. His verse mirrors the feeling of bafflement and ghastliness that many troopers felt during this time. Hemingway, then again, was writing in the result of The Second Great War, when many individuals were searching for a method for figuring out the silly brutality that had occurred.

All in all, the near investigation of the treatment of battle in Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*" uncovers the force of writing to catch the close to home effect of war and to offer scrutinizes of the misleading publicity and glorification of war. While the two creators approach the subject in various ways, their work helps us to remember the human expense of war and the need to scrutinize the thought processes behind it.

## 6. Conclusion

All in all, the treatment of battle in Wilfred Owen's verse and Ernest Hemingway's " *Farewell to Arms*" shows the unmistakable difference between the celebrated picture of war and its staggering reality. Both Owen and Hemingway give a scrutinize of the romanticized ideas of war common in their separate periods, and on second thought offer a reasonable depiction of the physical and mental impacts of battle on people. Owen's verse communicates a feeling of sharpness and outrage towards the vain idea of war and its effect on troopers, while Hemingway's clever features the profound cost of battle on connections and the disappointment of the people who take part in it. Using distinctive symbolism, tactile subtleties, and powerful language, the two journalists actually convey the detestations of war and the human expense of contention. Owen's sonnet "Dulce et Decency Est" accentuates the enduring of fighters, while Hemingway's novel depicts the injury of battle on his hero, Frederic Henry.

Generally, the correlation of Owen's verse and Hemingway's original highlights the staggering results of war and the requirement for harmony. As Owen writes in "Hymn for Bound Youth," "What passing-ringers for these who bite the dust as steers? /Just the tremendous resentment of the firearms." Hemingway's novel correspondingly features the vanity of battle, as Frederic Henry reflects, "I was constantly humiliated by the words holy, great, and penance and the articulation to no end. We had heard them, in some cases remaining in the downpour practically too far to hear, so just the yelled words came through, and had understood them, on decrees that were slapped up by billposters over different declarations, presently for quite a while, and I had seen nothing holy, and the things that were heavenly had no brilliance and the penances resembled the stockyards at Chicago on the off chance that nothing was finished with the meat but to cover it."

Eventually, the correlation of Owen's verse and Hemingway's original fills in as a strong sign of the awfulness of war and the significance of chasing after serene answers for worldwide contentions.

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## دراسة مقارنة لمعالجة الحرب في شعر ويلفريد أوين و"وداعاً للسلح" لإرنست همنغواي

م. د. د. مالك عوي في جاسم

المديرة العامة لتربية البصرة



[malikamaliky@yahoo.com](mailto:malikamaliky@yahoo.com)

الكلمات المفتاحية: أدب انكليزي. ترجمة النصوص. الرواية .

### الملخص:

تخطط هذه الدراسة للنظر في معالجة الحرب في شعر ويلفريد أوين و"وداعاً للسلح" لإرنست همنغواي. تتمثل أهداف البحث في فحص وجهات نظر المبدعين حول الحرب، وتصوير الجنود، وتأثيرات المعركة على الناس وعلى أوجه التشابه والتباين في تصوير المبدعين لمواجهات المقاتلين في الحرب، وعقلياتهم تجاه الحرب، وتأثير المعركة على علم الدماغ البشري. الفلسفة المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة هي فحص مماثل للسوناتات المختارة لأوين وكتاب "وداعاً للسلح" لهيمنغواي. تستخدم المراجعة تكوين استكشاف شخصي، ودمج الفحص العلمي والفهم. تُظهر الآثار اللاحقة للمراجعة أنه بينما يقدم المبدعان التأثيرات المذهلة للحرب، فإنهما يقتربان من هذه النقطة من نقاط مختلفة. يتمحور شعر أوين حول مكروه الحرب وتأثيرها على المقاتلين، بينما تصور رواية همنغواي المعركة على أنها عمل لا قيمة له وسخيف يؤدي إلى نقص الوجود الإنساني. وبشكل عام، تظهر هذه الدراسة أن المبدعين يمرران نقاط القوة لرسالة الصراع في أعمالهما، ولكن من خلال أساليب وإجراءات علمية مختلفة. تكشف المراجعة أن أعمال أوين وهيمنغواي تعطي تصويرًا قويًا لنفور الحرب وعواقبها على العقل البشري. ومع ذلك، فإن شعر أوين يبرز عبثية الحرب وتأثيرها المدمر على الوجود الإنساني، في حين تبحث رواية همنغواي في ارتباك الجنود والمعارك القريبة منهم على الرغم من قسوة الحرب. بشكل عام، تقدم هذه الدراسة تجارب حول الأساليب التي تحركت بها شخصيتان فنيان بارزتان نحو موضوع المعركة في أعمالهما الخاصة. يضيف البحث المماثل لشعر أوين ورواية همنغواي إلى فهم أفضل للعقلية القريبة للمعركة على الناس، والحاجة إلى حماس أكبر للتكلفة البشرية.